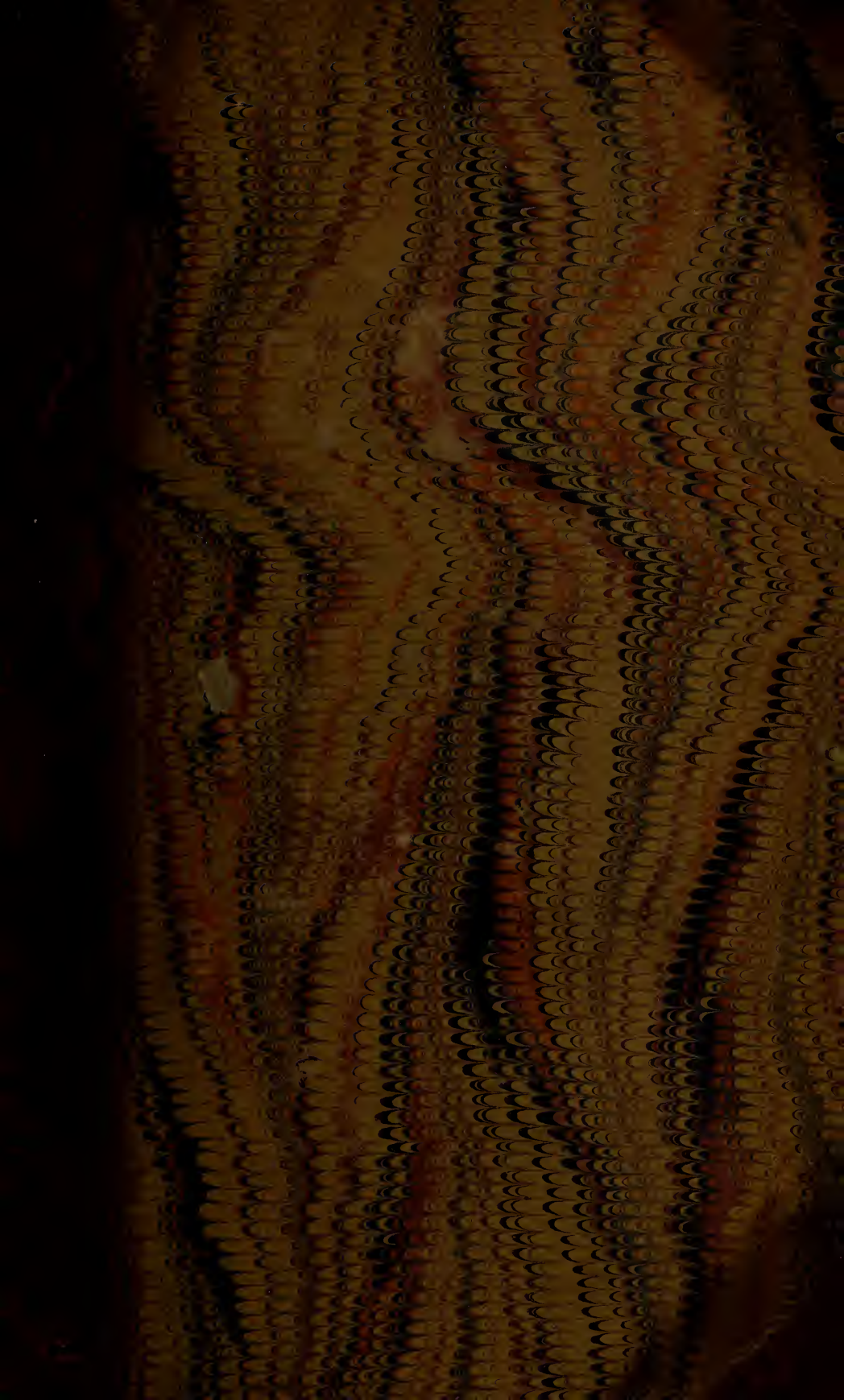

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CANADA:

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

CANADA:

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE,

BEING A

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

CANADA WEST,

BY

W. H. SMITH,

AUTHOR OF THE CANADIAN GAZETTEER;

CONTAINING TEN COUNTY MAPS, AND ONE GENERAL MAP OF THE PROVINCE, COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WORK.

VOL. II.

TORONTO:
THOMAS MACLEAR, 45, YONGE STREET.

ENTERED, according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one,

BY THOMAS MACLEAR,

In the office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

INDEX TO VOL. II.

PAGE

Addison 305
Adjala 60
Admaston 335
Adolphustown 272
Aldersville 214
Alexandria 385
Alfred 377
Allansville 111
Allumette Island and Lake 337,343
Alnwick 214
Amaranth 110
Ameliasburgh 259
Amherst Island or Isle of Tanti 289
Amsterdam 52
Annwood 241
Armstrong's Mills 391
Artemisia 62
Arthur 111
Ashfield 179
Ashton 354
Asphodel 234
Atherly 33
Athol Township 265
Athol Village 387
Augusta 308
Bagot 334
Ballinafad 100
Ballyduff ..... Add.
Balsam, Camerons, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Buckhorn, Mud, Salmon Trout, Stony, White, and Clear Lakes 227
Barrie 54
Bass Lake 56
Bastard 303
Bath 273
Bathurst District, Common Schools in 347
Do. do. Expenses of and Revenue from Public Works in 348
Do. do. Abstract from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 349 to 351
Do. do. Crown Lands for sale in 352
Do. do. Distances in 352
Bathurst Township 331
Bayfield 180

PAGE
Beausoliël Island 58
Beaverton 33
Beckwith 332
Bedford 288
Bellamysville 308
Bellamysville (Ramsay) 332
Belleville 242
Do. Exports from 243
Bell's Corners 171
Bell's Corners 356
Belmont 233
Bentinck 112,114
Berlin 118
Beverley ..... Add.
Bewdly Landing 207
Bexley 231
Biddulph 184
Big Island 263
Bird Island (Lake Simcoe) 38
Black walnuts taken for peaches 486
Black Creek 18
Blanshard 173
Blithfield 334
Bloomfield 207
Bloomfield 260
Bloomfield ..... Add.
Bloomingdale 115
Bobcaygean Island 231
Bogart Town 40
Bond Head 59
Bond Head Harbour or Port Newcastle 202
Bonnechère Point 335
Borelia 31
Bouchiers Mills or Sutton 37
Bowmanville or Darlington 200
Boyd's Bridge 398
Bradford 52
Brewster's Mill 182
Bridgport, Glasgow, or Shoemakers Mills 116
Bridgwater 176
Brighton 212
Britannia 356
Brock Road 23
Brock Township 33
Brockton 15
Brockville 303
Do. Exports from 305
Bromley 335
Brooklin or Winchester 32
Brougham 335
Brucefield 184

PAGE

Burgess 303
Burleigh 231
Burnstown 334
Burritt's Rapids 354
Burwick 19
Bytown 357
Do. Timber measured at 360
Caledonia Township 382
Caledonia Springs 379
Do. do. Analysis of water of 381
Cambridge 376
Camden (east) 275
Campbelltown 211
Canada, coal in 27
Do. No coal in 28,29
Do. Straight roads in 41
Do. Animals of 399
Do. Birds of 402
Do. Vegetable productions of ..... 405 to 413
Do. Minerals of ..... 413 to 418
Do. Its climate and productions ..... 418 to 426
Do. Exports of farming produce from 422
Do. Temperature of, at Ancaster and Toronto 425
Do. Temperature of, compared with New York and Rochester 427
Do. And other Colonies compared 428
Do. Compared with United States 427
Do. do. New South Wales 428
Do. do. Western Australia and Swan River 431
Do. do. Van Dieman's Land 434
Do. do. Cape of Good Hope 437
Do. do. New Zealand 440
Do. do. Scotland 457
Do. Length of Season of Navigation 458
Do. Its progress and improvement 461
Do. Taverns in (Howison) 462
Do. Its Revenue 465
Do. Its contributions to the Great Exhibition 464
Do. Its advantages for Settlers (Rolph) 483
Do. Misrepresentations of 472
Do. Frozen Region of 472
Do. Number of Common Schools in 475
Do. Lakes of, supposed to contain salt water 476
Do. Subterranean River in 476
Do. Compared with United States by Rev. Mr. Lillie 487
Do. Natives of, supposed to be black 493
Do. And England, Sir F. B. Head's opinion 478,479
Do. An Emigrant's description of 481
Do. Selection of Agents from 484
Do. Apathy of the Government of 479
Do. Company, extracts from Reports of, &c. ..... 159 to 171
Caneff's Mills 245

PAGE
Canistoga 115
Canistoga Creek 111
Cannington 32
Canton or Duffin s Creek 22
Carleton Place 332
Carleton, County of (Dalhousie District) 353
Carrying Place 258
Cartwright 201
Cavan 206
Cavanville 206
Chamberlain's or Kitley Corners 306
Charleston ..... Add.
Charlesville 389
Charlottenburgh 387
Chaudière Lake and Falls 340,344
Cherry Valley 265
Clairville 19
Clairville 385
Claremont ..... Add.
Clarence 376
Clarke 202
Clarksville 275
Clinton 175
Cobden 335
Cobourg 208
Do. Exports from 210
Colborne District, Common Schools in 236
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 237 to 239
Do. do. Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves for sale in 240
Do. do. Distances in 240
Colborne Township 179
Colborne Village 211
Coleman's Corners or Lyn 305
Collingwood 63
Colonial Extravagance 542
Colonial Office, Sighing Rooms in 480
Colter's Corners 32
Columbus or English Corners 30
Conclusion 544
Consecon 259
Consecon Creek and Lake 259
Cook's Bay (Lake Simcoe) 37
Cookstown 60
Cooksville 392
Coonat's Corners 19
Cornwall 387
Cornwall Township 388
Cornwall Island 388
Cramahe 212
Crook's Rapids 233
Crosby, North and South 302

PAGE
Cumberland 376
Dalhousie Township 331
Dalhousie Village 385
Dalhousie District, Common Schools in 371
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 372 to 374
Do. do. Crown Lands for sale in 375
Do. do. Distances in 375
Darling 333
Darlington Township 200
Darlington, Port, Exports from 201
De Clot's Point (Lake Simcoe) 38
Demorestville 262
Derby 114
Dickenson's Landing 389
Don River 20
Donegal 335
Doon Mills 119
Douro 233
Downie 173
Drummond 331
Duffin's Creek or Canton 22
Dummer 233
Dundee ..... Add.
Durham 112
Durhamville or New Carlisle 119
Eastern District, Common Schools in 394
Do. do. Public Works in 394
Do. do. Revenue and Expenses of Public Works in 395
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 395 to 397
Do. do. Distances in 398
Easthope, North 173
Easthope, South 173
Easton's Corners ..... Add.
Eden Mills 102
Edwardsburgh 310
Egmondville 175
Egremont 112,114
Eldon 231
Elizabethtown 306
Ellice 173
Elliot's Mills or Millville 201
Elma 174
Elmsley, South 306
Elora 108
Elzevir 249
Emily 230
English Corners 30
Enniskillen 201
Ennismore 232
Ennisville 330
Eramosa 101,102

PAGE
Erin 100
Erinville 100
Ernestown 273,274
Escott Township 302
Escott Mills 301
Essa 61
Etobicoke Township 17
Etobicoke Village 18
Euphrasia 62
Fenelon 231
Fenelon Falls 231
Fergus 107
Finch 390
Fitchett's Corners 32
Fitzroy 355
Fitzroy Harbour 355
Flos 56
Frankfort 241
Franktown 333
Frankville 306
Fredericksburgh 272
Frenchman's Bay 22
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington (Midland District) 270
Fullarton 174
Furnace Falls 299
Gananoqui 296
Gananoqui Lake 299
Garafraxa 110
Garden Island 289
Gates's 21
Georgina 36
Glasgow or Shoemaker's Mills 116
Glenbank Mills 18
Glenelg 112,114
Glenmorris ..... Add.
Gloucester 370
Goderich 176
Do. Exports from 178
Goderich Township 181
Gold, specimen of, found 29
Gore's Landing 210
Goulbourne 354
Gouldville 36
Gougichin Lake 39
Gower, South 309
Gower, North 211
Grafton 211
Graham's Corners 17
Grapes and Peaches, none in England 485
Grattan 335
Graves, or Georgina Island (Lake Simcoe) 38

PAGE
Greenbush 305
Grimsthorpe 249
Guelph 103
Guelph, Historical Sketch of first settlement of ..... 93 to 99
Guelph Township 105
Gwillimbury, East 41
Gwillimbury, West 52
Haldimand 211
Hallowell 262
Hamburgh 121
Hamilton 210
Hammondville ..... Add.
Harpurhey 175
Harvey 232
Hastings, County of (Victoria District) 241
Hattsfield 377
Hawkesbury, West 379
Hawkesbury, East 379
Hawkesbury Village 378
Hawkesbury Mills 378
Hawkesville 116
Hay 181
Haysville or Wilmot 122
Heelys' Falls 228
Hibbert 175
Hick's Corners ..... Add.
Highland Creek 21
Hillier 260
Hillsburgh 100
Hinchinbrooke 288
Hints to Emigrants 515
Holland 112,114
Home District, Common Schools in 43,44
Do. do. Expenditure on and Revenue from Public Works in 44
Do. do. Revenue and Expenses of ditto, in 44,45
Do. do. Expenditure on and Revenue from Lighthouses in 45
Do. do. Revenue from Customs Duties, in 45
Do. do. Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves for sale in 43
Do. do. Abstracts from Assessment and Census Rolls of ..... 46 to 48
Do. do. Distances in 49,50
Hope 206
Horton 335
Hullett 175
Humber, The 15,16
Hungerford 251
Huntingdon 250
Huntley 355
Huron, Perth and Bruce 131
Huron Township 180
Huron Tract, Purchase of, by Canada Company 132
Do. do. Terms and conditions of purchase of 136

PAGE
Huron Tract, First settlement of, &c. 144
Do. do. Quantity of surveyed land in, in 1839 153
Do. do. Amount expended on improvements in 157
Do. District, Petition of Council of 158
Do. do. Common Schools in 185
Do. do. Expenditure on and Revenue from Lighthouses in 186
Do. do. Revenue from Customs Duties in 186
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 186 to 189
Do. do. Distances in 190
Do. do. Progress of..... 190 to 198
Hurontario..... 63
Indian Creek 233
Indians, Sketches of, &c. 493
Innisfil 53
Irvine River 109
Jackson's Point (Lake Simcoe) 38
Johnstown District, Common Schools in 310
Do. do. Public Works in..... 311
Do. do. Revenue from Customs Duties in..... 311
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of . ..... 312 to 314
Do. do. Crown Lands for sale in 315
Do. do. Distances in..... 315
Jonesboro' or Haysville 122
Kaladar 288
Keene 234
Kempenfeldt Bay (Lake Simcoe) 56
Kemptville 309
Kennebec 288
Kenyon 386
Keswick 38
Kincardine 180
Kingston..... 276
Do. Exports from 283
Do. Vessels owned at 283
Kingston Township 287
Kitley 306
Lake 249
Lambton 15
Lanark and Renfrew (Bathurst District) 316
Lanark Township 332
Lanark Village 331
Lancaster Township 385
Lancaster Village 385
Lancaster 116
Land, value of 534
Lansdowne 299
Latimer's Corners, or Newtown Robinson..... 59
Leeds 298
Leeds and Grenville, (Johnstown District) 295
Leith 113
Levant..... 333

PAGE
Lindhurst 299
Lindsay 230
Lochiel 385
Logan 174
Longueuil 377
L'Orignal 377
Loughborough 288
Lumber Trade, Report on ..... 361 to 369
Luther 110
Lyn or Coleman's Corners 305
McGillivray 184
McKillop 175
McNab 334
Madoc 249
Madoc Village ..... Add.
Maitland 307
Mallorytown 302
Manchester, or Frankford 241
Manvers 203
Mara 33
March 356
Mariatown 391
Mariposa 231
Markham Township 42
Markham Village 41
Marlboro 354
Marmora Township and Iron Works 246
Martintown 386
Marysburgh 263,265
Maryborough 111
Matchadash Bay 58
Matchadash Township 58
Matilda Township 393
Matilda Village 393
Medonte 57
Melancthon 110
Messessagas, Islands and other lands claimed by 217
Metcalfe 371
Metcalfe 230
Middle Falls 228
Middleton 52
Midland District, Common Schools in 290
Do. do. Expenditure on and Revenue from Public Works in 291
Do. Expenditure on and Revenue from Lighthouses in 291
Do. Revenue from Customs Duties in 292
Do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 292 to 294
Do. Crown Lands for sale in 295
Do. Distances in 295

PAGE
Milford 263
Milbrook 206
Mill Creek 274
Mille Roches 388
Millville or Elliot's Mills 201
Millwood Mills 16
Milton 15
Milton Mills 16
Mimico 17
Mirickville 318
Mitchell 174
Monaghan, North 229
Monaghan, South 208
Mono 61
Mono Mills 62
Montague 318
Mornington 174
Morrisburg or West Williamsburg 391
Moulinette 388
Mountain 393
Mud Lake, Messessaga Settlement at 215
Mulmur 62
Murray 213
Muskego Island (Lake Simcoe) 37
Napanee 271
Neewash 113
Nepean 357
New Aberdeen 119
Newboro' 303
Newburgh 275
New Carlisle or Durhamville 119
Newcastle District, Common Schools in 219
Do. do. Expenditure on and Revenue from Public Works in 220
Do. do. Revenue and Expenses of Public Works in 221
Do. do. Expenditure on and Revenue from Lighthouses in 222
Do. do. Revenue from Customs Duties in 222
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 223 to 225
Do. do. Clergy Reserves for sale in 226
Do. do. Distances in 226
Newcastle Village 202
New Edinburgh 370
New Hope 119
Newton or Newtonville 202
Nichol 108,115
Normanby 112,113
Northumberland and Durham (Newcastle District) 119
Northport 262
Norway Mills 20

PAGE
Norwood 233
Nottawasaga 63
Nottawasaga 63
Olden 288
Ops 230
Orangeville 110
Orillia 58
Oro 56
Orono 202
Osgoode 370
Oshawa 25
Oshawa, South, or Gibbs's Mills 25
Osnabruck 390
Oso 288
Ospry 62
Otonabee 234
Ottawa River ..... 337 to 346,377
Do. District, Common Schools in 382
Do. do. Abstracts from Assessment Rolls of 383
Oxford 309
Packenham Township 333
Packenham Mills 333
Paisley Block 105
Palmerston 335
Peacock, The 15
Peel 111
Pembroke Township 336
Pembroke Village 336
Penetanguishine 55
Pentangore 180
Percy Township 214
Percy Mills 214
Perry's Corners 23
Perth ..... 318 to 323
Do. Geological character of the vicinity of ..... 323 to 330
Peterboro', County of, (Colborne District) 227
Peterboro', Town 229
Petersburg 121
Phillipsville ..... Add.
Pickering 22
Picton 260
Do. Exports from 261
Pigeon Lake 232
Pike Falls 318
Pilkington 115
Pine Grove 19
Pittsburg 288
Plantagenet, North and South 377

PAGE
Playfair's Mills 331
Point Mara, (Lake Simcoe) 38
Population, Places of Nativity of 533
Port Albert 179
Port Elgin.....Add.
Port Franks 182
Port Hope 203
Do. Exports from 205
Portland 288
Port Milford, or South Bay 263
Port Newcastle, (Bond Head Harbour) 202
Port Perry 31
Prescott 307
Do. Exports from 308
Prescott and Russell, Counties of (Ottawa District) 375
Presqu'isle Harbour 212
Preston 118
Prince Albert 30,31
Prince Edward County, (Prince Edward District) 256
Prince Edward District, Common Schools in 266
Do. do. Revenue from Lighthouses in 266
Do. do. Revenue from Customs Duties in 267
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of... 267 to 269
Do. do Distances in 270
Proton 111
Puslinch 106
Railroads, as a means of settling the country, considered ..... 73 to 90
Rama 34
Do. Indian Settlement in 34,35
Ramsay 332
Ramsayville 332
Rannay's Falls 229
Rawdon Township 246
Rawdon Village 246
Reach 32
Rednersville .....Add.
Renfrew Village 335
Rice Lake 207
Richmond Township 272
Do. Village 353
Rideau Canal 369
Roche's Point, (Lake Simcoe) 38
Rockwood 102
Ross 335
Rouge River and Hill 21,22
Roxboro' 389
Russell 376
St. Andrews, or Coonats' Corners 19

PAGE
St. Anne's ..... Add.
St. Mary's 173
St. Raphaels 386
St. Regis Reserve 387
St. Vincent 63
Salem 108
Sand Point 335
Santa Cruz 390
Saugeen River 112
Scarborough 21
Scarlett's Plains 15
Scott 36
Scugog Lake 31
Servants, Troublesome, in Canada 541
Severn River 39
Seymour 213
Shannonville 250
Shanty Bay 55
Sheffield 275
Sherbrooke, South 331
Sherbrooke, North 331
Sibbald's Point, (Lake Simcoe) 38
Sidney 241
Silver Creek 100
Silver, Asserted to be found 30
Simcoe Lake 37,39
Do. do. Climate of 39,40
Do. County of, (Simcoe District) ..... 51,69, to 73
Do. District, Common Schools in 64
Do. do. Abstracts from Assessment Rolls of ..... 65 to 67
Do. do. Crown Lands for sale in 68
Do. do. Distances in 68
Simcoe Falls ..... Add.
Smith 232
Smiths' Falls 317
Smithville 245
Snake Island, (Lake Simcoe) 37,38
Society, State of 530
Somerville 231
Sophiasburgh 263
Southampton ..... Add.
Southwestern Mills 18
Sparta 42
Spencersville 310
Stafford 336
Stanley 181
Stauffville, or Stoversville 41
Stephen 182

PAGE

Stephensville .....Add.
Stone Mills 264
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (Eastern District) 384
Storrington 288
Strasburg 119
Stratford 172
Sullivan 112,114
Sunnidale 61
Sutton, or Bouchier's Mills 37
Sydenham Township 114
Sydenham Village, (Owen's Sound) 113
Sydenham Village .....Add.
Tamworth .....Add.
Tay 57
Tecumseth 60
Thamesford .....Add.
Thorah 33
Thurlow 245
Tiny 57
Todmorden 19
Torbolton 356
Toronto ..... 1 to 14
Do. Vessels owned at 7,8
Do. Exports from 10
Do. White Cliffs of 493
Do. Wyld's mistake respecting 477
Tossorontio 61
Travelling in Canada 537
Trent Port 213
Tuckersmith 181
Tudor 249
Tweed .....Add.
Tyendenaga Township 251
Tyendenaga, Mohawk Settlement in 251
Tyrone .....Add.
Unionville 42
Unionville 305
Upper Canada and Eastern Townships compared 536
Usborne 184
Uxbridge Village 36
Uxbridge Township 36
Vankleek Hill 379
Verulam 232
Vespra 56
Victoria District, Common Schools in 252
Do. do. Expenditure on Public Works in 252
Do. do. Revenue from Lighthouse and Customs Duties in 253
Do. do. Abstracts from Census and Assessment Rolls of ..... 253 to 255

PAGE
Do. do. Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves in 256
Do. do. Distances in 256
Wallace 174
Warsaw 233
Waterloo Township 120
Waterloo Village 118
Waterloo, County of (Wellington District) ..... 90 to 93
Waterloo Village (east) 275
Wawanosh 179
Weller's Bay 259
Wellesley 116
Wellington District, Common Schools in 123,124
Do. do. Public Works in 124
Do. do. Revenue from Lighthouse and Customs Duties in 124
Do. do. Produce raised in, in 1842 and 1848 125
Do. do. Abstracts from Assessment and Census Rolls of ..... 125 to 128
Do. do. Crown Lands for sale in 129
Do. do. Distances in ..... 130 to 131
Wellington Village 259
Do. do. Exports from 260
Westmeath 336
Weston 18
Westport 303
Whitby Township 26,30
Do. or Perry's Corners 23
Do. Port 23,24
White Lake 333
Wilberforce 335
Williamsburg 392
Williamstown 386
Williamsville 275
Williamsville ..... Add.
Willow Creek 56
Wilmot 122
Wilton 274
Winchester Township 390
Winchester, or Brooklin 32
Windsor East 23
Woolfe Island 289
Wolford 309
Woolwich 115
Yonge 302
Yonge Mills ..... Add.
York, County of (Home District) 1
York, Township 20

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ADDITIONS.

Some of the following places were omitted by accident, and others have been named since that portion of the work embracing them was issued:—

Ballyduff—a small village in the township of Manvers, 16 miles from Newcastle; it contains about 100 inhabitants, a saw mill and post office.

Beverley—a village in the township of Bastard, 24 miles from Brockville; it contains about 250 inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, carding mill, foundry, post-office, &c.

Bloomfield—a small village in the township of Cavan, 14 miles from Port Hope; it contains about 100 inhabitants, post-office, &c.

Charleston—a small village in the township of Lansdowne, 18 miles from Brockville; it contains about 120 inhabitants, a grist and saw mill, carding and fulling mill, and two tanneries.

Claremont, a village in the township of Burford, 9 miles from Brantford; it contains about 300 inhabitants, a foundry, post-office, &c.

Dundee—a small village in the township of Murray, about three miles from Brighton.

Easton's Corners—a small village in the township of Wolford, 7 miles from Mirickville; it contains a grist and saw mill and post-office.

Glenmorris—a small village in the township of Dumfries, about six miles from Paris; it contains about 130 inhabitants and a post-office.

Hick's Corners—a settlement in the township of South Gower, 8 miles from Kemptville.

Madoc village—in the township of Madoc about 28 miles from Belleville; it contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist and saw mill, post-office, &c.

Phillipsville—a small village in the township of Bastard, 28 miles from Brockville; it contains about 100 inhabitants, a grist and saw mill and tannery.

Port Elgin—a small village in the front of the township of Edwardsburgh, about nine miles from Prescott; it contains about 125 inhabitants, a saw mill, post-office, custom-house, &c.

Rednersville—a small village in the township of Ameliasburgh, 5 miles from Picton; it contains about 150 inhabitants, a post-office, tannery, &c.

Simcoe Falls—a small village in the township of Camden, about 20 miles from Kingston: it is situated on the Napanee River, and contains about 120 inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, tannery, foundry, carding and fulling mill, &c.

Southampton, or Saugeen—a new settlement at the mouth of the Saugeen River, a post-office has been established, and a number of business establishments started.

Stephensville—a small village in the township of North Gower, 15 miles from Kemptville; it contains about 150 inhabitants, a saw mill, post-office, &c.

St. Anne's—a small village in the township of Nelson: it contains a saw mill, fulling mill, &c.

Sydenham village—in the township of Loughborough, situated on Small Lake: it contains about 250 inhabitants, a grist and saw mill, foundry, cloth factory, two tanneries, distillery, brewery, &c., and two churches: Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist.

Tamworth—a small village situated in the township of Sheffield, 30 miles from Shannonville, and 36 from Kingston: it is situated on the Salmon River, and contains a post-office, tannery, &c.

Thamesford—a village in the township of Nissouri: it contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist and saw mill, fulling mill, a saleratus and two pot and pearl asheries, a tannery, &c.

Tweed—a small village in the township of Hungerford, 33 miles from Belleville: it contains about 100 inhabitants.

Tyrone—a small settlement in the township of Darlington, 7 miles from Bowmanville: it contains a grist mill, &c.

Williamsville—a small village in the township of Walpole, about 18

miles from Dunnville: it contains about 100 inhabitants, a post-office, grist mill, saw mill, foundry, &c.

Yonge Mills—a small village in the township of Yonge, 10 miles from Brockville: it contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, post office, &c.

CORRECTIONS.

IN VOL. I.

At page 91: for, "two bridges cross the Thames," *read* "four bridges cross the Thames."

At same page: for, "three Newspapers are published here," *read* "four Newspapers are &c." "Western Globe" omitted.

At page 93: for, "the water which is conveyed across from Kettle Creek," *read* "from a tributary of Kettle Creek."

At page 218: for, "Drummondville to Chippewa nineteen miles," *read* "three miles."

A note has been lately handed to us which contains the following passage: "I am rather surprised, in looking over the lists of Professional Men, to find many of those only made yesterday, whilst *my own name*, and several old standing Medical Men of this country are omitted, &c." We insert the above, (a complaint which might very possibly be echoed by others) for the purpose of making a few remarks, in explanation of what the writer appears to consider careless or intentional omissions. We have inserted his name (with great pleasure) in the "addenda," but would have had much greater satisfaction in placing it in the proper place. It was originally our intention and wish to make the Directory as complete as possible, and, in order to obtain the necessary information, we inserted the following paragraph in the Prospectus: "In order that the list may be made complete, those persons who live in isolated situations, and

are desirous of having their names inserted, are requested to forward the necessary information (post paid) to the office of Publication, without delay." These Prospectuses, to the number of many thousands, were distributed through every section of the Province. Those persons, therefore, whose names have not been received, or were not received in time, have only to thank their own carelessness for the result. Persons in business must bear in mind, that in sending their names for insertion to a work of this kind, *the author and publisher are not the only parties obliged*, the advantage to a business man being incalculable. In all the towns and principal villages, and in a large proportion of the smaller settlements, we collected the business lists *personally*, but, to expect that we would travel, (as would have been necessary in some instances), many miles at considerable expense, for the purpose of collecting three or four, or half-a-dozen names, would be giving us credit for the possession of a greater share of the "milk of human kindness" than falls to the lot of the majority of mankind. The days have gone by (if they ever existed) when an author was willing to work altogether for the public good, to subject himself to great labour, expense and loss of time, and receive nothing in return but "midshipman's half-pay, nothing a day and find yourself," or in other words, to sow a pound where there was little chance of reaping a shilling.

On the whole, we have used every exertion to render the work as useful as possible to our readers, and we believe the public as a body are well satisfied with the result of our labours.

CANADA:

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

COUNTY OF YORK—(*Continued.*)

Toronto, the chief town in Upper Canada, and present Capital of the United Provinces, is situated in the township of York, on Lake Ontario, with a capacious, well sheltered bay in front of it. Bouchette, the original surveyor, thus describes it: "The harbour of York is nearly circular, and formed by a very narrow peninsula, stretching from the western extremity of the township of Scarborough, in an oblique direction, for about six miles, and terminating in a curved point nearly opposite the garrison; thus enclosing a beautiful basin about a mile and a half in diameter, capable of containing a great number of vessels, and at the entrance of which ships may lie with safety during the winter. The formation of the peninsula itself is extraordinary, being a narrow slip of land, in several places not more than sixty yards in breadth, but widening towards its extremity to nearly a mile; it is principally a bank of sand, slightly overgrown with grass; the widest part is very curiously intersected by many large ponds, that are the continual resort of great quantities of wild fowl; a few trees scattered upon it greatly increase the singularity of its appearance; it lies so low that the wide expanse of Lake Ontario is seen over it: the termination of the peninsula is called Gibraltar Point, where a block-house has been erected. A light-house at the western extremity of the beach, has rendered the access to the harbour safely practicable by night. The eastern part of the harbour is bounded by an extensive marsh, through part of which the river Don runs before it discharges itself into the basin. No place in either Province has made so rapid a progress as York. In the year 1793, the spot on which it stands presented only one solitary Indian wigwam; in the ensuing spring the ground for the future metropolis of Upper Canada was fixed upon, and the buildings commenced.

"It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York Harbour in 1793. Lieutenant-Governor the late General Simcoe, who then resided at Navy Hall, Niagara, having formed extensive plans for the improvement of the colony, had resolved upon laying the foundations of a provincial

capital. I was at that period in the naval service of the lakes, and the survey of Toronto (York) Harbour was intrusted by his Excellency to my performance: I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin, which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage,—the group then consisting of two families of Messassagas,—and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl; indeed they were so abundant, as in some measure to annoy us during the night. In the spring following the lieutenant-governor removed to the site of the new capital, attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favourite project. His Excellency inhabited during the summer and through the winter a canvass house, which he imported expressly for the occasion; but frail as was its substance it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure.

"In the space of five or six years it (York) became a respectable place, and rapidly increased to its present importance; it now (1832) contains a population of four thousand souls. The parliament of the Province annually holds its sittings here, as do all the courts of justice. Considerable advances have also been made in the commerce, general opulence, and consequent melioration of its society. Being the residence of the chief officers of government, both civil and military, many of the conveniences and comforts of polished life are to be met with. Several newspapers are here printed weekly. The lands of the adjacent townships for several miles round are in a high state of cultivation, so that the market of the town is always well supplied. The pressure of the late war has been considerably felt here, as it was captured by the American army on the 27th of April, 1813. They held it, however, only a few days; but in that time the government house and all the public buildings and stores were burnt, after removing so much of their contents as could be conveniently carried off. The defenceless situation of York, the mode of its capture, and the destruction of the large ship then on the stocks were but too prophetically demonstrated in my report to head-quarters, in Lower Canada, on my return from a responsible mission to the capital of the Upper Province in the early part of April. Indeed the communication of the result of my reconnoitring operations,

and the intelligence of the successful invasion of York, and the firing of the new ship by the enemy, were received almost simultaneously."

York after its settlement obtained the *soubriquet* of "Little York' and from those intending to be satirical "Muddy Little York;" a title which stuck to it for some time, and was rather distasteful to a portion of its inhabitants. We have a proof of this in a notice which appears in a number of the Upper Canada Gazette, of June 20th, 1822, which is as follows:—

"To correspondents.

"Our friend on the banks of the Ohio, 45 miles below Pittsburg, will perceive that, notwithstanding he has made us pay postage, we have not been unmindful of his request. We shall always be ready at the call of charity when not misapplied; and we hope the family in question will be successful in their object. There is one hint, however, we wish to give Mr. W. Patton, P. M.; which is, that although there may be many "*Little*" Yorks in the United States, we know of no place called "*Little York*" in Canada, and beg that he will bear this *little* circumstance in his recollection, when he again addresses us."

Howison, who published in 1825, and consequently visited Canada before that date, did not appear to be very favorably impressed with the appearance of York at the time of his visit; he says. "The town of York is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, and has a large bay in front of it, which affords good anchorage for small vessels. The land all round the harbour and behind the town is low, swampy, and apparently of inferior quality; and it could not be easily drained, as it lies almost on a level with the surface of the lake. The town, in which there are some good houses, contains about 3000 inhabitants. There is but little land cleared in its immediate vicinity, and this circumstance increased the natural unpleasantness of its situation. The trade of York is very trifling; and it owes its present population and magnitude entirely to its being the seat of government; for it is destitute of every natural advantage except that of a good harbour.

"York is nearly defenceless at present, and the character of the surrounding country precludes the possibility of its ever being made a place of strength. There is no eminence or commanding point of land suitable for the erection of a battery; and the fort, which was lately built, is so incapable, from its low situation, of effectually annoying an enemy, that a single frigate might lay the town in ruins without any difficulty. From this circumstance, it is evident that York is not at all calculated for the seat of government, which, in colonies particularly, should be either situated in the interior, or, if in an exposed situation, nearly impregnable."

Toronto has certainly made rapid progress; we have heard an old settler say, that he has had many a day's good duck shooting in a pond formerly situated on the very spot where the cathedral now stands, or rather, where it *did* stand before the fire; and even at the time of our first visit, little more than seven years ago, the town had not wholly lost all claim to the title of "*muddy* York," the side-walks were in a very dilapidated condition; some of the crossings, after wet weather, almost impassable; the papers were filled with squibs on the subject, and during "spring and fall" it was quite common for pedestrians in wading through the streets to tuck the ends of their "*unmentionables*" into their boots; and it was no unusual thing to see a horse stuck fast in the mud in the back streets, and no very heavy load behind him. Affairs, however, have wonderfully improved since those days; most of the side-walks have been fresh planked, the crossings have been improved, and a large number of very excellent buildings have been erected. In 1817, the town contained about 1200 inhabitants, in 1826, the number had increased to 1677, in 1830, to 2860; in 1832 it contained about 4000, and in 1842 the number had risen to 15,336, a tolerable increase in ten years. In 1845 the population amounted to 19,706, and in 1850 to 25,166.

Toronto was incorporated in 1834, and returns two members to the Legislative Assembly.

The ground on which Toronto is situated is nearly level, sloping gently up from the water's edge. The streets are generally laid out at right angles; one portion running parallel (or nearly so) with the bank of the bay, in a direction nearly east and west, and being crossed by others running north and a little west. The principal of the former are "Front," "King," "Richmond," "Adelaide" and "Queen" streets, and of the latter "Yonge," "Church," "Bay" and "York" streets. These are situated in the most thickly settled and most business portion of the city. The two principal thoroughfares and the streets containing the largest number of shops or stores, are King and Yonge streets. King street and Queen street both start from the Don bridge, at the eastern extremity of the city; at their commencement they are very close together, but diverging as they extend westward, they soon leave room for two or three other streets to intrude between them. The bridge crossing the river Don was carried away by a great and sudden flood in the spring of 1850, which did considerable damage along the whole course of the Don, as well as on the borders of other streams in the county; a temporary bridge was placed over the river, and a new one of a more substantial kind is now in course of erection. About a quarter of a mile west from the Don is the jail of the county and city, and

adjoining it a large open space where the cattle fairs and agricultural shows are usually held.

A little eastward of the centre of the city are situated the market buildings and City Hall. The old city hall was a decent, old-fashioned pile of red brick buildings, the front of which was in King street; beneath and behind was the market, walled in and enclosed with gates. A few years since the "new City Hall" was erected, of white brick, opposite the market square, and running down towards the bay. This is a very strange-looking building, and it is unfortunate for the reputation of the architect employed that he had not left the Province *before* he completed the design instead of *afterwards*. The old city buildings were destroyed, or partially so, in the great fire, and a magnificent pile of buildings has been erected in their place, called the St. "Lawrence Hall" and "St. Lawrence Buildings." We find a list of twenty-one churches in the last Toronto Directory; these are four Episcopal, one Presbyterian in connection with the Church of Scotland, one Presbyterian Church of Canada, four Wesleyan Methodist, one United Presbyterian, two Congregational, one Methodist New Connexion, one Primitive Wesleyan Methodist, one Catholic Apostolic, two Baptist, one Disciples, and two Roman Catholic. There may be other buildings that we have no account of. St. James's Church or the "Cathedral" (Episcopal) was destroyed in the great fire, and a new building, from a very handsome design, is now in course of erection. Knox's Church on Queen street is also a handsome building, as are also the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The former was erected with five thousand pounds sent by some liberal person from England, on condition that the whole of the seats should be free.

The other buildings of note are the Parliament Buildings and Government House. The University and Upper Canada College, Osgoode Hall, the Banks, Custom House, Lunatic Asylum, &c. The Parliament buildings and Government House, which were formerly occupied by the lieutenant-governor, the government offices and the legislators of Upper Canada, had, since the union, been devoted to other purposes. On the removal of the seat of government from Montreal, they were overhauled, put in repair, and assumed a portion of their ancient dignity. Toronto University, (or King's College) received a grant of 225,944 acres of land, and Upper Canada College a grant of 63,642 acres; they are therefore well endowed.

Osgoode Hall, more generally known as "Lawyer's Hall," is a handsome building standing some distance back from the street, with a spacious lawn in front. "By an agreement with the government, the society furnishes the superior courts with suitable accomodation for

ever, for the sum of £6000 currency. Osgoode Hall contains a good law library. There are at present 820 names entered on the student's roll of the society, of which number 542 have been admitted barristers." Some years ago, when we first arrived in Toronto, we were taking an evening's stroll, exploring the highways and byeways of the Queen City, when, in the course of our perigrinations we suddenly came in front of a large, low pile of building which we had not previously seen. Desirous of knowing the name of so formidable a looking building, (for those days) and the uses to which it was applied, we waited a short time in hopes of the arrival of some person of whom we could make inquiries; at length a boy passed along the street, of whom we asked, What building is that? "That ere"! said he, pointing to the pile with his finger! "that's Li-yers Hall!" What is it? said we, not quite understanding him. "Li-yers Hall." Liar's Hall! that's a queer name; what is it used for? we asked again. "That's where the Li-yers go to study." We could gain no further information on the subject. It appeared to us rather strange that in Canada people should have to study an art, the art of lying, which in other countries is apt to come rather too naturally. On the following morning, however, on asking our landlord, we ascertained that the puzzling pile was called "Lawyer's Hall," and that it was only the boy's imperfect pronunciation that converted the honorable profession into a vice. The banks are good substantial cut-stone buildings, and consist of the Upper Canada, Commercial, Montreal, and Bank of British North America. The City Bank of Montreal has also an agency, and there is a Savings Bank. Toronto also contains the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, which is a large mass of building, erected on a sufficiently large plot of ground, but situated scarcely far enough from the public road for a building of that description.

Toronto is illuminated with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the bay by means of water works. A telegraph line is established with Hamilton, Niagara, St. Catherines, and the United States; and another line is in operation to Montreal. The head emigrant office for Upper Canada is now kept here, having been removed from Kingston. There are also barracks, and a royal magnetic observatory. Stages run daily to all places, east, west and north; and omnibusses convey passengers to stations at shorter distances; and steamboats leave daily during the season for Hamilton, Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, Kingston, Rochester, and Oswego; and during the winter a boat generally runs, weather permitting, to Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and during the summer season a ferry boat plies from Toronto to the

island or peninsula for the recreation of the inhabitants, and occasionally there are two boats on the station.

Toronto has a "Board of Trade," an "Athenæum and Commercial News Room," a "Society of Arts," a "Mechanic's Institute," a Theatre, a Philharmonic Society, Cricket, Curling, and Bowling Clubs, a Typographical Society, a House of Industry, Schools of Medicine, and Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.

The Educational Institutions are the University, Upper Canada College, Knox's College, County of York Grammar School, Provincial Normal School, and Model School. The principal religious and charitable associations, are the "Church Society," "Wesleyan Methodist Dorcas Society," the object of which is to procure and make up clothing for the poor; the House of Industry, which is partly supported by an annual Parliamentary grant, and partly by voluntary contributions. The building, which has been erected at an expense of nearly eighteen hundred pounds, is capable of accommodating from sixty to eighty persons. There is also a Toronto branch of the English "Female Emigration Society," the "Toronto City Mission," "Ladies Bible Association," "Catholic Orphan Asylum," a Temperance Reformation Society, Upper Canada Bible Society, Upper Canada Tract Society, and the Elgin Association, for improving the moral and religious condition of the colored population.

The National societies are established, and the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Sons and Cadets of Temperance have lodges here.

The Canada Company has an office in Toronto; and amongst the manufactories will be found foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, steam grist mills, starch factories, glue factories, planing machines, soap and candle factories, paper mills, axe manufactories, rope-walks, an oil cloth manufactory, &c. &c. There are eight building societies, and a consumer's gas company.

Sixty-eight cabs are at present licensed in the city, a large number for the extent of the population.

The following vessels are considered as belonging to the port of Toronto, although we believe the steamer "Chief Justice Robinson" is owned at Niagara.

STEAMBOATS.	TONNAGE.	H. POWER.
Admiral	288	60
Princess Royal	347	80
Sovereign	314	75
Eclipse	198	45
Traveller	300	80
America	221	60
City of Toronto	349	90
Chief Justice Robinson	315	75
Queen Victoria	149	50
Magnet	314	75

PROPELLERS.	TONNAGE.	H. POWER.
Western Miller	.....	.....
England	250	50
Scotland	250	50

SCHOONERS.	Tonnage.
Albion	60
Elmina	130
Atlantic	119
Ardelia	70
Boulton	50
Clarissa	80
Ceres	99
Dolphin	35
Defiance	35
Elizabeth	130
Empire	248
Europe	124
Hunter	25
Jane	30
Jane & Eliza	100
Jenny Lind	50
Island Queen (steam ferry boat)	40
Prosperity	30
Rose	92
Scotland	130
Pacific	80
Victory	25
Wm. Gordon	52
Adventurer	25
Ann Brown	15
Crockodile	15
Eliza Ann	25
Enterprise	25
Farmer	25
Lady Savage	20
Return	25
Wood-duck	20
Peninsula Paket (horse ferry boat)	60

On looking over an old list of market prices of the "town of York," many years ago, we were much struck with the little variation exhibited in the prices of agricultural produce generally then from those of the present day; furnishing evidence that the improvement and cultivation of the back country has kept pace with the increase in population of the town, or in other words that the demand and supply have been about equally balanced at either period. The list in question is copied

from a number of the Upper Canada Gazette of the end of April, 1822, and is as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef per lb	0	2	@	0	4
Mutton per lb.	0	4	@	0	5
Veal per lb	0	4	@	0	5
Pork per lb	0	2	@	0	2½
Fowls per pair	0	0	@	1	3
Turkeys each	0	0	@	3	9
Geese each	0	0	@	2	6
Ducks per pair	0	0	@	1	10
Cheese per lb	0	0	@	0	5
Butter per lb	0	0	@	0	7½
Eggs per dozen	0	0	@	0	5
Potatoes per bushel	0	0	@	1	3
Turnips per bushel	0	0	@	1	0
Cabbages per head	0	0	@	0	2
Tallow per lb	0	0	@	0	5
Lard per lb	0	0	@	0	5
Hay per ton	0	0	@	50	0
Oats per bushel	0	0	@	1	0
Barley per bushel	0	0	@	2	0
Pork per barrel	0	0	@	50	0
Fire wood per cord	0	0	@	10	0

The principal variation is in the following articles, which are very low; but the preceding might have been a plentiful season:—

Wheat per bushel	0	0	@	2	6
Peas per bushel	0	0	@	1	1½
Flour per cwt	0	0	@	6	3
Flour per barrel	0	0	@	12	6

Eight newspapers are published in Toronto, viz:—British Colonist, Christian Guardian, Church, Patriot, Examiner, Globe, Mirror, and North American.

Of these, one, the Patriot, is issued daily, bi-weekly, and weekly; two, the Globe and Colonist, bi-weekly, and the others weekly. In addition to these the following periodicals are published in Toronto: Canadian Agriculturist, Journal of Education, Upper Canada Jurist, Chancery Reports, and Ecclesiastical and Miscellaneous Record. During the sojourn of the government in the Upper Province, the Canada Gazette is also published in Toronto. We have omitted to mention St. Patrick's market, situated on Queen street, and St. Andrew's market, situated at the extreme west of the city. The former had become shabby with age, and a new building more in unison with the improved style of architecture now adopted, is in course of erection. The western market is generally considered to have been built some years before its time, as the locality in which it is situated is thinly peopled.

In the neighbourhood of the city are four burying grounds;—these are "Potter's Field," and the "Toronto Necropolis," both of which are open to all denominations; and St. James's Cemetery, in connection with St. James's Cathedral. The two latter are situated to the north of the eastern extremity of the city, and the former a little west of Yonge street. A cemetery is also attached to the Roman Catholic church in Power street.

The following are the exports from the city during the year 1850, or rather, such portions of them as have been exported to the United States. No account having been kept at the Custom House of produce sent to British ports. Shippers not being by law liable to any penalty for not reporting their shipments to British ports, will not give themselves the trouble to do so.

EXPORTS *from Toronto during the season of* 1850.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes, Pot	59 barrels	£ 160 10 0
Do. Pearl	37 barrels	260 0 0
Planks and boards	276102 feet	773 9 3
Shingles	261232 M	282 14 6
Furs and skins		4055 0 0
Butter		261 0 0
Cows	1	2 10 0
Wool		4453 10 0
Iron manufactures		23 10 0
Wheat	122321 bushels	28826 13 6
Flour	34871 barrels	34348 5 0
Barley and rye	4501 bushels	536 13 9
Meal	54 barrels	54 0 0
Beans and peas	2785 bushels	335 12 3
Oats	165951 bushels	1790 7 0
Flaxseed	1026 bushels	194 10 0
Malt	6587 bushels	911 2 6
Articles not enumerated		560 0 11
		£ 77829 8 8

The Toronto Fire Brigade contains four engine companies, two hook and ladder companies, and a hose company. According to law the firemen are exempt from serving as jurymen, militiamen, &c. No arrangement having yet been made to keep the city furnished with a constant and adequate supply of water, the licensed carters are compelled under a penalty to attend all fires for the purpose of conveying water from the bay in casks; and the amount expended for this purpose would on an average go far towards paying the interest on the sum

that would be required to convey a supply of pure and wholesome water to a reservoir at the upper end of the city, from whence it might be carried to every street and to every house. Notwithstanding all the improvements that have taken place in Toronto, truth compels us to remark, that during a period of more than seven years, we have scarcely been present at a fire at which the same complaint was not made, namely, of a scarcity of water; and, no matter how willing or anxious the firemen may be to exert themselves, if the (in this case) "sinews of war" are wanting their efforts may be unavailingly expended.

No iron foundries, furnaces, blacksmiths' shops or steam engines are allowed to be erected within certain limits, or is any person allowed to establish and carry on any manufactory of varnish, fire-works or any thing else of a dangerous nature, without first obtaining the consent of the common council.

The Lunatic Asylum is designed to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients; and at present contains about two hundred and forty. The institution is open to the public on an order from a director, or from the medical superintendent, between the hours of twelve and three P. M. daily, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays. "The admission of patients is regulated by an act of the Provincial Legislature, which requires that the patient should be examined by three licensed medical practitioners collectively, who are to certify to the insanity. It is particularly requested that those who apply should, if practicable, be furnished with a history of the case, and the immediate cause of the disease, and also with a certificate that the patient is a subject of Her Majesty, and a resident of the Province. Forms of the above may be obtained at the offices of the clerks of the peace throughout the Province, or by application at the Asylum. It is required that patients or their friends, having the means, will contribute towards their support while they remain in the institution." Persons applying for the admission of any destitute or pauper lunatic are required to make affidavit before a magistrate in the neighbourhood of the residence of the patient, "that such lunatic or his friends have not the means of paying the expenses to be incurred for his maintenance and support."

The Lunatic Asylum is constructed of white brick, with cut stone cornices and dressings to the doors and windows. The centre of the building is crowned with a dome, in which is a wrought iron tank, containing eleven thousand gallons of water, which is pumped up daily from the lake by a steam engine. The whole cost of erection has been about £57,000.

The University buildings are erected on a block of land containing about one hundred and fifty acres, and are situated about three quarters

of a mile from Queen street, at the head of the "College Avenue," and another avenue, half a mile in length, runs from thence to Yonge street. In the course of years, when the trees with which these avenues are planted have acquired a goodly size, these avenues will form pleasant places of recreation for the denizens of the city and neighbourhood. "Twelve exhibitions were founded by the Council of King's College, in 1841, which are continued by the present council. They are tenable for three years. Accordingly the regular number of vacancies each year is four; to two of which is attached exemption from college dues for tuition; to one, in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10; and to another, exemption from college dues for both board and tuition, with the liberty to commute the privilege of boarding for an annual stipend of £20."

Formerly pupils attending Upper Canada College were allowed to reside at any of the private boarding houses; but by a recent arrangement it is required, "that all boys coming from a distance and having no relations in town with whom they can live, should reside on the premises, either with one of the masters or in the resident school house.

The Hospital, which usually contains about a hundred patients, is situated on King street west, and is endowed with lands contained within the city limits; in addition to which there is an annual parliamentary grant of seven hundred and fifty pounds towards its support.

The Court House, which is an elderly building, (but no worse on that account,) is situated on Church street, and contains the offices of the sheriff, treasurer, clerk of the peace, county clerk, inspector of licenses, clerk of division courts, &c.

The Royal Observatory is situated to the west of the University, and consists of a wooden building, fifty by thirty feet in size, with other necessary conveniences. The expense of founding it was incurred by the British Government, as is also the cost of its maintenance. The establishment consists of an officer of the royal artillery and four men.

The Potters' Field burying ground comprises six acres of land, and has a house for the sexton built close to the entrance gate. The St. James' Cemetery contains about sixty-five acres, which is drained by a small creek which runs through it. The Toronto Necropolis is in the same neighbourhood and comprises about fifteen acres of land.

The Toronto Mechanics' Institute was established in 1830 and incorporated in 1847. The library contains thirteen hundred volumes, and is open every evening, as is also the reading room. Lectures are delivered every Friday evening during the winter. The annual subscription is seven shilling and sixpence, and for junior members five shillings.

The Library of the Toronto Athenæum and Commercial News-room contains about one thousand volumes of scientific and other literary works. The terms of subscription are five dollars per annum, junior members two dollars, and one dollar without the use of the library.

The *following is the published statement of the financial affairs of the city for the year* 1850 *:*

Estimated Revenue.	£	s.	d.	Estimated Expenditure.	£	s.	d
Assessment	8540	0	0	Interest on city debt	4800	0	0
Rental	3417	5	0	Salaries, &c..	2875	0	0
Fees	1325	0	0	Roads, streets, & bridges	1355	0	0
Licenses	994	8	9	Gas	1227	7	4
Drainage	150	0	0	Fire department, ordinary, and extraordinary expenditure	1600	0	0
Fines	100	0	0	Redemption of city notes	850	0	0
Arrearages of taxes, rents, &c	2266	4	0	Use of county jail	600	0	0
Cash on hand, May, 1850.	530	5	0	Ward appropriation	500	0	0
				Incidental police expenditure	110	0	0
				Printing and stationary	280	0	0
				Coroner's expenses	115	0	0
				Miscellaneous	2994	14	8
				Total	17307	2	0
				Estimated revenue over expenditure	16	0	9
	£17323	2	9		£17323	2	9

City Debt.

Debentures	£67372	15	6
Corporation notes	17346	15	0
Sundries (accounts)	2444	14	8
	£87164	5	2
Assets, consisting of outstanding rents, debts, fees, taxes, cash on hand	2436	9	0
Leaving to be paid, the sum of	£84727	16	2

When Toronto was first settled, most of the buildings were erected at the upper end of the bay, towards the river Don, and it was generally supposed that the east end would become the principal part of the town. As the buildings were extended, however, they began gradually to creep westward and northward. The town in its young days was much scattered, the roads were bad, communication between distant

portions of the town (at least at certain seasons of the year) was difficult, and, in consequence, houses of business were started at either extremity, which in some cases realised to their owners handsome profits. As the town increased, and the footpaths were improved, business became more concentrated, and at length has become almost entirely confined to the space comprised between York street and the market, and it is doubtful if the best store in the city, if removed to either extremity, *could do a paying business.* The necessary consequence of this state of things is, that the value of property and rents, within the limits mentioned, have risen enormously. Many houses between Yonge street and the market pay a rental of two hundred, and two hundred and fifty pounds per annum—and some pay as much as one hundred pounds per annum ground rent.

The city contains above a hundred streets, and is divided into six wards; each ward returns annually two aldermen and two common councilmen, to represent them in the City Council; and the council choose the mayor from among the aldermen.

The ratable property of the city for the year 1850, amounted to above £100,000.

This amount is according to the valuation under the old law; it is merely nominal, and is far below the real value.

At the Lunatic Asylum the western road divides into the "Lake shore road," and Dundas street. Both of these run to Hamilton. The "Lake shore road," as its name implies, runs for a considerable portion of its length within a short distance of the lake. It passes through the villages of Port Credit, Oakville, Bronte, Port Nelson, and Wellington Square, and being more sandy than Dundas street, as also from its being less encumbered with hills, (particularly those difficult and dangerous ones at the Twelve and Sixteen-mile Creeks,) it is much travelled during the spring and fall.

Dundas street follows rather a winding course for the first few miles after leaving Toronto; for the first three miles its direction is north-west, then for about seven miles, nearly west, and afterwards south-west. Immediately after leaving Queen street, Dundas street passes through what formerly was a cedar swamp, but is now rendered dry by drainage and has been taken into cultivation. Mr. McGregor, in his work on British America, says, "cedar swamps are deep mossy bogs, soft and spongy below, with a coating sufficiently firm to uphold small cedar or fir trees, or shrubs. Such lands are difficult, almost incapable of culture." If such is the character of cedar swamps in Prince Edward's Island the description certainly will not apply to those in Upper Canada; on the contrary, as far as our observation has extended,

wherever the attempt has been made they have usually been found very easy to drain, and when drained to contain a considerable depth of light vegetable mould, easily worked, and admirably adapted for converting into gardens, or indeed for raising any kind of root crops. Neither do they here produce "*small* cedars or shrubs," many of the cedars in these swamps rising to the height of forty or fifty feet.

The macadamized roads branching from Toronto are measured from the city hall. A little beyond the third mile-post on the Dundas street you reach the first toll-gate. Here is a cluster of houses, *three* of which are taverns; and immediately beyond the toll-gate a village has been lately laid out, called "Brockton;" a road has been cut out from Dundas street to the lake, and lots are staked off ready for purchasers. As the land slopes gently down towards the lake the situation might be a pleasant one for summer residences, if any back road into Toronto were made passable; otherwise, being on the wrong side of the toll-gate would be a disadvantage.

About two miles and a half from Brockton you reach the "Peacock," (or as our neighbours on the other side of the lake would call it, the "Pea-rooster,") an ancient tavern; from whence a plank road leaves Dundas street for Weston, Pine Grove, Albion, &c. Just beyond the Peacock another attempt has been made to start a village, not however with much success, as but few lots have been sold. In this neighbourhood, extending for some distance on either side of the Dundas street is a considerable breadth of oak plains, known as Scarlett's plains. These plains, like the same description of land in other parts of the Province, are thinly studded over with oak trees, but few of which grow to any large size. Here and there may be found a few dwarf cherry and sassafras trees, with other species; and the surface is clothed with wild strawberries, and a profusion of flowers, among which will be found the orange lily, and the blue or perennial lupin; the latter is usually found in large patches, many hundreds of plants together, while the former more frequently grows singly. We have seen very excellent crops grown on such portions of these plains as have been brought into cultivation.

About two miles from the Peacock we reach the Humber, an excellent mill stream which here crosses the road. A village has been built here, which being the property of two different proprietors, has had the advantage of receiving two different names; that portion of the village situated on the east side of the river being called "Lambton," and that on the west side "Milton." In Lambton is a grist mill containing four run of stones, called "Lambton mills," to which is attached a distillery. On the west side of the stream is a woollen factory, containing two sets

of machinery, and making about six hundred yards per week. Excellent blankets are made at this establishment. A short distance below the village is situated "Millwood mills" with three run of stones; and about a mile lower down the river is situated "Milton mills," containing grist mill, with four run of stones for flouring, one for barley, and one for oatmeal; there is also a saw mill, containing upright and circular saws, planing machine and turning lathe. These mills are situated about a mile from the mouth of the river. The old grist mill was destroyed by fire and the present one has been since erected. The land on each side of the river, from its mouth upwards, to the extent of 3000 acres was originally a government reserve, and a saw mill was erected, where Milton mills now stand, and a ship yard was established at the mouth of the river; and during the American war two vessels were built here. The Humber flows through a deep and beautiful valley, the banks are composed of clay, with horizontal layers of limestone, most of which are thin, and might be used for paving. The bed of the river is composed for a considerable distance of large quantities of these stones, which have from time to time been washed out of the banks. A great flood which occurred in the month of April, 1850, and has been previously mentioned, did considerable damage on the Humber, nearly every mill-dam on its course was carried away, and at the village of Lambton it rose so high as to overflow the road, (which is about twenty feet above the ordinary level of the river) and even carried away a portion of the bridge, so as to render the road impassable for some time.

The Humber was once famous as a salmon stream, and large quantities of fish have been taken in it during the season, before the erection of so many mills forced them to seek other spawning grounds. An anecdote was related to us which might excite the envy of the anglers in even some of our famous British salmon streams. A party, during the time the salmon were running, came up the river in a skiff to spear the fish;—in drawing their boat ashore, (intending to spear the fish while standing in the water), they inadvertently drew it across a log lying on the beach. The salmon were plentiful, and they succeeded in spearing them as fast as they could take them out of the water. As they caught them, they threw them into the skiff, and excited with the sport they took no heed of the quantity they were accumulating, till a sudden crash attracted their attention, when they perceived that the weight of the fish crushing the skiff down over the log, had broken it in the middle.

The scenery of the Humber is very picturesque, and from a short distance below Milton mills the water is deep enough to allow vessels of considerable size, and propellers to ascend. Before the adoption of

free trade in bread stuffs by the mother country, a considerable export trade was carried on from the mouth of the river. As many as 84,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from here during the season. The burning of the mill, and the subsequent damage caused by the freshet, checked business at the Humber. About twelve thousand barrels of flour were shipped last fall, and about half a million feet of lumber during the season; a few spars are also shipped annually. The principal part of the flour manufactured at the Lambton and Millwood mills is teamed into Toronto. A plank road about a mile and a half in length leads from the village to Milton mills. Close to the village is an Episcopal church; there is also a Wesleyan Methodist Church, and one other, the denomination of which we could not ascertain, and also a Post Office.

Between Dundas Street and the mouth of the River, there is a fall of nearly fifty feet; about a mile and a half westward from the Humber we reach the village of Mimico, so called from the Mimico Creek which runs past it. Mimico contains about two hundred or two hundred and fifty inhabitants; and is prettily situated. A Wesleyan Methodist Church is erected in the village, and there is an Episcopal Church a little to the east. The "sixth-line and Mono plank road" starts from the Mimico; it is intended to run to the township of Mono, but at present only ten miles are finished, which cost about four hundred pounds per mile About eight miles from Dundas Street is a small settlement called "Graham's Corners," but although the line is well settled for some miles, there is at present no village of any consequence on it.

About two miles and a half west from the Mimico is the small village of Etobicoke, situated on the Creek of the same name. Here is a grist mill, containing two run of stones, and it is intended to insert a small steam engine, to be used when water runs short. It is found throughout the Province, that as the country becomes cleared up, and drained, and the sun has power to act upon the land, the body of water remaining in the small streams is much diminished, particularly during the summer months; and we were told by a resident on the Humber, that sometimes, during a dry season, he can scarcely get water enough to turn a single run of stones. A project has been broached to cut a canal from the upper portion of the Humber to the swamp supplying the west branch of the Holland River, and to draw a supply of water from thence. There is a Meeting House in the village belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

From Etobicoke to Sydenham is nearly three miles. The road the whole distance from Toronto is well settled, and although some of the

land bordering the street, and running from thence to the lake, is light and sandy, still there is a considerable portion of very excellent land.

The Township of Etobicoke is small, and is well settled; and property has risen greatly in value. Twenty years ago the best land might be bought at six dollars per acre; at the present time farms cannot be purchased under ten or twelve pounds per acre. The soil varies in quality, but a large portion of it consists of sandy loam, and a considerable portion of the timber, pine, with hardwood intermixed. Etobicoke contained in eighteen hundred and fifty, two thousand nine hundred and four inhabitants, five grist and seven saw mills, and produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, eighty-two thousand bushels of wheat, sixteen thousand bushels of barley, forty-one thousand bushels of oats, twenty thousand bushels of peas, twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes, eleven thousand pounds of wool, four thousand pounds of cheese, and twenty-four thousand pounds of butter.

From Toronto to Weston is about ten miles and a half; a plank road, as has been previously mentioned, leaves Dundas Street at the Peacock tavern, from whence to Weston is about five miles. About a mile from Dundas Street, at the first toll gate, is quite a cluster of houses, and other houses are acattered along the road; still there is a large quantity of pine timber standing on the ground. The scenery between "the street" and Weston is picturesque, being composed of a succession of hill and dale, and many of the farms are finely situated. About midway between Dundas Street and Weston you cross a small stream called "Black Creek," which flows through a pleasant valley, the level surface of which forms excellent meadow land. The soil is generally a sandy loam, in some localities containing a large admixture of vegetable mould. The sand is in some places of considerable depth, in others it rests on beds of gravel, and sometimes on clay.

Weston, which is a long village, containing about five hundred inhabitants, is very pleasantly situated on the Humber; the larger portion being on the east, or York side of the river, and the smaller, on the west, or Etobicoke side. On the east side, in the immediate vicinity of the village, are two grist mills, the Glenbank mills, and Southwestern mills, a saw mill and planing machine, and a woollen factory, there are also a tannery and a second saw mill in the upper portion of the village. On the same side of the river are two churches, Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodist. On the opposite side of the stream is a large establishment consisting of grist mill with three run of stones, saw mill, and distillery—and a short distance from the river is the Episcopal Church.—The Humber here gives a fall of sixteen feet and a half, and the character of its banks is the same as was described in speaking of it lower

down, at Milton mills, namely, thin horizontal layers of limestone, fit for paving, with clay interposed between them, and an upper covering of sandy loam.

From Weston, following the plank road, it is about two miles and a half to St. Andrews, better known as "Coonat's Corners;" it is at present but a small settlement, but may increase, as it is a convenient spot for doing business with the farmers. It is seven miles in a straight line from Dundas Street. At St. Andrews the plank road divides, one line going to Pine Grove, and the other to Albion. On the former, about three miles and a half from St. Andrews, you reach Burwick, a small village situated on the Humber, where is a large woollen factory containing three sets of machinery, and an Episcopal Church. From thence it is about a mile to Pine Grove. This establishment consists of grist mill with three run of stones, oatmeal mill, distillery, brewery and tannery, and a short distance from the mills is a Post Office. On the Albion plank road is a small settlement called Clairville, situated about two miles from St. Andrews. The land on both roads is undulating; on the Pine Grove road, much of the timber is pine, and a considerable portion of the soil is light loam, on the Albion road more of the timber is hardwood, and the soil is heavier.

About two miles (or nearly so) north from Toronto (or rather from the market place,) is the village of Yorkville, a portion of which is situated within the city limits. It is increasing rapidly and several good brick buildings have been lately erected. It is said to contain about a thousand inhabitants. There are two rope-walks, a large manufactory of wooden ware, two fancy leather factories, a comb factory, a brewery, &c; and four Churches, Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive and New Connection Methodists. A plank road, the "Yorkville and Vaughan" is in progress from the village to the latter township, and about seven miles are completed. A hill or ridge immediately above the village is composed of excellent clay, and immense quantities of bricks are made for the supply of the city; about two miles beyond the village there is also a pottery or manufactory of coarse brown ware.

From the eastern extremity of Toronto a plank and macadamised road is made to the settlements on the River Don. This river makes its exit into the bay through a large marsh, and the land near its mouth is low and flat, forming excellent grazing ground. As you ascend the river you perceive that it flows through a beautiful and fertile valley, which is bounded on either side by a range of hills. About a mile and a half from the city the road crosses the river, and about a mile farther on you reach the village of Todmorden. There are but few houses on the upper bank, but on descending by a steep and circuitous road to the

valley below, you reach a paper mill, grist mill and starch factory; with the residences of the owners, and the work-people employed. This is the first fall in ascending the river, and the two mills have a fall of about twelve feet. From hence, after reascending the bank, it is about two miles and a half to Taylor's paper mill. Here is also a saw mill, and the river here has a fall of twenty-three feet. The damming the river at this spot floods about thirty acres of land. The scenery on the Don is pretty and picturesque, being a succession of hill and dale; the soil is generally a sandy loam, varying in quality, some portions being poor, and others particularly rich, with a clay subsoil. The timber is principally pine, with a mixture of hemlock, cedar, oak, cherry, &c.

The principal mills on the Don above Taylor's, are the "York mills," "Metcalfe mills" and "York hill steam mills," at and near Hogg's Hollow, and the Thornhill mills, all situated on branches of the river crossing Yonge-street. There is generally a pretty good supply of water in the Don, except during dry seasons. It was once a tolerable trout stream, but the erection of machinery, more particularly saw mills, has nearly exterminated the fish.

We have no *early* statistics of the Township of York; in eighteen hundred and forty-two it contained a population of five thousand seven hundred and twenty; eight grist, and thirty-five saw mills. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained a population of eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, five grist and thirty-eight saw mills, and produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and forty-two thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and twenty-three thousand bushels of oats, forty-three thousand bushels of peas, fifty-eight thousand bushels of potatoes, nine thousand bushels of turnips, four thousand tons of hay, seventeen thousand pounds of wool, and thirty-nine thousand pounds of butter. This return shows a decrease in the number of grist mills, as compared with the previous return; this diminution can only be accounted for by carelessness in making the returns, there being actually as many mills in existence as at the former date, independent of the steam mills in the city of Toronto, which are not included.

In visiting the eastern and north eastern Townships of the County, we leave Toronto at its eastern extremity, and crossing the Don Bridge, find ourselves on the plank and macadamised road leading to Kingston. The first portion of our journey is through the township of York, and then through the township of Scarborough. A short distance from town we pass the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Lesslie & Co., and soon afterwards the "Norway Steam Mill," where is a small settlement. The road through the two townships is thickly settled on

both sides the whole distance, and the farms and homesteads present a very different appearance from that described by Gourlay, bearing unmistakeable evidence of comfort and prosperity.

The Township of Scarborough is said to be occupied almost exclusively by natives of the British Isles, who have obtained some considerable degree of local celebrity as ploughmen. About ten miles from Toronto, on the Kingston road, is "Gates's," a tavern of note, being the general stopping-place for stages and travellers, and a considerable cluster of houses has gradually sprung up around it. The township is well settled, and its proximity to market gives it important advantages. The farms generally appear to be well cultivated, and the occupants to be in comfortable circumstances. The soil of the south of the township is light and sandy, and the timber is much mixed with pine; in the centre and north the soil is heavier, and the timber principally hardwood. The land is rolling, with the exception of those portions bounding the Highland Creek and the River Rouge, the banks of which are generally high and rugged. The township is well watered.

In eighteen hundred and forty-two Scarborough contained two thousand seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, one grist and eighteen saw mills. In eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to three thousand eight hundred and twenty one inhabitants, three grist and twenty three saw mills; and ninety thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and one thousand bushels of oats, twenty nine thousand bushels of peas, fifty six thousand bushels of potatoes, five thousand bushels of turnips, three thousand seven hundred tons of hay, fourteen thousand pounds of wool, twelve thousand pounds of cheese, and thirty five thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Shortly before leaving the township you cross the Highland Creek, from whence to the River Rouge, at the commencement of the Township of Pickering, (seventeen miles from Toronto,) the land bordering the road is very sandy. The new road to the Rouge Bridge is cut through some high banks of sand, bounding the valley of the stream on its western side, while its immediate banks and the bed of the valley are composed of clay, as are also the banks on the eastern side of the river, the latter being covered with a depth of three to five feet of sand.

The Rouge Hill was for years a dangerous crossing place, and accidents have not unfrequently happened in ascending or descending, in consequence of the precipitous and unprotected nature of the roadway. Three or four years since a new road and bridge were constructed at a great expense, deep cuttings and extensive embankments were made,

and the whole finished in such a manner as to be a credit to the Province.

The scenery as viewed from the top of the Rouge Hill is highly picturesque, the river making many beautiful curves in its course, and forming islands which are studded with timber.

There are a few houses at the Rouge, but nothing that can be designated a village. Here the plank and macadamised road terminates, and the road beyond is in a very worn and neglected state.

About two miles from the Rouge is a large bay of Lake Ontario, called Frenchmans' Bay, which approaches to within about half a mile of the road. It is about a mile across, and a mile and a quarter broad, with a depth of from seven to twenty feet, and is separated from the Lake by a bar of sand about six or eight rods wide. A company is now formed for the purpose of improving and completing the harbour, which is to be ready (according to contract) for the reception of vessels by October next. Piers are to be run out into twelve feet water, and the channel between the piers is to be one hundred feet wide. The capital of the Company is six thousand pounds currency.

Two miles from the eastern extremity of the Frenchman's Bay, and nearly five miles from the Rouge, you reach Duffin's Creek or Canton, a thriving village containing between three and four hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with four run of stones, a brewery, tannery, and four churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Quaker and Roman Catholic.

From the Rouge to Duffin's Creek, and from thence to Whitby, the land is rolling, the road being crossed at various intervals by ridges, the land between which is generally level without being flat, and the soil either clay or a rich stiff loam. The timber is hardwood with a little pine intermixed. This may be considered as the general character of the township, or the greater part of it. Pickering is well watered by Duffin's Creek, the Rouge, and other streams; the two former are good mill streams. Pickering is one of the best settled townships in the County, and contains a number of fine farms, and has increased rapidly in both population and prosperity, within the last few years. In eighteen hundred and forty-two, it contained three thousand seven hundred and fifty-two inhabitants, four grist and twenty-one saw mills. In eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to six thousand three hundred and eighty five inhabitants, six grist and twenty-three saw mills, and one hundred and sixty-five thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and twenty-two thousand bushels of oats, forty thousand bushels of peas, sixty-six thousand bushels of potatoes, forty nine thousand bushels of turnips, forty two thousand pounds of maple sugar, thirty thousand pounds of

wool, and forty two thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty nine.

From Duffin's Creek to Whitby is six miles. This village was formerly called Windsor, and the settlement on the shore of Big Bay was known as Windsor Bay and Windsor Harbour. In consequence of the frequency of mistakes from the name, and in order to distinguish it from Windsor in the Western District, an Act of Parliament was obtained, changing the name to Whitby; the village at the bay was included in the limits assigned to it, and it is now known as Port Whitby. Whitby or Windsor, however, has been long known as "Perry's Corners," so called after an old and enterprising settler, Mr. Peter Perry; and this name it continues to hold with a large majority of the old settlers in the neighbourhood, and will continue to do so while the present generation lasts, in spite of Acts of Parliament.

Whitby is a place of considerable business, notwithstanding it is destitute of what is generally considered in America a *sine qua non* in the selection of sites for the erection of towns and villages, namely, a water privilege. The formation, some years since, of the plank road to Scugog by the Government, as an adjunct to the harbour, has had the effect of considerably increasing the prosperity of the village, by giving the farmer facilities for reaching the market. The exports have rapidly increased, and the revenue arising from both the road and the harbour has been as much as could fairly be expected. The harbour and road cost the Government above thirty nine thousand pounds, and they were lately sold to a private company for little more than half the original cost.

A road, called the "Brock Road," runs back from Whitby to the Township of that name, in a N N Westerly direction, and the plank road strikes off from the Brock road a few miles above Whitby, and runs nearly north to Lake Scugog.

Whitby contains a brewery, tannery, Congregational church, and a grammar school; and a newspaper, called the "Whitby Reporter," is published here. A small settlement, about half a mile to the east of the village, called East Windsor, is now included in the limits of Whitby. The population, including East Windsor and the Port, is said to be about eleven hundred.

Between Whitby and the Port, a mile and a half in distance, the land is level, and the soil composed of rich loam. The harbour is capacious, but its borders are bounded by a considerable quantity of marsh, through which a small stream enters the bay. A number of houses have been erected here; but the principal business transacted is in storing and forwarding goods and produce, for which purpose there are large ware-

houses, and others are in course of erection. There is also a brewery, and an Episcopal church built of stone. The following tables of exports will show a considerable increase in the quantity of the principal articles of produce shipped within a few years:—

EXPORTS *from Whitby for the year* 1843.

Article.	Quantity.	
Flour	Barrels	28,562
Pork	Ditto	1,656
Ashes	Ditto	1,064
Oatmeal	Ditto	860
Whiskey	Ditto	231
Lard	Kegs	250
Butter	Firkins	133
Wheat	Bushels	29,674
Oats	Ditto	6,684
Peas	Ditto	1,000
Potatoes	Ditto	140
Lumber	Feet	353,500
Hams	Cwt.	144
Bran	Ditto	1,251
Shorts	Ditto	500

Total value in currency..... £44,746 10 4

For the year ending December, 1850.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pork	63 bbls.. @...	2	5	0	141	15	0
Flour	35,337 bbls.....	1	0	0	35,337	0	0
Ashes	549 bbls.....	5	0	0	2,744	0	0
Wheat	107,101 bush.....		4	0	21,420	0	0
Oats	5,466 bush.....		1	3	322	10	0
Oatmeal	83 bbls.....		17	6	72	12	6
Peas	84 bush.....		2	6	10	10	0
Timothy Seed	274 bush.....		7	6	102	15	0
Panel Doors	52 cases.....	5	0	0	265	0	0
Shingles	M 241.....		7	6	90	7	6
Lumber	1,745,004 feet.....	2	10	0	4,362	10	0
Bran	4,500 lbs.				3	7	6
Pipe Staves	17,700	32	10	0	577	5	0
W. India ditto	457,210	7	10	0	3,429	3	9
Butter	200 firkins	1	10	0	300	0	0
Potatoes	50 bush.	0	1	6	3	15	0
Wool	59 bales.....	5	0	0	280	0	0
Saleratus	153 boxes	1	15	0	267	15	0
Cord Wood	1,200 cords.....	0	7	6	450	0	0
Sundries	420 pckgs.....				840	0	0
Total value.....					71,021	10	3

From Whitby to Oshawa is about four miles; the road is rather hilly in parts, the soil consisting of sandy loam, the intersecting ridges containing gravel.

Oshawa (an Indian name, signifying a *carrying place*) has the advantage of a small but good mill stream, on which are erected two grist mills, one with five run of stones, the other having two; two distilleries, carding and fulling mill, manufactory for machinery, &c. There are also in the village a brewery, foundry, axe factory, &c. There are three churches, Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, and Roman Catholic. A newspaper, the Oshawa Reformer, is published here. Oshawa is pleasantly situated, and is a place of considerable business; it has long had the advantage of possessing a spirited and enterprising set of inhabitants, always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to any project likely to prove for the public benefit; and it is frequently remarked that those persons known in Canada as "hard cases," a similar description of persons to those who in the army and navy are technically termed "King's Hard Bargains," are out of their element in Oshawa, and soon leave it.

A road named the Simcoe Street, runs from Oshawa through the townships of Whitby and Reach: and a company has been lately formed for the purpose of constructing a plank and gravel road from the village to the Scugog Lake. This is intended to be twenty miles and five chains in length, and the estimated cost is five thousand seven hundred pounds. This road is making a little to the east of the Simcoe street; it is called the "Nonquon road," after a creek in the vicinity called by the Indians the Nonquon Creek and will be continued from Oshawa to the harbour, a distance of three miles, in a south-easterly direction.

About half a mile from the village is a small settlement called South Oshawa, or "Gibbs's Mills," where is a grist mill containing three run of stones, oatmeal mill, and tannery. Sixteen years ago (we were informed by an old settler) this mill was the only one in existence in the two townships of Whitby and Pickering, and settlers were compelled to bring their grain to be ground from long distances.

The population of Oshawa, including South Oshawa, numbers between eleven and twelve hundred. The following is a list of the exports from the port during the year 1850.

Flour, barrels	29,516
Ashes "	684
Pot Barley, barrels	120
Oatmeal "	17
Pork "	281
Whiskey "	690
Butter and Lard, kegs	88
Wool, bales	84

Hops bales	9
Sheep Pelts and Rags, bales.	161
Wheat, bushels	24,330
Peas ....do.....	551
Oats ....do.....	2,544
Barley ..do.....	918
Grass Seed, do	809
Potatoes, do.	1,065
Cattle and Hogs (alive).....	208
Lumber, feet	726,000
West India Staves, ...	23,500
Shingles, M., ...	137

Whitby is an exceedingly fine township, the greater portion of the land is rolling, and the timber hard-wood, with here and there a little pine intermixed. Whitby may now be considered in point of value of property, and agricultural productions, the first township in the county. Markham was long regarded as the first township, not only in the county, but also in the Province; Markham, however, having arrived at a high state of prosperity, sank into security and reposed upon her laurels; other townships, however, have been struggling in the race, and first Dumfries, and now Whitby has surpassed her. The former township is still considerably in advance, but Whitby is making rapid strides, and may, in time, overtake her western rival. The cultivation of root crops (a sure sign of an improved system of husbandry) is steadily progressing in both townships, and the farmers are sure to reap the reward of their care and industry.

A large number of the settlers in Whitby are from England, and many of them from Cornwall; some of these were miners, and being misled by the appearance of some shale found near the village, formed a conviction that there must be coal in the neighbourhood; other persons, relying upon the judgment of these miners, and being equally sanguine of success, determined to risk the expense of boring. Subscriptions were raised, and rods made, and the boring commenced, and was continued as long as the funds lasted. The adventurers then halted for a time, till they gained fresh courage, raised another subscription, and commenced again. Thus they continued till a considerable sum of money was expended, when, no coal making its appearance, those who furnished the funds became tired of the amusement. The locality selected for the operation was the vicinity of Gibbs's mill, where they commenced boring, close to the bed of the creek; the limestone rock here being exposed at the surface.

It is, however, not surprising that such mistakes should be made by uninformed persons, who judge merely from appearances, and who look upon geology as a *humbug*, particularly when such statements as the following are published, seemingly from competent authority. They may well exclaim, "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?" The following

extract is from the Colonial Magazine, edited by Mr. Robert Montgomery Martin:

"From want of a geological survey of the Province, the extent of its hidden wealth is not ascertained; but from the researches and statements of Major Bonnycastle and others, and from numerous specimens of the rocks lying between Lakes Ontario and Huron, it would appear that the whole section of Canada (including the space bounded by the south bank of the Severn river, Lake Simcoe, Yonge street, Lake Ontario, the Niagara river, Lakes Erie and Huron) appears to come under that geological division, in which minerals of utility may be expected. Among these, coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, mineral oil, sulphur, pipe-clay, potter's clay, porcelain clay, limestone, gypsum, and sandstone will be the most prominent. The whole country is one continued display of that section of rocks which pass so rapidly from the older secondary to the newer primitive or transition family, and from the fossils usually found, may, without any great violation of geognostical principles, be termed of the transition age, embracing the carboniferous formation of the American writers, including argillite, in which will be found clay-slate, wacke-slate, roofing slate and glazed slate, and in which will be discovered anthracite or mineral coal, and marine animal relics, and traces of reeds and ferns in abundance, well and distinctly preserved. Next in the quartzóze rocks of this family, this region contains grey wacke-slate, a fine cleavable rock, and mill-stone grit, and grey rubble. These are good quarry stones, and one of their distinguishing marks is sometimes a red colour. With this family is the calcareous or lime-stone division; also the calcareous sand-stone, an excellent coarse building material, and when passing into coarse horn-stone, as at Fort Erie, a most excellent and durable material for piers, wharves, canals, or any building much exposed to water or weather. The rock abounds in organic remains, furnishing the most beautiful specimens of the madrepores, corallines, &c., of a former state of the world, and is quarried from the Thames, near Brantford, (*a mistake for the Grand River*), to Fort Erie, and perhaps in all the unexplored country north-east of the Thames. Superb specimens of madrapora truncata have been found near Brantford, and those curious fossil remains, which look so exactly like honey-combs, found on the shores of Lake Erie, but which are really the work of marine animals of an unknown age, are from this rock. The newer grey-wacke, and the old red sand-stone are so closely allied to these families of rocks, as not to be traceable in this part of Upper Canada as separate and distinct formations. But then they indicate another order of things; for wherever they are found, they embrace the saliferous or salt formation, and the carboniferous or really vegetable coal formation; two of the most useful minerals to man. *From appearances, it seems very clear*

that the whole of Upper Canada, west of Toronto and Lake Simcoe, and bounded by Huron and Erie, is the country of salt and coal. The bituminous slate, accompanying the coal and indicating its neighbourhood, may be known by its dark colour, almost black, by its easily dividing into thin tables, by its emitting the peculiar odour of bitumen, when rubbed with a piece of sharp iron, and when placed on a hot stove or the fire, by its leaving a brown powder and trace where it is scratched, and by its burning more or less easily, as also by its being full of impressions of leaves of succulent plants, which are like a shield in shape, and have wavy lines divided into three distinct parts within the borders of the shield. These fossils have been called trilobites by some writers; but they do not resemble those marine insect remains found at Cobourg in the dark limestone, any further than in outline, and are really the fossils of the coal shale. The greatest deposit of this shale is in the township of Collingwood, in Nottawassaga Bay, where it covers the country, and extends to the Manitoulin Islands, at the new Indian settlement there, called Manitouwahning, being very abundant. It is also found in digging wells at Whitby and Hamilton."

We believe it has been satisfactorily decided by Mr. Lyell, the Geologist, that there is no coal in the hitherto explored parts of Canada West. The rocks of all parts of the Province yet examined, belonging to older formations than any carboniferous or coal bearing rocks yet discovered in any portion of the world. Curious expedients are sometimes resorted to by interested parties, to induce the belief that coal is to be found in certain localities. Mr. Logan in his report mentions a case in which a spring on a certain farm in Lower Canada, was said to have thrown up pieces of coal, leading to the belief that there must be a bed of coal at some distance from the surface, and as a corroboration of the fact, similar ejectments of coal were found in the beds of springs on the adjoining lands. He says, "The number of these springs attested by the respectable persons of Bay St. Paul, whose certificate accompanied J. Bouchard and A. Menard's petition is three, but I have been informed that another was brought prominently forward some years ago, as affording the same indications of coal; but that he late Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Quebec, and Captain Bayfield, had ascertained beyond a doubt, that the spring had been packed by the proprietor of the land with a view to enhancing the value of his property. Possibly this person may have packed his neighbor's springs at the same time, with a hope, that should others make a search in consequence of his pretended discovery, their researches might disclose facts to confirm his own." He also remarks on this occasion, "Wherever workable seams of coal have yet been found on the face of the globe, the evidences connected with them, prove beyond a doubt, that their origin is due to great accumulations of vegetable matter, which has been converted into a mineral condition.

The vegetable structure is detected in the mineral by microscopic examination, and as might be expected, the strata associated with coal beds are profusely stored with fossil plants, even where the seams are too thin to be workable, or so thin as to be readily passed over without great attention, the vegetable remains disseminated in the masses of rock dividing the seams, are still in vast abundance. In the section of the Nova Scotia coal rocks, at the Joggins for example, as detailed in the report transmitted to the Government in 1844, it will be found that in a thickness approaching 15,000 feet, seventy-six coal seams occur with a total thickness of no more than forty-four feet, and that for thousands of feet in some parts, no coal seam is met with over three inches; there are yet, comparatively few layers of the rock that are wholly free from vegetable remains, and the substance of these remains, however thin the leaf or small the fragment, being generally converted into coal, the mineral, from the multitude of grains of it disseminated through great thicknesses of the strata, frequently gives a peculiar character to the stone as one of its constituents. The same thing is observable in other carboniferous localities, both in America and Europe, and it appears quite reasonable to suppose, that if coal seams were discovered of an older date than those which constitute the present known great magazines of fossil fuel, the vegetable growth that would be required to give them an approach to a workable thickness, would afford the means of an extensive distribution of remains in the strata with which they were associated."

It is to be hoped that for the future, coal-seekers will be more cautious and obtain the advice and assistance of a competent geologist before plunging into the expensive and uncertain speculation of mining. Immense sums have been spent, both in Great Britain and the United States, in times past, before geology had made much advance as a science; in the present day, however, with the knowledge we have of geology and mineralogy, when all questions connected with these subjects may be reduced to a certainty, there is but small excuse for wasting money in such chimerical researches; particularly in a new country like Canada, where every dollar, if judiciously expended, may conduce to the advantage of both the individual and the community.

A few years since, we received from a resident in the village of Oshawa, a small specimen of gold ore which he received from a farmer from one of the back townships, who stated that he obtained it from some stones on his farm, and that he could procure a large quantity of it; he brought in a small quantity for the purpose of being examined. He was requested to bring a *teacupful*, which, however, he failed to do. The specimen we received was so small, that on reducing it by the aid

of the blow-pipe, the globule we obtained was only about the size of the head of a moderate sized pin. There was, however, no doubt about the nature of the metal. Unfortunately, the person from whom we obtained it, left the neighbourhood before we had an opportunity of again seeing him, and we have been unable to ascertain the locality from whence it was obtained.

Some time since, a report was circulated that some Americans had visited some portion of the back townships in this section of country, and carried away with them a barrel full of silver ore. So impressed are a large portion of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood with the idea that minerals of value exist in the back country, that persons have been known to spend weeks at a time in the search; their researches, however, appear to have been conducted altogether at random, and having no clue to guide them, we have not yet seen any fruits of their success.

In eighteen hundred and forty-two Whitby contained five thousand seven hundred and fourteen inhabitants, eight grist and twenty-five saw mills. In eighteen hundred and fifty the number of inhabitants had increased to six thousand nine hundred, the grist mills remained the same, and the saw mills were reduced to fifteen. One hundred and ninety-five thousand bushels of wheat, six thousand bushels of barley, one hundred and one thousand bushels of oats, thirty-two thousand bushels of peas, eighty-four thousand bushels of potatoes, seventy-six thousand bushels of turnips, four thousand tons of hay, sixty-two thousand pounds of maple sugar, twenty-nine thousand pounds of wool, fifteen thousand pounds of cheese, and thirty-five thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the Simcoe Street, (the old road leading northwards,) about six miles and a half from Oshawa, is the village of Columbus, formerly called "English Corners," which contains about three hundred inhabitants; it is a tolerably thriving settlement, although it is too near Oshawa to do a large business, indeed it appears to have remained nearly stationary for the last three or four years. It contains a grist mill, with two run of stones, a saw mill, tannery, ashery, and soap and candle factory, Post Office and three Churches; United Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, and Bible Christian; and there is an Episcopal Church about one mile west from the village.

From Columbus to Prince Albert, in Reach, is eight miles and a half, situated on the same road. Between Oshawa and Columbus the country is well settled, the soil is principally clay, the land rolling, and the timber hardwood. Between Columbus and Prince Albert the country is rather hilly, through the "ridges" it is particularly so, and in this section there is pine mixed with the hardwood.

Prince Albert, which contains about three hundred inhabitants, appears to be a busy little place, being at a sufficient distance from Oshawa and Whitby to enable it to command a tolerable trade of its own. It is pleasantly situated, and will probably in time become a thriving little town; it has been settled about eight years, and contains two tanneries and three asheries, and a Post Office. There is no Church at present in the village, but one is now building by the Methodists.

About one mile from Prince Albert, on the plank road from Whitby to Scugog, (which here crosses the Simcoe Street about that distance north from Prince Albert,) is the small settlement called Borelia, which contains about one hundred inhabitants; and from thence to Scugog village (or Port Perry, as it has been recently named) is about half a mile. The village contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, and two steam saw mills.

Lake Scugog, or the larger portion of it, as it at present exists, has been artificially made; the formation of the dam at Lindsay, many years ago, raised the water and forced it back over the land, thus flooding a large extent of country. From this cause the lake has not yet been properly delineated on any map; all maps, hitherto published, having been copied from the original plans of the surveyors. At the time these townships were surveyed, the whole of what now constitutes the southern portion of Lake Scugog was dry land. The back country being but thinly settled, it was some time before the mischief was discovered, when legal proceedings were instituted by the owners of property, and the dam was ordered to be lowered two feet. This checked the rise of water to some extent, but the mill was required to supply the necessities of the country, and without the dam the mill was useless. The proprietors of the land, therefore, were obliged to put up with the loss.

At the southern extremity of the lake, there is a considerable quantity o marsh, but at Port Perry there is a sufficient depth of water to allow of vessels landing at the bank. The Indian name Scugog, or as the Indians pronounce it Scu-a-gog, implies submerged or flooded land.

A steamboat has been lately built at the Port for the traffic of the lake; it is fitted with an engine from the well known factory of Messrs. Gartshore & Co., of Dundas, and makes regular tri-weekly trips from Scugog village to Lindsay; and it is intended, as soon as arrangements can be made, for the vessel to make the trip to the latter village and back daily.

From Prince Albert, the Simcoe road is continued in a northerly direction till it strikes the county boundary, which line it follows for six or seven miles, when it diverges more to the west, and passing through

the village of Cannington, is continued to the village of Beaverton, in the township of Thorah. Another road leaves the village, and running in a westerly and north-westerly direction, crosses the Whitby plank road, and is continued to Uxbridge village; from whence a road runs to Sutton, in Georgina, and another to Newmarket, in Whitchurch.

The road from Prince Albert to Uxbridge crosses the Whitby plank road at about a mile and a half from the former village, at a spot known as "Fitchett's Corners," where is a toll-gate. This road is a much pleasanter one to travel to the Kingston road than the Simcoe road from Oshawa, being much less hilly, particularly through the "ridges."

About five miles and a half before reaching Whitby village, the road passes through a considerable village, formerly called Winchester, but now named Brooklin. It contains a population of about five hundred and fifty, two grist mills with three run of stones each, one of which is built of brick, and another containing two run of stones. There are also a tannery, a woollen factory, foundry, ashery and brewery; two saleratus factories, and a soap and candle factory. The village also contains a circulating library. Lyons's Creek, a small but tolerable mill stream, runs through the village, and after watering the east of the township enters Lake Ontario about a mile and a half west from Windsor Bay.

From Prince Albert to Uxbridge the country is rather hilly, particularly as you approach the township of Uxbridge. The soil is generally loam, varying in consistence, and the timber hardwood, principally beech, with pine and a little hemlock intermixed.

The township of Reach has made considerable progress within the last few years. In eighteen hundred and forty-two it contained one thousand and fifty-two inhabitants, and five saw mills; in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to two thousand four hundred and ninety-two inhabitants, one grist and eight saw mills; and sixty-two thousand bushels of wheat, thirty-five thousand bushels of oats, ten thousand bushels of peas, two thousand bushels of Indian Corn, twenty-eight thousand bushels of potatoes, thirty-seven thousand bushels of turnips, forty-seven thousand pounds of maple sugar, seven thousand pounds of wool, and four thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

To the north-west of Reach is the township of Brock, a good township of land, which is improving rapidly and becoming well settled. It is watered by the Black or Beaver River, numerous branches of which intersect the township. The village of Cannington is situated on the river, twenty-three miles from Prince Albert. It contains a grist and saw mill, woollen factory and distillery: and at eighteen miles from Prince Albert is a settlement called "Colter's Corners." This is on the

line between Brock and Mariposa, and the Mariposa post office is kept here. There is also a tannery in the settlement.

In eighteen hundred and forty-two Brock contained fifteen hundred and forty-one inhabitants, two grist and three saw mills; and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to three thousand one hundred and seventy-four inhabitants, two grist and seven saw mills; and forty-nine thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-nine thousand bushels of oats, eleven thousand bushels of peas, thirty-six thousand bushels of potatoes, thirteen thousand bushels of turnips, thirty-five thousand pounds of maple sugar, nine thousand pounds of wool, and six thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

To the north, or rather N. N. W. of Brock is the township of Thorah, which is bounded on the west by Lake Simcoe, and on the north-west by the Talbot River. Thorah is rather a small township; the land generally is tolerably good, and considering its remote situation it has made pretty fair progress. It is watered by the Black or Beaver River, near the mouth of which is situated the village of Beaverton, where is a grist and saw mill, two distilleries, two asheries, and a tannery. There is also a Presbyterian Church.

In eighteen hundred and forty-two the township contained six hundred and seventy inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills. In eighteen hundred and fifty the population had increased to one thousand and sixty-two, it contained two grist and two saw mills, and produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, ten thousand bushels of wheat, eight thousand bushels of oats, three thousand bushels of peas, eighteen thousand bushels of potatoes, four thousand bushels of turnips, nine thousand pounds of maple sugar, and three thousand pounds of wool

To the north-west of Thorah is the Township of Mara, which is bounded on the south and west by Lake Simcoe and a portion of Lake Gougichin. The township contains a considerable quantity of good land, but a portion of that bordering the lake is low and wet. A village called Atherly, was laid out at the "narrows" in eighteen hundred and forty-three, but it does not increase very fast. Some years since a grant of money was obtained from Government for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the narrows, and making a road to connect with the Scugog road. The bridge was made, but for a large portion of the year the road is useless; two-thirds of that portion lying between the narrows and the Talbot River being low and swampy. In consequence of this disadvantage, and its remote situation, the township improves but slowly. In eighteen hundred and forty-two it contained only two hun-

dred and seventy-eight inhabitants, which number included a few settlers in the adjoining township of Rama. In eighteen hundred and forty-five there were only seven hundred and ninety-nine acres under cultivation. In eighteen hundred and fifty the population had increased to nine hundred and sixty-six; a saw mill had been erected, and eighteen hundred and thirty-two acres were under cultivation. Six thousand bushels of wheat, three thousand bushels of oats, seventeen thousand bushels of potatoes, five thousand bushels of turnips, and nearly ten thousand pounds of maple sugar were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

The adjoining township of Rama is the present boundary of the white settlements to the north, in this county. In the west of the township, on the lake, is a settlement of Chippewa Indians, who formerly occupied the lands about Lake Simcoe, the Holland River, and the unsettled country in the rear of the Home District. In eighteen hundred and thirty they were collected by Sir John Colborne on a tract of land on the north-west of Lake Simcoe, nine thousand eight hundred acres in extent, where they cleared a road between that lake and Lake Huron. The Indians consisted of three tribes of Chippewas, under the Chiefs Yellowhead, Aisance and Snake; and they were joined by a band of Pottawatamies from Drummond Island. Their number was about five hundred; and they were placed under the care of Mr. Anderson, (lately superintendent at Manitoulin Island), under whose superintendence they made rapid progress. The tribe under the chief Yellowhead, now settled at Rama, was located at the narrows of Lake Simcoe, where the village of Orillia now stands. Aisance's tribe, at present residing at Beausoleil, Matchadash Bay, was settled at Coldwater, at the other extremity of the Reserve; the distance between them being fourteen miles.

"Prior to the year eighteen hundred and thirty," says Mr. Anderson in his report, "these tribes had become much demoralized from their long residence near the white settlements. They were in the constant habit of drinking spirituous liquors to excess; not one of them could read or write; and they scarcely knew any thing of religion. Their hunting grounds were exhausted; the Government presents were exchanged for whisky. They were in debt to all the traders, and unable to obtain more credit; and thus were constantly in a state bordering on starvation. Their sufferings and misery were strongly marked in their personal appearance, and the condition of their wigwams; the latter imperfectly made, and very insufficiently supplied with fuel, could scarcely be said to afford shelter to the ragged and emaciated frames of the elder Indians, whilst the wretchedly diseased appearance of the children spoke still more forcibly of the intoxication and want of food of the parents.

Miserable as was their state, it required considerable persuasion to prevail on them to accept the bounty of Government. By studious attention to their habits and prejudices, they were at length brought to acquiesce, and the general result has been, that each Indian with a family, has now a little farm under cultivation, on which he raises not only potatoes and Indian Corn, but also wheat, oats, peas, &c.; his wigwam is exchanged for the log house; hunting has in many cases, been abandoned altogether, and in none appears, as formerly, to be resorted to as the only means of subsistence. Habitual intoxication is unknown; the Sabbath is carefully observed; their religious duties carefully attended to; and reading and writing, with a moderate knowledge of arithmetic, is almost universal among the young people." The log dwelling houses for the Indians, were erected by Government; frame houses for the Superintendent and the two Chiefs, Aisance and Yellowhead, with school houses at Coldwater and the Narrows, were also built at the commencement of the establishment. Since that time, a grist mill and a saw mill have been added at Coldwater; and a saw mill is in progress at the Narrows. About five hundred acres of the whole have been cleared and are under cultivation."

In eighteen hundred and thirty-six, a year after the date of the above report, the Indians surrendered their reserve to the Government; and the tribe under Yellowhead removed in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight from the Narrows to Rama; where there appeared a prospect of remaining for some years undisturbed by the white settlers. Here they purchased sixteen hundred acres of land, at a cost of eight hundred pounds, paid out of their annuities, and applied themselves diligently to forming a new clearance, and cultivating the land, in which they have made considerable progress. In eighteen hundred and forty-one, their crop of potatoes was sufficiently abundant to enable them to dispose of four or five hundred bushels to the white settlers in Orillia and Medonte, without inconvenience to themselves. The report does not state what price the Indians received for their lands in Orillia, or if they were merely surrendered in trust, to be sold for their benefit. No report having been since published by the Indian Department, we have no account of their subsequent progress.

The township scarcely makes any progress towards settlement. In eighteen hundred and fifty, it contained but eight white inhabitants, who had eighty acres of land under crop, and thirty-two under pasture.

To the north of Rama the land is as yet unsurveyed, nor is it likely for a length of time to be taken up and occupied, unless some discoveries of mineral wealth should be made in that region, which is not altogether improbable.

Uxbridge village, which is about eleven miles from Prince Albert, and nine miles from the Whitby Plank road, is pleasantly situated, but at present has rather a *backwoods* appearance. It contains about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, two grist mills, two saw mills, carding and fulling mill, distillery, tannery, ashery and Post Office. That portion of the village situated to the south, is distinguished from the rest by the name of Gouldville.

The township was surveyed about the year eighteen hundred; it contains a considerable portion of hilly land. It appears to have doubled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, when it only contained, (including the township of Scott) eight hundred and ten inhabitants, one grist mill and four saw mills. There appears to be some mistake in the quantity of land returned as under cultivation last year; there being thirty-three hundred and thirty-seven acres returned in eighteen hundred and forty-five, and only twenty-eight hundred and ninety-eight acres in eighteen hundred and fifty. Uxbridge now contains sixteen hundred and eighty inhabitants, two grist and seven saw mills, and produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, twenty-three thousand bushels of wheat, twenty thousand bushels of oats, six thousand bushels of peas, thirteen thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen thousand bushels of turnips, twenty-seven thousand pounds of maple sugar, and three thousand pounds of wool.

The adjoining township of Scott has as yet, but a small population, it is however getting settled up. It contains some very good land, and is well watered, timber generally a mixture of hardwood and pine; some of the latter is large and of good quality. In eighteen hundred and forty-two, it contained so few settlements, that the population was taken with that of Uxbridge, and it contained neither grist nor saw mill, and in eighteen hundred and forty-five only four hundred and fifty acres were under cultivation. In eighteen hundred and fifty, the population had increased to seven hundred and ninety-two, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine acres were under cultivation, a saw mill was in operation, and it produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, fourteen thousand bushels of wheat, fourteen thousand bushels of turnips, and fourteen thousand pounds of maple sugar.

To the north, and a little east of Scott, is the township of Georgina, which is bounded on the north by Lake Simcoe. This township contains a considerable portion of good land, and is well watered, but from its remote situation, it settles up but slowly. In eighteen hundred and forty-two, it contained five hundred and eighty six inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and forty-five, there were two grist and three saw mills. In eighteen hundred and fifty, the population had increased to

nine hundred and forty-six, there were two grist and three saw mills as before; and thirteen thousand bushels of wheat, eight thousand bushels of oats, three thousand bushels of peas, nine thousand bushels of potatoes, nine thousand bushels of turnips, eight thousand pounds of maple sugar, two thousand pounds of wool, four thousand pounds of cheese, and four thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

In the west of the township, near the Lake, is a village called Sutton, but better known as "Bouchier's Mills." It is twenty-three miles from the Holland Landing, and contains a grist and saw mill, carding and fulling mill, tannery and Post Office; and a new cloth factory is erecting.

Lake Simcoe, which, from the facilities it affords to the settlers of the surrounding country for the transit of stores and produce, is of considerable importance, is the largest of the *small* lakes in Canada. In any other country it would be considered a Lake of some magnitude, but here, compared to Ontario, Erie, Huron, and though last not least, the noble Superior, it is a mere fish-pond; and not a bad fish-pond either, as trout, whitefish and maskelonge of fine quality are taken in it.

Lake Simcoe in length, from the extremity of Cook's Bay to the Narrows is about twenty-eight miles, and in width about seventeen, in addition to which, Kempenfeldt Bay is about eight miles in length, which will give the entire width of the Lake at twenty-five miles. It is a beautiful Lake, and the scenery about it is very picturesque, particularly about the Narrows and Lake Gougichin.

Cook's Bay at the southern extremity of the Lake, is about seven miles in length; about two miles from its termination, a stream called Maskelonge Creek, enters it on its eastern side, and from the Creek to the same point on the opposite side of the Bay, the borders and bed of the Bay are marshy; this marsh extends southwards along the course of the Holland River for some miles, forming an extensive nursery for ducks, frogs and mosquitoes. The average depth of Cook's Bay is about five or six fathoms.

Immediately above the mouth of the Bay is a large Island called Snake Island, also occasionally called Muskego Island, from an Indian named Joe Muskego, who claimed it; and some distance above it, is a smaller Island, called Bird Island. These Islands have been improperly named on many maps; Snake Island has been called Muskego Island, and Bird Island has been named Snake Island. Snake Island is situated about three quarters of a mile from the south-east shore of the Lake, and Bird Island about the same distance from the south-west coast. Snake Island contains about three hundred acres, and Bird Island nearly a hundred. The soil of Snake Island is stony, and that of Bird Island

gravelly. The timber on both is hardwood, there being very little pine on either. Snake Island is occupied by a party of Chippewa Indians, who formed one of the three bands settled at Coldwater and the Narrows. At the last report they numbered one hundred and nine, and occupied twelve dwelling houses. They had also, two barns and a school house, in which their children were instructed by a respectable teacher; they had also, a resident Missionary of the Methodist persuasion. They had at that time, about a hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, and were said to be improving in habits of industry and agricultural skill; and the Missionary spoke highly of their moral character. The soil of the Island, however, was said to be not well adapted to Indian modes of culture, being too stony. The timber on the Island contains a considerable proportion of maple, and a large quantity of sugar is usually made on it. At the present time there is no Missionary on the Island, but the Indians have still a schoolmaster.

Between Snake Island and the main shore, the water is shallow, there never being more than from five to six feet in the deepest part. Between Snake and Bird Islands, there is deep water. At a distance of two or two and a half miles north-east from Bird Island is a singular shoal; it is about three quarters of a mile in length, and twenty-five or thirty yards in width. It is composed of gravel, and about eighteen inches depth of water on it. It appears to increase very little in size.

At, and about Roche's Point, (where is the new settlement called Keswick), the water is generally deep. There was formerly a wharf at this point, but it was carried away by the ice, in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and has not since been re-built. From Roche's Point to Jackson's Point on the south shore is about twelve miles by water. The land is low, timbered principally with hardwood, with a considerable quantity of cedar. The water is sufficiently deep to allow of the steamboat approaching pretty close to the land. About two miles and a half farther east, is Sibbald's Point, between which and the large Island called Graves or Georgina Island, there is shoal water, and the Bay to the south of the Island is bordered by tamarack swamp. To the south and a little east of the Island a long point of land runs out into the lake; this is called De Clot's Point, and between this Point and the Island, the passage, which is about a mile wide, has a depth of eighteen or twenty feet water. Georgina Island contains about a thousand acres of land, much of which is of good quality. There are two Indian families settled on the Island.

From De Clot's Point up to Point Mara, the shore is low and the water shoal, but there is plenty of water between the latter point and Canise Island. Between Point Mara and Orillia, the banks (on the northern

side of the lake) are tolerably high, and the land of excellent quality, timbered with hardwood.

Lake Gougichin is a beautiful sheet of water, studded with islands, and its shores indented with numerous small bays. It is about nine miles in length, and has an average breadth of about three miles, with a sufficient depth of water for lake craft. Beyond Lake Gougichin the Severn River receives the waters of Lake Simcoe and all its tributary streams, and conveys them to Lake Huron. But little is yet generally known of the country beyond, and even the townships on the south side of the river, being so remotely situated, are seldom visited by settlers. There is no doubt that the Severn River is an admirable mill stream, as we find the surveyors report seven falls in its course; and the water is said to have a descent of a hundred and seventy feet in passing from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron. It is doubtful, however, if damming the stream would not have an injurious effect on much of the low land bordering the lake, and the numerous streams which discharge themselves into it. It has been proposed by means of a short canal, connecting the Holland River with the Humber, and so making a direct communication with Lake Ontario, to lower the lake two or three feet; this would no doubt, have a beneficial effect, to a certain extent, in draining low land in the upper country, but would affect the navigation of some parts of the lake. The lake generally, is of considerable depth, and we were lately informed that in the bed of the Holland River, a ninety foot rod had failed to find hard bottom. Bog Iron ore has been found at the mouth of the Holland River, and Shell Marl at the east point of Cook's Bay.

From Orillia to Barrie the banks of the lake are high and the shores bold, immediately on the coast the land is stony, but it improves as you proceed back.

The northern country is generally supposed to be more subject to late and early frosts than that portion situated nearer the great lakes to the south. On visiting the Townships bordering on Lake Simcoe however, about the latter end of May, in the present year, we particularly noticed that vegetation generally appeared to be quite as forward as in the region bordering Lake Ontario. The trees were as full of leaf; the apple and other fruit trees were in full blossom; the grass appeared as long, and the fall or winter wheat as forward. If there was any difference at all, it was in the spring crops, which were perhaps scarcely as far advanced as on the farms situated twenty miles to the south, but even in these the difference was scarcely perceptible. We understood there had been some sharp frosts a few nights previously, which had somewhat damaged the tender vegetables. These late and early frosts are never so injurious on the *immediate*

banks of the lakes, as they are a short distance back, the dampness arising from the evaporation of the water of the lakes, appearing to temper the atmosphere.

As an example of the fruitfulness of the soil, and the adaptation of the climate to the growth of vegetation, we may mention, that in the garden of Mr. Laughton, at the Holland Landing, (late Captain and owner of the steamer Beaver,) we saw a bed of English wild sorrel (Rumex Acetosa) cultivated as a vegetable. In its native soil and climate, as all our English readers are well aware, it is seldom found more than a foot or eighteen inches high, and the leaves are never more than from two to three inches in length. In Mr. Laughton's garden, the plants at the time we saw them were at least three feet high, and the leaves not less than twelve to fifteen inches long, and broad in proportion. By cultivation it had lost the greater portion of its acidity, and had been used for some years on board the steamboat as early spring greens, for which it was well adapted.

As an additional proof of the mildness of the climate, or early advent of the spring, we noticed at the Holland Landing on the twenty-seventh of May, a young Robin which had left the nest, and appeared to be nearly full fledged.

From Holland Landing to Markham, the only Township in the County of York we have yet to notice, the pleasantest road (with the exception of that portion passing through the ridges) is through East Guillimbury and Whitchurch. From Holland Landing to Sharon is three miles, this place has been previously noticed; it is situated in a beautiful section of country which has much improved within the last few years. Between Holland Landing and Sharon the greater portion of the road is bordered by bush; it runs for some distance near the East branch of the Holland River, which stream it twice crosses. The bed of the stream is a good deal choked with dead and fallen timber, which obstructs its course, and gives it an untidy and ugly appearance; besides causing it to overflow the low land on its banks.

On the road between the two villages is a large woollen factory.

About three miles and a half from Sharon, following the Queen-street road, is the small village of Bogarttown, situated in Whitchurch, about a mile and a half from its northern boundary. To reach Stauffville in Markham from here there are two or three different roads, but the best, that is, the easiest travelled, is to follow the road running directly south till you reach the town line between Whitchurch and Markham, and then turn to the eastward.

In journeying in Canada, the traveller must bear in mind that when he is told a road is *straight*, he must understand it to mean "straight *barring* the bends." On asking the road to any place, you will probably

be told "the road is quite straight, you can't miss it," and the person answering your inquiries will most likely add "there are a few jogs in it." These *jogs* are the most extraordinary and inexplicable things in Canadian road making, or rather surveying; a road will be carried in a straight line, in a certain direction, east, west, north or south, for a few miles; it then, without any apparent obstruction or cause for deviation, beyond the mere whim of the moment of the Surveyor, strikes off at a right angle, for perhaps a quarter of a mile, and then resumes its proper course again.

The road through these townships is tolerably good, with the exception of about two miles and a half where it crosses the ridges, which portion is excessively hilly and disagreeable; the ridges, though not very high, being so steep and abrupt, that the traveller is sometimes in doubt whether his horse or vehicle will reach the bottom of the hill first. These ridges are timbered principally with pine, with a little hardwood intermixed. The rest of the land through which the road passes is timbered with hardwood, with here and there a cedar swamp. The soil is generally a stiffish loam, with a clay subsoil, with the exception of the ridges, which are sandy. Much has been said and written respecting the beautiful farms in Whitchurch, but the appearance of the country and the quality of the soil in the south-west of East Gwillimbury are quite equal to those in the former township.

One mile and three quarters before reaching Stauffville, or Stoversville as it is generally called, you strike the plank road leading from the village to the Kingston road. Stauffville is a flourishing little village, of recent date, situated about eleven miles and a quarter from Yonge street, seventeen miles from the Kingston road, eighteen from Newmarket and fourteen from Bogarttown. It contains about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, a grist and oatmeal mill with two run of stones, a saw mill, foundry, and tannery; also a Post Office and a Congregational church.

From Stauffville to Markham village, you return the way you came, one mile and three quarters westward, when the road turns off at a right angle and runs southwards. Between the two villages (between seven and eight miles,) the country is well settled, the land is rolling and the soil generally loam, with a clay subsoil, and timbered with hardwood.

Markham, which is a considerable village, containing between eight and nine hundred inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the river Rouge. It contains two grist mills, with three run of stones each, a woollen factory, oatmeal mill, barley mill and distillery, foundry, two tanneries, brewery, &c; a Temperance Hall and four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist. The upper portion of

the village is level, while the lower or southern extremity, where it is crossed by the Rouge, is hilly and broken. Three miles west from Markham is the village of Unionville, which contains about two hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with three run of stones and a saw mill; with two churches, Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist. Two miles and a half east from Markham is a village called Sparta, also containing about two hundred inhabitants; with a saw mill, cloth factory and pail factory.

The township of Markham has long been noted for the advanced state of its settlement and agriculture. In eighteen hundred and forty-two it contained five thousand six hundred and ninety-eight inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and forty-five there were eleven grist and twenty-four saw mills in the township. In eighteen hundred and fifty the population had increased to six thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the mills to thirteen grist and twenty-seven saw; and one hundred and fifty-one thousand bushels of wheat, eleven thousand bushels of barley, seven thousand bushels of rye, one hundred and forty-five thousand bushels of oats, forty-five thousand bushels of peas, fifty-five thousand bushels of potatoes, three thousand bushels of turnips, three thousand tons of hay, forty-six thousand pounds of maple sugar, twenty-seven thousand pounds of wool, three thousand pounds of cheese, and thirty-nine thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

From Markham to the Kingston road the land is generally well settled, but the farms have scarcely as neat and well kept an appearance as those in Markham and Whitchurch. The soil varies, some portions being clay, and as you approach the south of the township (Scarborough) the timber is more mixed with pine, and the soil more sandy; about a mile before reaching the Kingston road you cross the Highland creek, the banks of which are high and rugged.

At the spot where the Highland creek crosses the Kingston road, is a small settlement consisting of grist and saw mill, store and tavern.

The plank road reaches the Kingston road at about ten miles east from Toronto.

From the Holland landing to Toronto by Yonge-street, the land the whole distance may be fairly called a succession of ridges; you no sooner descend one than you mount another. Some of these ridges however, are so broad as to furnish level spaces for fields, and even for good sized farms on their summits. Yet a great deal of land on Yonge-street is so broken that farming it must be rather uncomfortable work.

The following is the quantity of Crown lands and Clergy Reserves for sale in the County of York:

Clergy Reserve.	Acres.	Crown Lands.	Acres.
Georgina	1500	Brock	700
East Gwillimbury	1200	Georgina	3000
North Gwillimbury	1000	East Gwillimbury	4000
Scott	600	North Gwillimbury	1000
Thorah	1600	Mara	12000
Rama	1000	Thorah	1800
Mara	2600	Scott	600
		Rama	1000

The County of York receives an annual grant of two hundred and fifty pounds towards the support of its Agricultural Societies; and its allowance from the Parliamentary grant towards the support of Common Schools, amounted, in eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to two thousand two hundred and three pounds, in addition to the Grammar-school allowance.

Number *of Common Schools in operation in the Home District in* 1847; *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	Number of Schools in operation.	Apportionment of Legislative School grant.			Total Annual Salary of Teachers.		
Albion	12	£110	6	9	£363	5	0
Brock	10	82	13	0	215	10	0
Caledon	13	104	17	7	251	10	0
Chinguacousy	25	194	16	2	942	5	0
Etobicoke	9	96	7	10	441	17	0
Gwillimbury, East	13	69	2	3	664	10	0
Gwillimbury, North	6	32	10	8	112	0	0
Georgina	4	24	5	0	50	0	0
Gore of Toronto	4	42	6	8	227	16	0
King	19	143	5	6	550	0	0
Pickering	18	185	16	3	849	10	0
Reach	12	63	9	1	277	17	0
Scarborough	10	103	13	4	384	4	0
Scott	1	8	5	8	15	0	0
Toronto	25	211	7	7	625	0	0
Thorah	4	26	15	6	80	0	0
Uxbridge	5	33	19	0	90	0	0
Vaughan	18	189	7	0	700	0	0
Whitchurch	16	115	13	10	400	0	0
Whitby	23	243	18	3	1050	0	0
York	23	250	15	8	650	11	0
Markham	26	227	14	11	515	0	0
Mara and Rama	4	23	18	11	20	0	0
Total	300	£2585	7	0	£9465	15	0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849: Albion, 13; Brock, 13; Caledon, 11; Chinguacousy, 25; Etobicoke, 9; Gwillimbury, East, 12; Gwillimbury, North, 4; Gore of Toronto, 3; Georgina, 3; King, 18; Markham, 27; Mara, 3; Pickering, 18; Reach, 13; Scarborough, 10; Scott, 2; Toronto, 21; Thorah, 5; Uxbridge, 5; Vaughan, 20; Whitby, 22; Whitchurch, 15; York, 22;—Total, 294.

EXPENDITURE *on, and Revenue from, Public Works, up to December* 31*st*, 1849.

WORK.	Expended before the Union.			Total Cost.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
West York Road, from Springfield to Toronto... East York Road, from Toronto to Rouge Hill ..... Rouge Hill and Bridge ..... Yonge Street and Holland Landing.....	86266	13	3	148139	11	5
Windsor and Scugog Road.....	.....	...	...	9510	9	5
Toronto Harbour.....	.....	...	...	391	6	5
Windsor Harbour..	.....	...	...	28498	7	6
Scugog and Narrows Road.....	.....	...	...	1340	9	11
Markham Road.....	.....	...	...	15	16	3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of Revenue and Expenses for the years* 1846, 1848 *and* 1849.

TORONTO ROADS.

Year.	Gross Revenue.			Expenses of Collection and Repairs.			Net Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1846	2049	0	0	60	0	0	1989	0	0
1848	9955	0	0	8088	0	0	1867	0	0
1849	10418	0	0	7448	0	0	2970	0	0

TORONTO HARBOUR.

Year.	Gross Revenue.			Expenses of Collection and Repairs.			Net Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1846	887	0	0	151	0	0	736	0	0
1848	561	0	0	119	0	0	442	0	0
1849	805	0	0	123	0	0	682	0	0

WINDSOR HARBOUR.

Year.	Gross Revenue.			Expenses of Collection and Repairs.			Net Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1846	405	0	0	20	0	0	385	0	0
1848	456	0	0	23	0	0	433	0	0
1849	721	0	0	36	0	0	685	0	0

WINDSOR AND SCUGOG ROAD.

Year.	Gross Revenue.			Expenses of Collection and Repairs.			Net Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1846	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
1848	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
1849	1461	...	...	37	...	...	1424	...	...

EXPENDITURE *on Lighthouses for the year* 1849.

Name of Light.	Salaries.	Supplies.	Total.
Toronto Pier	£	£ 63 11 10	£ 63 11 10
Gibraltar Point	85 0 0	192 18 2	277 18 2
Whitby	46 16 0	23 16 3	70 12 3

REVENUE *from Lighthouse or Tonnage Duties for the year ending 5th of January,* 1850.

Toronto	£237 7 0
Windsor	23 0 9
Port Credit	16 12 0

REVENUE *from Customs Duties for the year ending 5th January,* 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Toronto	£27752 13 7	£1392 14 9	£26359 18 10
Port Credit	103 9 1	114 6 7	... ...
Windsor	469 7 3	160 0 0	309 7 3

For the year ending January 5, 1850.			
Toronto	£52336 11 1	£1509 15 4	£50826 15 9
Port Credit	165 16 7	95 5 3	70 11 4
Windsor	958 18 2	160 0 0	798 18 2

Abstract from the Assessment Rolls for the years 1842, 1844 and 1848; and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for 1850.

Date.	Number of Acres cultivated.	Mills.		Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	270,512	65	209	6448	2,499	10,331	£789,789
1844	300,301	76	237	6173	23,735	10,130	£878,732

1848.

Township.	Number of Acres under cultivation.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
Albion	13291	3	5	473	399	962	330	£35395
Brock	11830	2	8	393	437	834	326	30579
Caledon	12478	3	5	375	598	1047	460	33676
Chinguacousy	34278	2	6	1081	695	2310	572	76256
Etobicoke	14253	6	9	680	104	1052	349	45272
Georgina	3436	2	3	130	104	264	129	10799
Gwillimbury, East	10984	2	9	585	149	871	366	36760
Gwillimbury, North	5014	...	4	221	108	386	178	13002
Gore of Toronto	9644	2	1	376	60	661	303	21554
King	19340	6	22	915	485	1558	526	59648
Markham	34039	12	30	1620	169	2560	696	103148
Mara	1620	...	1	35	159	213	97	6766
Pickering	31252	7	27	1237	491	2219	848	78589
Rama	82	...	...	1	4	8	3	401
Reach	8788	1	8	410	418	871	204	29153
Scarborough	19027	2	23	810	196	1511	294	50156
Scott	1038	...	1	45	108	158	54	4771
Toronto	32340	6	11	1299	377	2258	689	96062
Thorah	3399	2	2	143	179	369	151	13166
Uxbridge	5006	2	4	262	143	490	186	16920
Vaughan	23974	6	28	1119	393	1960	512	74784
Whitchurch	18051	5	13	911	167	1401	474	56914
Whitby	35120	16	27	1619	443	2420	812	114020
York	28685	9	40	1512	200	2173	320	97605
Total	376969	96	287	16252	6586	28556	8879	£1105396

Township.	Population.	Number of Acres under Crop.	Number of Acres under Pasture.	Mills.		Amount of Rateable Property.	Wheat raised in Bushels.	Barley, do.	Rye, do.	Oats, do.	Peas, do.	Ind. Corn, do.	Potatoes, do.	Buckwheat, do.
				Grist.	Saw.									
Albion	3957	8618	2548	4	6	£ 42885	71837	971	2300	23396	13568	44	32879	9
Brock	3174	7278	5360	2	7	36786	49070	548	265	29874	11379	618	36048	373
Caledon	2744	5881	3340	3	2	20018	54640	563	443	30044	8120	610	33193	22
Chinguacousy	5489	14152	4131	2	8	86294	194410	5543	0	62366	38297	282	48678	538½
Etobicoke	2904	9265	1648	5	7	46294	82093	16525	5160	41888	20738	598	25091	130
Georgina	946	769	1267	2	3	12158	13239	51	254	8805	3602	600	9066	39
Gwillimbury (East)	2616	2851	1845	1	8	36537	50896	2782	451	46143	14748	1362	34647	793
Gwillimbury (North)	1172	3404	1315	0	3	13445	26495	31	162	13717	5827	867	13075	324
Gore of Toronto	1602	3822	1453	2	1	23613	57468	11114	0	23808	17089	74	14497	100
King	5574	12277	12173	7	21	69204	149470	5214	0	80018	37408	757	52644	430
Markham	6868	27142	5128	13	27	106929	151471	11440	7553	145965	45418	1069	55577	611
Mara	966	1426	406	0	1	8529	6111	25	223	3190	1887	260	17899	20
Oshawa (incorp. vil.)	1106	398	228	3	0	15460	4527	350	0	1410	355	795	2343	12
Pickering	6385	21552	5491	6	23	87317	165404	4988	9597	122949	40164	2485	66546	572
Rama	8	80	32	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	44	0	300	0
Reach	2492	2496	2775	1	8	36796	62336	1349	510	35236	10561	2203	28936	228
Scarboro'	3821	13969	3607	3	23	55794	90608	1562	3256	101227	29837	1238	56630	304
Scott	792	1615	344	0	1	7553	14511	303	0	7916	3533	140	9885	179
Thorah	1062	2816	878	2	2	13671	10666	646	914	8734	3833	555	13330	0
Toronto	6203	12278	10763	7	17	100801	189264	20899	4762	78313	42729	872	37685	2517
Uxbridge	1680	2057	841	2	7	20211	23915	362	2546	20103	6369	695	13599	1834
Vaughan	6255	17306	11557	5	34	91419	155431	4424	244	102284	46319	174	51217	151
Whitchurch	4242	4053	3268	4	14	62510	76658	8854	5207	81868	22959	1134	42926	2584
Whitby	6900	26549	6261	8	15	114721	195244	6753	2514	101102	32560	9627	84470	432
York	8872	12424	7523	5	38	109689	142883	4429	1730	123487	43368	2079	58043	209
	87830	214378	94182	87	276	£ 1218634	2038667	109726	48291	1293743	500712	29138	844204	12411

1850.

Township.	Bshls. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Mangel Wurzel.	Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Pounds of Wool.	lbs. of Cheese.	lbs. of Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Albion	9195	1619	214	14398	13339	80	13	3127	670	4132	2654
Brock	13115	159	40	35002	9874	132	6795	3016	662	3852	2046
Caledon	5790	1549	0	31380	10671	125	12769	3016	574	3901	2872
Chinguacousy	17628	4454	0	21864	27778	14234	33986	5720	1706	8890	4430
Etobicoke	5751	2157	600	547	11117	4766	24685	2368	883	3655	1796
Georgina	9842	345	6	8522	2724	4550	4730	744	175	949	509
Gwillimbury, E.	27189	2421	554	32013	11539	2513	21800	2287	814	3779	2045
Gwillimbury, N.	10900	512	0	16606	4489	65	2250	980	360	1479	900
Gore of Toronto	8093	961	86	770	8761	200	10727	1019	434	2525	1831
King	14442	2914	121	32809	19370	1478	22382	4505	1327	6994	14561
Markham	3542	3612	647	46241	27205	3450	39096	4838	2090	9051	4489
Mara	5489	209	0	5963	1327	0	405	879	70	650	567
Oshawa, (incorp. vil.)	23	106	0	580	622	2980	440	183	125	192	880
Pickering	49550	4646	402	42764	30970	4665	42039	6475	0	9181	4313
Rama	550	30	0	200	174	0	68	18	2	40	12
Reach	37932	1491	0	47842	7659	120	4740	2665	605	2772	1783
Scarboro'	5285	3733	1091	9002	14557	12875	35935	2916	1116	3725	2213
Scott	14300	232	0	14687	1110	0	1680	690	96	482	550
Thorah	4049	532	0	9483	3496	52	951	1136	258	1550	860
Toronto	13377	5852	251	2735	24348	3360	27055	2949	1548	6558	3711
Uxbridge	15540	601	2	27071	3952	50	1840	1269	370	1551	907
Vaughan	7038	3272	0	15528	22277	4224	24384	4818	1789	7254	5130
Whitchurch	40813	2419	200	48704	17549	3137	27750	2406	1263	5787	2731
Whitby	76439	4661	1195	62854	29932	15452	35444	6555	2181	8474	3571
York	9343	4412	950	9582	17601	4450	39035	3351	1661	5557	3327
	398225	52899	6369	537147	312441	82958	420999	68130	20779	102980	68688

Distances in the County of York, with a few of those in the County of Simcoe.

Toronto to Yorkville, two miles; Hogg's Hollow, six; Thornhill, eleven; Richmond Hill, sixteen; Machell's Corners, twenty-four; Holland Landing, thirty-two; Markham, twenty; Newmarket, twenty-nine; Sharon, thirty-five; Queensville, thirty-seven; Keswick, forty-seven; Sutton, fifty-five; Beaverton, seventy-three; Lloydtown, thirty-nine; Brownsville, thirty-nine; Unionville, seventeen; Sparta, twenty-two; Stauffville, twenty-eight

——— to Gates's, ten miles; The Rouge, seventeen; Duffin's Creek, twenty-two Whitby, twenty-eight; Port Whitby, twenty-nine and a half; Oshawa, thirty-two; Columbus, thirty-eight; Prince Albert, forty-five; Borelia, forty-six; Scugog or Port Perry, forty-seven; Uxbridge, forty-one; Brooklin, thirty-three and a half; Cannington, sixty-four; Colter's Corners, sixty-five; Norwood, twenty-eight;

——— to The Peacock, five and a half miles; Weston, ten; St. Andrews, twelve and three quarters; Clairville, fourteen and a half; Burwick, sixteen; Pine Grove, seventeen; Sandhill, twenty-nine and a half; Clairville, fourteen and a half; Bolton, twenty-seven; The Humber, eight; Mimico, nine and a half; Etobicoke, twelve; Sydenham, fourteen and a half; Cooksville, sixteen; Springfield, nineteen; Streetsville, twenty-two; Churchville, twenty-six; Brampton, twenty-six; Edmonton, thirty-one; Cheltenham, thirty-seven; Port Credit, fourteen; Derry West, twenty-two; Graham's Corners, seventeen and a half; Tullamore, twenty-five and a half; Bolton, 27; Todmorden, two and a half;

Holland Landing to Sharon, three miles; Newmarket, four; Queensville, five; Keswick, fourteen and a half; Sutton, twenty-three; Beaverton, forty-one; Bradford, four; Middleton, six; Bond Head, ten; Barrie, twenty-two; Lloydtown, sixteen; Brownsville, sixteen; Machell's Corners, eight; Richmond Hill, sixteen; Thornhill, twenty-one; Hogg's Hollow, twenty-six; Unionville, twenty-seven; Markham, thirty; Sparta, thirty-two and a half; Stauffville, twenty-two and a half; Sandhill, thirty-two; Bolton, twenty-six; Toronto, thirty-two;

Markham to Unionville, three miles; Sparta, two and a half; Stauffville, eight; Uxbridge, twenty-one; Norwood, ten; Thornhill, nine and a half; Richmond Hill, fourteen and a half; Hogg's Hollow, fourteen and a half; Machell's Corners, twenty-two and a half; Holland Landing, thirty and a half; The Rouge, sixteen; Duffin's Creek, sixteen; Whitby, twenty-two; Oshawa, twenty-six; Toronto, twenty;

Stauffville to Yonge Street, eleven miles and a quarter; Kingston Road, seventeen; Bogarttown, fourteen; Newmarket, eighteen;

Cooksville to Derry West, six miles; Brampton, ten; Edmonton, fifteen; Cheltenham, twenty-one; Streetsville, six; Churchville, ten and a half; Port Credit, two and a half; Springfield, three; Sydenham, one and a half; Etobicoke, four; Mimico, six and a half; The Humber, eight; Toronto, sixteen; The Rouge, thirty-three; Duffin's Creek, thirty-eight; Whitby, forty-four; Oshawa, forty-eight; Brooklin, forty-nine and a half; Prince

Albert, sixty-one and a half; Columbus, fifty-four and a half; Scugog, sixty-three; Uxbridge, sixty-six;

Milton or Lambton (on the Humber) to St. Andrews, seven miles; Pine Grove, ten and a half; Burwick, nine and a half;

Weston to Dundas Street, three miles; the "Sixth Line," six; Clairville, four and a half; Burwick, six; Pine Grove, seven; St. Andrews, two and three quarters; Toronto, ten; The Rouge, twenty-seven; Duffin's Creek, thirty-two, Whitby, thirty-eight; Oshawa, forty-two; Columbus, forty-eight and a half; Prince Albert, fifty-five and a half; Scugog, fifty-seven; Brooklin, forty-three and a half; Hogg's Hollow, seven; Thornhill, twelve; Richmond Hill, seventeen; Machell's Corners, twenty-five; Holland Landing, thirty-three; Newmarket, thirty; Sharon, thirty-five; Markham, twenty-one; Etobicoke, five and a half; Sydenham, eight; Cooksville, nine and a half; Springfield, twelve and a half; Streetsville, fifteen and a half; Churchville, twenty; Brampton, nineteen and a half; Edmonton, twenty-four and a half; Cheltenham, thirty; Port Credit, twelve;

Bolton Village to Toronto, twenty-seven miles; Sandhill, six; Tullamore, ten; Stanley's Mills, fourteen; Lloydtown, ten; Brampton, twenty; Columbia, two; Holland Landing, twenty-six;

Newmarket to Lloydtown, fourteen miles; Stauffville, eighteen; Uxbridge, eighteen and a half; Richmond Hill, thirteen; Thornhill, eighteen; Hogg's Hollow, twenty-three; Toronto, twenty-nine;

Lloydtown to Yonge Street, twelve miles; Vaughan Plank Road, nine; Holland Landing, sixteen; Bond Head, nine; Bradford, twelve and a half; Newmarket, fourteen; Tyrwhitt's Mills or Kettleby, seven; Brownsville, one; Bolton ten; Sandhill, sixteen; Toronto, thirty-nine;

Whitby to Oshawa, four miles; Columbus, nine; Prince Albert, seventeen and a half; Scugog, thirty-eight; Uxbridge, twenty-two; Brooklin, five and a half; Cannington, thirty-six; Duffin's Creek, six; The Rouge, eleven; Toronto, twenty-eight; The Humber, thirty-six; Mimico, thirty-seven and a half; Etobicoke, forty; Sydenham, forty-two and a half; Cooksville, forty-four; Springfield, forty-seven; Streetsville, fifty; Churchville, fifty-four and a half; Port Credit, forty-two; Brampton, fifty-four; Derry West, fifty; Edmonton, fifty-nine; Cheltenham, sixty-five; Hogg's Hollow, thirty-four; Thornhill, thirty-nine; Richmond Hill, forty-four; Holland Landing, sixty;

Oshawa to Columbus, six and a half miles; Prince Albert, fifteen; Scugog, sixteen and a half; Uxbridge twenty-six; Cannington, thirty-eight; Colter's Corners, thirty-three; Brooklin, nine and a half; Whitby, four; Duffin's Creek, ten; The Rouge, fifteen; Toronto, thirty-two; The Humber, forty; Mimico, forty-one and a half; Etobicoke, forty-four; Sydenham, forty six and a half; Cooksville, forty-eight; Springfield, fifty-one; Streetsville, fifty-four; Churchville, fifty-eight and a half; Port Credit, forty-six; Brampton, fifty-eight; Edmonton, sixty-three; Cheltenham, sixty-nine; Hogg's Hollow, thirty-eight; Thornhill, forty-three; Richmond Hill, forty-eight; Holland Landing, sixty-four; Newmarket, sixty-one; Markham, forty-two.

SIMCOE.

This County, lately forming the Simcoe District, comprises the following townships: West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Mulmur, Tossorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Vespra, Oro, South Orillia, Medonte, North Orillia, Matchadash, Tay, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale, Nottawasaga, Ospry, Collingwood, Artemisia, Euphrasia and St. Vincent.

We have no information respecting the quantity of land contained in the County of Simcoe, as the tables published by the Government in eighteen hundred and forty-nine, professing to be a "statement of the surveyed lands in the Province of Upper Canada, of the Clergy Reserves granted or appropriated, and vacant lots," contain no mention whatever of the Simcoe District or the adjoining Wellington District.

The County of Simcoe is bounded on the east by a portion of the County of York, Lake Simcoe, Lake Gougichin and the Severn River; on the north by the Severn River, the Nottawasaga Bay, and other portions of the Georgian Bay; on the west by the County of Waterloo, and on the south by the County of York.

The County is well watered, having the various branches of the Nottawasaga River spread over the southern and central townships, besides numerous smaller streams, most of which discharge themselves into the northern lake.

The present County of Simcoe originally formed part of the Home District, from which it was separated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three. From the remote position of the townships, and more particularly from the northern position of most of them, the County has settled up but very slowly; great, and generally speaking, very just objection having existed among settlers, to proceeding so far back in search of land. The general prejudice could not be better exemplified than in the conduct of the party or parties to whose lot it fell to name the several townships. As we find by old maps that the township since named St. Vincent, was called *Zero*; a name amply sufficient to deter any *chilly* man from looking for land there. There appears to have been a strange incongruity in the manner in which names were bestowed on townships; thus the title of Sunnidale (or Sunny Dale) was given to what is universally allowed

to be the worst township in the County. Some of these townships have been but a short time opened for sale, and little is known respecting their details.

From Holland Landing, situated partly in York and partly in Simcoe, to Bradford in West Gwillimbury, is four miles; the road runs in a westerly direction, and for nearly the whole of the distance through low flat land. The soil is composed of sandy loam, and the timber principally Pine, with a little hardwood intermixed. For about a mile before reaching the west branch of the Holland River, the road passes through an extensive Tamarack and Cedar swamp. The river itself runs through, and is bordered by a large marsh in which cranberry bushes are very plentiful. A causeway is constructed over the marsh, and a floating bridge crosses the river. The road between the two places is bad, and in wet seasons is generally flooded with water; little or nothing has been done to keep it in repair within the last few years, notwithstanding a *toll-gate* has been kept on it. It is now intended to plank the road during the present season.

We have previously mentioned that the Lake Simcoe Boat now starts from the Bradford bridge, a short distance east from the bridge, in the very midst of the swamp, an insane attempt has been made to plant a village. For any man who could exist on frogs and muskrats, and who (above all things) was mosquito proof, it might be a desirable locality. The name bestowed upon the site is Amsterdam, but even this has failed to attract settlers; the Dutchmen, sleepy-headed as they are usually reputed to be, being too wide-awake to fall into such a mud-hole.

Bradford is situated on a rising ground about a quarter of a mile west from the river, and is high and dry; just before entering the village, you pass a steam grist mill, containing three run of stones. Bradford is increasing rapidly, and at present contains about six hundred inhabitants. Besides the grist mill, there are two tanneries in the village, and three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Church and Methodist.

From Bradford two roads are constructed, one running north to Barrie, and from thence to Coldwater and Penetanguishine, the other westward through Tecumseth. On the latter road, about two miles from Bradford, is a small settlement called Middleton. From Bradford to Barrie the road passes through nearly the centre of West Gwillimbury and Innisfil. From Bradford to Bussell's tavern, thirteen miles from Holland Landing, and about the same distance from Barrie, he land is hilly and stoney; the soil is mostly a sandy loam, and some of that lining the valleys is rich; the timber consists of hardwood with pine intermixed, with occasionally a cedar swamp. From the number of loose stones lying scattered about the road, travelling on it is very unpleasant. There is a

small cluster of houses surrounding Bussell's tavern, and at a short distance from it a Presbyterian church. From thence till you approach Kempenfeldt Bay, the country continues much the same, but is scarcely so hilly; thus as you reach the upper portion of the township the soil changes from loam intermixed with gravel to loam intermixed with clay, then to stiff clay, and when you reach the bank of the Bay, to deep sand. At the extremity of the Bay a stream discharges itself into the lake, flowing through a cedar and tamarack swamp. There are many good farms along the road, and from the decaying and consequent removal of the stumps, and the clearing up of the land, the country has a very different appearance from that which it bore seven or eight years ago.

West Gwillimbury, which is the best settled township in the County of Simcoe, has increased considerably in population, within a few years; the quantity of land brought into cultivation, has not, however, if the returns have been made correctly, kept pace with the increase of population; the census in eighteen hundred and forty-two giving two thousand seven hundred and two inhabitants, which number in eighteen hundred and fifty, had increased to three thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or nearly fifty per cent., while the cultivated land, which was returned in eighteen hundred and forty-five as fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-nine acres, had only increased to fourteen thousand seven hundred and three, in eighteen hundred and fifty. Its returns of agricultural produce however, are good, and show that if the farmers have not been busily engaged in clearing more land, they have at least been assiduous in working that already brought into cultivation. There are two grist and eight saw mills in the township, and ninety thousand bushels of wheat, forty-seven thousand bushels of oats, thirty-three thousand bushels of peas, seventeen thousand bushels of turnips, two thousand tons of hay, twenty-two thousand pounds of maple sugar, fifteen thousand pounds of wool, and twenty thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Land in the township is worth from eight to forty shillings per acre for wild, and for cleared land or farms, any price between the sum last named, and twenty dollars per acre, according to the situation, value of clearance, and buildings.

The township of Innisfil has made more rapid progress in proportion than West Gwillimbury; in eighteen hundred and forty-two, its population amounted to seven hundred and sixty-two, and in eighteen hundred and forty-five, forty-six hundred and nine acres were under cultivation, and there were in the township one grist and two saw mills. In eighteen hundred and fifty the population had more than doubled, being eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the land in cultivation had in-

creased above fifty per cent. That portion of the township bordering the Barrie road has much improved in appearance during the last few years. The surveyor who originally surveyed the township states, that although there is a large number of cedar swamps in it, still there is no really bad lot of land. Innisfil contains one grist and five saw mills, and thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, thirteen thousand bushels of oats, nine thousand bushels of peas, six thousand bushels of turnips, fifteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool, and nearly seven thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from eight to thirty shillings per acre, and cleared farms as high as three pounds per acre, according to circumstances.

Barrie, the county town of the county of Simcoe, is pleasantly situated at the north-western extremity of Kempenfeldt Bay, a beautiful sheet of water. It is increasing slowly but gradually, and is improving in appearance, and a number of good houses have been erected within the last few years. Barrie now contains about eight hundred inhabitants, a brewery and tannery, a newspaper, the "Barrie Magnet" is published here, and the Upper Canada Bank has an agency. The County Offices are kept in the town, and the Jail for the County is situated here. There are four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Church, Methodist and Roman Catholic. There is also an excellent Grammar School.

The opposite bank of the Bay presents an almost unbroken front of dense forest, there being but two or three clearings to be seen within a range of several miles, giving a very sombre hue to the prospect. On endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the neighborhood continuing in such a primitive state, there being scarcely a tree cut down since we first visited the locality, more than seven years ago; we were informed that the land belonged to non-residents, who would not sell except at high prices, thus preventing the settlement of the country and consequently its improvement. "Hitherto" said our informant, "no matter what the value of the land, we have been unable to assess it at a higher value than four shillings per acre, consequently the owners of these lands have as yet contributed little or nothing towards the construction or repair of our roads, or the improvement of the country. Some of those lands opposite could not be bought for six dollars per acre, and yet under the old law we could only assess them at four shillings per acre. Now, under the new law, we can assess the land at its *real* value, and compel the owner either to sell the land or to pay his just share towards the expenses of the County." Do you intend then, we inquired, to value the land for taxation at the price the owners ask for it? "No," he replied smiling, "we do not intend to do that, but we mean to assess

it considerably higher than four shillings per acre." At Shanty Bay, seven miles from Barrie, there is an Episcopal Church.

From Barrie to Penetanguishine is about thirty-one miles. The road first runs for a short distance eastward, along the shore of the Bay; it then follows what is called the Coldwater road, which runs in a north-westerly direction, along the town line dividing Vespra from Oro, Flos from Medonte, and Tiny from Tay. About fifteen miles from Barrie a road strikes off to the north-east to Coldwater.

Penetanguishine has for years been a place of some little local importance, a small Military establishment was kept up, and the Government war steamboat, the Midas, was laid up here; probably from being the safest place in the Province to keep them out of danger, and as being that place in the Province which was least likely to be invaded in case of hostilities with our neighbors; as from the little communication kept up with the place, the rest of Canada might have been lost and won several times over before the commander in that remote spot could be made aware that his services were in request. The absurdity of the affair appears at length to have struck the authorities, and the establishment has been broken up, and the place shorn of its honors. For the future it is merely to be a depot or Colony for Pensioners, who are to be settled on small portions of the Government Reserve. The scheme of disposing of the Pensioners in that way, (if sufficient care is exercised in the selection), is doubtless a good one; but such a situation as Penetanguishine is not exactly the one that ought to be selected for the purpose. There are several serious drawbacks connected with the locality, that the Officer entrusted with the duty of settling the men has probably no idea of. The severity of the winter, the difficulty during a considerable portion of the year of getting fresh provisions, unless at very high prices; the badness of the roads except during the middle of winter and the height of summer; with the danger, from these causes, the remoteness of the situation, and the want of civilized society to keep the men in check, of their falling into dissipated habits, make it a not very desirable situation for selection for the purpose. In addition to supplying the wants of the "establishment," the principal business carried on here, has been the traffic with the Indians and other parties engaged in the fur trade; these and a few half-breeds, a mixture of French and Indian, forming the bulk of the population.

Penetanguishine is pleasantly situated, has a fine harbor, and is or was a port of entry, and *had* a resident Collector of Customs, although there was so seldom an arrival by sea that the late Captain Moberly when Collector, once told us that it was eleven years since he had an entry. There is a grist and saw mill, and a Roman Catholic church in the village, and

an Episcopal church about half way between the village and the old government establishment. Great numbers of sturgeon are taken at and about Penetanguishine, and Isinglass is made for exportation.

The township of Vespra has more than doubled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, but the quantity of land under cultivation has not increased in proportion. The land bordering the Kempenfeldt Bay is sandy and stony, but it improves as you proceed back, and there is a good tract of land in the centre of the township, extending into the township of Flos, and it is said also to reach into Tiny. The Willow Creek runs through the north and centre of the township, and a road was cut from it to Barrie, so as to open a communication between the town and the Nottawasaga River; unfortunately a portion of the land was wet, and the cost of making and keeping the road in repair became too expensive. On the Bay there is some pine timber, but the greater portion of the rest of the township is timbered with hard wood. The soil varies from sand to clay, and the wet land is principally timbered with elm. In eighteen hundred and forty-two the township contained five hundred and seventy-one inhabitants; in eighteen hundred and fifty the population had increased to twelve hundred and fifty-four, and there were one grist and four saw mills, and six thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, ten thousand bushels of turnips, six thousand pounds of maple sugar, and nearly three thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Land in the township varies in value from eight to thirty shillings per acre for wild, and for cultivated farms in proportion according to situation and value of clearance.

The land in the east and north-east of the township is hilly, as is also a considerable portion of the adjoining township of Oro. The soil of Oro is generally loam, with a clay sub-soil, and the timber principally hard-wood. On the lake shore the land is stony. In the north corner of the township is a lake called Bass Lake, which contains about a thousand acres. Oro is improving gradually; in eighteen hundred and forty-two it contained eleven hundred and ninety inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had risen to seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, and ten thousand bushels of wheat, nine thousand bushels of oats, four thousand bushels of peas, twenty-two thousand bushels of turnips, one thousand tons of hay, nineteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, four thousand pounds of wool, and four thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land ranges in value from four shillings per acre upwards.

Flos much resembles Vespra in timber and quality of soil; as was before mentioned, there is good land in the centre of the township, with hardwood

timber, and in the east and north, bordering the Penetanguishine road, it is hilly, and much of the timber consists of pine and hemlock. In eighteen hundred and forty-two the township contained about two hundred inhabitants. In eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to four hundred and five, and nearly four thousand bushels of wheat, seventeen hundred bushels of oats, nine thousand bushels of turnips, and six thousand pounds of maple sugar, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from eight to twenty shillings per acre, and cleared farms according to circumstances.

The township of Tiny is bounded on the west and north by the Nottawagasa and other bays forming the south-eastern extremity of the Georgian Bay. It is but little settled, eleven hundred and fifteen acres only being under cultivation. But little is generally known of the interior of the township. In eighteen hundred and forty-two it only contained two hundred and thirty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty, six hundred and eighty-three inhabitants, which numbers included the village of Penetanguishine. There is one grist mill in the township. The produce of eighteen hundred and forty-nine is scarcely worth mentioning, being two thousand bushels of wheat, thirteen hundred bushels of oats, four thousand bushels of turnips, and twenty-two thousand pounds of maple sugar. Wild land varies in value from eight to twenty shillings per acre.

On the lower portion of the road from Barrie to Penetanguishine, are several fine farms, on one of which, that of Mr. Mairs, a native of Yorkshire, is some very fine stock, the progenitors of which were imported from England.

The township of Tay is bounded on the north by a continuation of the same body of water that forms the northern boundary of the township of Tiny,—several bays of which penetrate deeply into the land; the principal of these are Gloster and Sturgeon Bays. This township is as yet but little settled, and although its population has increased from two hundred and two to two hundred and seventy-four, the quantity of land returned as under cultivation has considerably diminished, being four hundred and eighty-nine acres in eighteen hundred and forty-five, and only three hundred and twenty-two acres in eighteen hundred and fifty. Wild land is valued at from eight to ten shillings per acre, and cleared land in proportion. There is some good pine in Tay, and a saw mill is in operation at Sturgeon Bay.

Medonte is a township containing land of almost every variety; there is some very good land in it, but a considerable portion is hilly and stoney; some portions of the hills are of considerable height, and from the summit of one situated near the centre of the township it is said that both Lakes Huron and Simcoe may be seen. The township of Matchadash was

included in the last census taken of Medonte. In eighteen hundred and forty-five the former township had only one settler in it. The general character of Matchadash is about the same as that of the adjoining townships. In eighteen hundred and forty-two Medonte contained five hundred and forty-eight inhabitants; in eighteen hundred and fifty Medonte and Matchadash contained nine hundred and ninety-three inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills, and seven thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nine thousand pounds of maple sugar, three thousand pounds of wool, and five thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land in these townships is valued at from eight shillings per acre upwards. The following account of the adjoining northern coast is from the report of the survey by Mr. Murray, the Provincial Geologist:—

"The description given in last year's Report (*see page* 52, *Vol. I.*) of the characteristic features of the country on the French River is generally applicable to all such parts of the coast as we visited between the mouth of that river and Matchadash Bay; but the lateness of the season at which we passed along this coast necessarily rendered our inspection hasty and superficial. Such parts of the land as came under our examination were in general low, rocky, and either perfectly barren, or very slightly covered over by dwarfish evergreens and moss. Long narrow arms and inlets were found to strike far into the mainland, and crowds of islands and rocks to extend for many miles out into the lake, rendering the voyage through them very intricate. Harbours for all sizes of vessels presented themselves in abundance, as might be expected among such a numerous assemblage of islands and inlets; but the approach to the coast, amidst reefs and sunken rocks, is at almost all parts dangerous and difficult. A pretty good description of soil was occasionally observed on flat lands between rocky knolls and ridges, where the timber was principally oak, but it would require a more minute and extended examination to ascertain where there is any great amount of surface valuable in regard to its capabilities for cultivation."

On an island in Matchadash Bay, called Beausoliel Island, there is a settlement of Chippewa Indians, being the band who, with their chief Aisance, removed from Coldwater. At the last report they numbered two hundred and thirty-two, and had about a hundred acres of land under cultivation.

Orillia is divided into two townships, north and south; the Severn River, Lake Gougichin, and the northern extremity of Lake Simcoe separate them from Rama and Mara. Some of the land in Orillia is of good quality, but there is a considerable portion that is not so, and much

of it is hilly. In eighteen hundred and forty-two the two townships contained four hundred and forty inhabitants. They have since increased very slowly. In eighteen hundred and fifty North Orillia contained seventy-six inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills, and South Orillia four hundred and seventy inhabitants, one grist and one saw mill. The number of inhabitants in South Orillia includes the population of the village of Orillia, which is situated in the south-east of the township, on the shore of Lake Gougichin. There are two churches in the village, Episcopal and Presbyterian free church. This is a regular stopping place for the Lake Simcoe steamboat, a regular passenger line being kept up between Toronto and the upper Lakes, Sault Ste. Marie, the Mines &c., *via* Holland Landing. The passengers leave Toronto by stage for, the Bradford bridge, whence the steamboat conveys them to Orillia; there they again take the stage for Sturgeon Bay, passing through the townships of Orillia, Medonte and Tay, where the steamer Gore receives and conveys them to their destination. From Orillia to Coldwater in Medonte, is fourteen miles, from thence it is five miles to Sturgeon Bay. There are very few settlers on the line, and the soil is not very good, one-half being sandy and stony, and the remainder low and wet. Coldwater is abont thirty-one miles from Barrie, and can scarcely be called a village. Wild land in Orillia is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre.

The townships of Orillia, Matchadash, Oro, Medonte, Tay, Tiny, and the greater portions of Flos and Vespra, are so nearly surrounded by water, that they form a peninsula, and would only require a short cut of about six miles in length to convert them into an island. The Nottawasaga River and its branches or tributaries spread over the whole of the southern and central townships of the County, which are therefore well watered; the river however is not navigable for vessels of large size.

In exploring the eastern and northern townships of the County we started from Holland Landing; we will therefore return to Bradford, in West Gwillimbury, and re-commence our journey. From Bradford to Bond Head is six miles, passing through the little village of Middleton, which is about two miles from the former place. Bond Head is situated on the town line between West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth, and contains a saw-mill, tannery, and post-office, and a house is building for a grammar school. There is a Presbyterian church half a mile east from the village, and an Episcopal church three quarters of a mile west. The road from the village to the Holland Landing is about being planked. About two miles and a half north from Bond Head is a small settlement which appears to have had names bestowed upon it rather bountifully. It has long been known as "Latimer's Corners," but has lately been called Newtown

Robinson, and also Springville; it contains a carding and fulling mill, tannery, and Methodist church.

Five miles farther north, at the junction of the four townships Tecumseth, West Gwillimbury, Essa and Innisfil, is a small settlement called Cookstown; a road is continued from hence to Barrie, and a new road is now making for a portion of the distance. Tecumseth is a fine township, and contains a large portion of good land, and many fine farms. Next to West Gwillimbury it is the best settled township in the County. In eighteen hundred and forty-two it contained twenty-four hundred and ninety-one inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to three thousand six hundred and twelve. There are one grist and six saw mills in the township, and seventy-six thousand bushels of wheat, thirty-four thousand bushels of oats, twenty-four thousand bushels of peas, thirteen thousand bushels of turnips, twenty-four thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen thousand pounds of wool, and fourteen thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land in the township is valued at from eight to forty shillings per acre, and cleared farms according to situation and value of improvements.

The adjoining township of Adjala contains a large portion of excellent land. There is a large swamp in the centre of the township, and the land to the north of it is rolling, resembling the neighbourhood of Newmarket. Some years ago, when the township was newly settled and little known, the country beyond the "Adjala swamp" was supposed to be of very inferior quality and had a bad reputation, and a man living there was looked upon with suspicion when he happened to find his way out to the settlements, as if he might be a horse-thief, a sheep-stealer, or any thing but a plain, honest farmer. "When I was in business," said a retired merchant, "a man living in Adjala beyond the swamp, had to bring a pretty good recommendation before I would give him credit; at last I had occasion to go there myself on business, and was surprised to find it was the best part of the township." That portion of the township adjoining Mono, to the south-west, is rather hilly. The population of Adjala has doubled within a few years; in eighteen hundred and forty-two it contained eight hundred and ninety inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to seventeen hundred and fifty-four. There are two grist and two saw mills in the township, and twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat, ten thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, two thousand seven hundred bushels of turnips, eight thousand pounds of maple sugar, four thousand pounds of wool, and four thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from eight to twenty shillings per acre, and

cleared farms from thirty shillings to five pounds per acre, according to circumstances.

Essa is, generally speaking, a good township, containing a large portion of excellent land, although in the north-east it is hilly and broken. The Nottawasaga River runs through the centre of the township from south to north. Essa is improving, and has doubled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, when it contained only five hundred and thirty-four inhabitants; the number has now increased to twelve hundred and twenty-three; there are one grist and three saw mills, and twenty-nine thousand bushels of wheat, eleven thousand bushels of oats, six thousand bushels of peas, six thousand bushels of turnips, eight thousand pounds of maple sugar, thirty-six hundred pounds of wool, and six thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre, and cleared farms in proportion.

Tossorontio to the west of Essa, is as yet but little settled. It is however improving slowly; in eighteen hundred and forty-five only five hundred and sixty-three acres were under cultivation, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to one thousand and thirty-one. The township is well watered, and in the south and north the land is of excellent quality; towards the centre it is hilly and broken, and the greater portion of the timber is pine and hemlock. Tossorontio contains four hundred and thirty-six inhabitants, and one grist mill; and five thousand bushels of wheat, with smaller quantities of other grains, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre, and cleared farms in proportion.

Sunnidale, the township to the north, is universally condemned as a bad township. In eighteen hundred and forty-two there were but one hundred and seventy-four inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and fifty even that number had diminished to one hundred and fifty-four. The quantity of land under cultivation, however, had increased from three hundred and seventy-eight acres in eighteen hundred and forty-five, to six hundred and fourteen in eighteen hundred and fifty; showing that the settlers remaining were either unable to get away, and were therefore determined to make the best of a bad bargain, or, they had discovered that *all* the land in the township was not as bad as it was supposed to be. The quantity of produce raised was so small as not to be worth specifying.

Mono, situated to the west of Adjala, is improving rapidly, the population having more than doubled since eighteen hundred and forty-two. A large portion of the township is composed of good land, and there are some fine farms in it. The south however is very hilly. The "Hurontario Street" runs through the west of the township, and it is also traversed by

a new road (called the Toronto and Sydenham road) which has been cut across the township from the termination of the sixth line road to the Owen Sound road, which it joins in the township of Holland, a little below the township of Sydenham. There is a small settlement called Mono Mills, near the south-east corner of the township. In eighteen hundred and forty-two Mono contained a population of one thousand and twenty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and seventy-six. There are three grist and one saw mills, and twenty-six thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nearly thirteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool, and eight thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild, and for farms from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre, according to situation and improvements.

Mulmur, notwithstanding its remote situation, has trebled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, and more than doubled the quantity of land under cultivation. The township is well watered, and a fair portion of the soil is of excellent quality; part of the township however is hilly. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained six hundred and forty-four inhabitants, and five thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of oats, five thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen hundred pounds of wool, and sixteen hundred pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from five to twelve shillings and six pence per acre. The Hurontario Street runs through the township.

Ospry and the adjoining township Artemisia, do not appear to have been yet opened for sale; at least they are not inserted in the list of townships containing Crown lands for sale; and, as there seems to be no census return from either of them, we presume there are at present but few settlers. The Toronto and Sydenham road angles across the township of Artemisia. The adjoining township of Euphrasia contained in eighteen hundred and forty-five only twenty-five cultivated acres. At that time forty-nine thousand six hundred acres of Crown lands were open for sale in the township. At the present time the quantity for sale is only twenty thousand acres; a large number of lots must therefore have been taken up. A considerable portion of the land is of good quality. In eighteen hundred and fifty the township contained four hundred and seventy-four inhabitants, and thirty-eight hundred bushels of wheat, and twenty-five hundred bushels of turnips were produced in eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from eight to ten shillings per acre.

The three remaining townships bordering on the Bay, Nottawasaga, Collingwood and St. Vincent, contain a large portion of land of excellent quality. In Nottawasaga the first three miles from the Bay are swampy and much of the timber is cedar. The remainder of the township consists of good land. A village called Hurontario, was started a few years since, and the population of the township has increased rapidly. A good grindstone quarry is worked in the township, and limestone may also be obtained in any desirable quantity. In eighteen hundred and forty-two the population amounted to four hundred and twenty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to fourteen hundred and eleven. There are one grist and three saw mills, and thirteen thousand bushels of wheat, three thousand bushels of oats, four thousand bushels of turnips, nine thousand pounds of maple sugar, and three thousand pounds of wool, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from five to twenty shillings per acre.

Collingwood contains generally rich land, although there is cedar and hemlock on the lake shore, and a range of high hills, called the "blue mountains" runs through the township. In eighteen hundred and forty-five there were only seventy-eight acres under cultivation. The township has since been settling up, but we have no return of its present state.

St. Vincent is a fine township, which has made rapid progress. The first three and part of the fourth concessions from the east are sandy land, timbered with hemlock; the remaining eight concessions are chiefly clay with a good depth of vegetable mould; the timber maple, beech and basswood. The shore in the east of the township is low, and rises so gradually, that the plough may be used to the water's edge. In the west of the township the bank of the bay is of considerable height. In eighteen hundred and forty-two, St. Vincent contained fifteen hundred and ninety-two cultivated acres, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the quantity had increased to twenty-five hundred and seventy eight. The population is now twelve hundred and forty-six; there are three grist and four saw mills in the township, and twelve thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, eight thousand bushels of turnips, twenty-one thousand pounds of maple sugar, three thousand pounds of wool, and four thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Wild land is valued at from ten to twenty shillings per acre, and cleared farms from eight to twelve dollars per acre, according to situation and improvements. Mr. Murray, in his report, observes: "Nottawasaga Bay may be said to be quite destitute of shelter, though formerly a good refuge for boats was readily found at the mouth of almost any of its streams: but the lake has, within a comparatively short period receded, and the exits of these streams have become inaccessible. At the south end of Christian

Island there is a capacious bay facing the east, which being sheltered on every side, and affording good anchorage and good camping ground, is in every respect an excellent harbour; and eastward of this there are safe coves and inlets both on the main shore and on the islands, and no part is much exposed up to Penetanguishine."

For a very graphic and interesting account of the coasts and islands of Lake Huron, the reader is referred to the extracts from the geological reports, contained in part one (pages 50 and following), and part two (pages 134 and following).

There are no public works in the County of Simcoe. In eighteen hundred and forty-nine it received the sum of six hundred and thirty-seven pounds eleven shillings from the Government grant, towards the support of its common schools, in addition to one hundred pounds for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Simcoe District in* 1847: *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	Number of Schools in Operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.			Total Annual Salary of Teachers.		
West Gwillimbury	18	£124	13	8	£642	5	0
Tecumseth	14	98	16	4	429	0	0
Innisfil	7	51	14	8	216	15	0
Adjala	7	55	1	4	210	0	0
Mulmur	1	11	12	4	30	0	0
Mono	8	62	0	9	236	0	0
Essa	2	21	12	5	79	0	0
Tossorontio	1	8	7	8	26	0	0
Sunnidale	1	6	1	3	30	0	0
Nottawasaga	3	32	18	9	110	0	0
Collingwood and Euphrasia	0	16	15	5	0	0	0
St. Vincent	3	8	11	9	77	0	0
Oro	9	53	15	1	301	0	0
Vespra	2	24	15	1	100	0	0
Medonte	4	29	4	0	94	0	0
Flos	1	8	17	10	40	0	0
Tiny	1	11	6	4	40	0	0
Tay	0	7	13	7	0	0	0
Orillia	1	14	4	11	62	0	0
Total	83	£648	3	7	£2723	0	0

NUMBER *of Common Schools in Operation in* 1849.

West Gwillimbury, ; Tecumseth, ; Mono, 20; Adjala, 14; Oro, 13; Innisfil, 5; Essa, 8; Medonte, 6; Nottawasaga, 2; St. Vincent, 4; Vespra, 4; Mulmur, 5; Flos, 2; Tiny, 3; Tossorontio, 1; Sunnidale, 2; Collingwood, 1; Orillia, 1; Euphrasia, 1; Tay, 1.

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844 *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for the year* 1850.

Date.	Number of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Cows.	Oxen four years Old & upwards.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Amount of ratable property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	44,639	10	23	4,126	2,166	2424	£ 143,046
1844	51,681	12	29	4,588	2,516	2516	£ 157,791

1848.

Township.	Number of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
West Gwillimbury	17,838	1	8	706	214	1209	435	£ 44,515
Tecumseth	15,252	2	8	607	295	1089	523	35,883
Oro	6,156	0	1	182	334	560	286	17,727
Innisfil	7,353	1	4	188	271	514	260	17,957
Nottawasaga	2,143	4	2	79	189	283	104	9,496
Orilla	1,265	1	3	66	70	147	35	7,142
Essa	5,114	1	0	147	165	309	149	11,967
Vespra	2,090	1	3	127	106	215	75	13,775
Mono	4,274	2	1	147	254	509	199	15,724
Adjala	3,435	0	0	94	92	276	52	10,190
Medonte & Matchadash	2,948	1	3	75	205	298	112	9,316
St. Vincent	2,746	2	3	73	156	276	177	10,330
Euphrasia	281	0	0	7	44	50	28	1,814
Flos	957	0	0	24	69	94	33	2,806
Tay	493	0	1	26	29	78	31	2,061
Tossorontio	747	0	1	21	51	74	29	2,473
Sunnidale	333	0	1	12	46	58	37	1,328
Mulmur	898	0	0	29	92	153	65	3,895
Tiny	1,017	1	1	35	84	104	46	4,719
Collingwood	187	0	0	5	34	44	12	1,367
Artemisia	no return.							
Ospry	do.							
	75,527	17	40	2650	2800	6340	2688	£ 224,485

1850.

Township.	Population.	Number of Acres under Crop.	Number of Acres under Pasture.	Mills.		Wheat produced in bushels.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Peas.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.
				Grist.	Saw.								
Oro	1759	4262	2209	0	0	10802	322	219	9547	4823	1711	29648	1
Euphrasia	474	254	245	0	0	3885	15	0	275	95	47	6402	0
Mulmur	644	1321	93	0	0	5567	98	0	2456	563	80	11120	0
Sunnidale	154	210	404	0	0	896	21	0	638	416	21	2776	0
Tiny	683	927	188	1	0	2169	0	640	1329	1273	406	4913	0
Tay	274	254	68	0	0	809	0	40	692	458	65	2852	0
Nottawassaga	1411	1283	876	1	3	13354	146	0	3659	2410	304	15521	76
Tecumseth	3612	7590	2641	1	6	76680	131	540	34966	24208	111	33756	0
Innisfil	1887	4535	2718	1	5	31613	60	50	13307	9697	128	22914	64
St. Vincent	1246	1923	655	3	4	12191	316	0	4597	2520	2262	13805	40
Mono	2276	3688	997	3	1	26277	30	338	4504	2104	1024	16445	3
Tossorontio	436	770	261	0	1	5184	40	0	1467	573	9	5474	0
Essa	1223	1793	714	1	3	29553	20	140	11029	6100	90	18705	0
Adjala	1754	2777	1283	2	2	21735	0	260	10965	2630	2	20110	0
North Orillia	76	151	191	1	2	522	9	0	638	241	145	1185	0
Flos	405	764	446	0	0	3916	33	46	1783	930	426	8778	18
Vespra	1254	1763	586	1	4	6686	95	152	4579	2503	282	11780	0
Medonte and Matchadash	993	2096	1109	1	2	7135	150	135	4504	2104	1024	16445	3
West Gwillimbury	3816	8396	6307	2	8	90584	1570	203	47226	33964	290	38198	58
South Orillia	470	529	262	1	1	1937	6	229	188	372	415	6555	
	25847	45286	22253	19	42	351495	3062	2992	148349	97984	8842	287382	263

Township.	Mangel Wurzel.	Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Pounds of Wool.	Pounds of Cheese.	Pounds of Butter.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Amount of Ratable Property.
Oro	...	22246	1055	19106	4840	2085	4777	1689	247	1570	1002	£18628
Euphrasia	...	2535	92	2159	770	80	470	...	17	166	152	3779
Mulmur	1	1196	186	5437	1486	...	1696	553	49	621	494	5093
Sunnidale	...	30	62	330	623	...	1028	220	31	264	150	1553
Tiny	...	4020	180	22102	652	...	715	380	55	172	323	5195
Tay	...	755	107	2030	448	...	600	159	25	115	91	2095
Nottawasaga	...	4216	508	9670	3255	1	606	458	130	1336	733	13843
Tecumseth	12	13856	1986	24056	14304	715	14142	3202	953	4902	3551	39374
Innisfil	40	6578	1156	15432	5817	...	6952	1652	317	1984	1386	21090
St. Vincent	16	8146	795	21861	3421	294	4204	1312	149	1180	550	13685
Mono	...	11481	739	12996	5760	...	8565	2001	248	2111	990	19636
Tossorontio	...	772	125	2697	838	...	270	314	35	350	379	3237
Essa	...	6382	611	8825	3689	...	6730	1337	219	1218	1210	14124
Adjala	...	2716	527	8659	4786	...	4045	1082	174	1816	1307	10739
North Orillia	...	850	88	1440	222	120	120	102	10	112	51	1294
Flos	...	9365	136	6398	899	100	630	395	49	289	237	3641
Vespra	...	10462	327	6830	1799	160	2881	639	160	527	506	14683
Medonte and Matchadash	...	11481	739	9460	3063	180	5064	1045	136	968	579	10749
West Gwillimbury	375	17414	2469	22516	15657	2190	20125	2921	1020	5914	3926	45824
South Orillia	...	4974	182	2655	382	65	290	253	66	190	138	5960
	444	139475	12070	204659	72711	5989	83910	19714	4090	26005	17512	£275198

Quantity of Crown Lands for Sale in the County of Simcoe, at 8s. currency per acre.

Township.	Quantity in acres.	Township.	Quantity in acres.
Adjala	3,900	Nottawasaga	5,600
Collingwood	7,200	Oro	500
Essa	8,200	Orillia	25,000
Euphrasia	20,000	Sunnidale	18,000
Flos	20,000	Tay	3,000
West Gwillimbury	1,200	Tiny	20,000
Innisfil	1,800	Tossorontio	7,000
Mono	4,400	Tecumseth	700
Mulmur	9,200	Vespra	11,000
Medonte	2,400		
Matchadash	40,000	Total Quantity	209,100

Distances in the County of Simcoe.

Barrie to Bradford, twenty-two miles; Holland Landing, twenty-six; Bond Head, twenty-two; Middleton, twenty-six; Cookstown, fifteen; Newtown Robinson, or Latimer's Corners, nineteen and a half; Penetanguishine, thirty one; Coldwater, thirty; Orillia, twenty-eight; Sturgeon Bay, thirty-five.

Bradford to Holland Landing, four miles; Middleton, two; Bond Head, six; Latimer's Corners, eight and a half; Cookstown, thirteen; Barrie, twenty-two; Penetanguishine, fifty-three; Coldwater, fifty-two; Sturgeon Bay, fifty-seven.

From the above returns it appears that the Simcoe District, or County of Simcoe, has progressed but very slowly. Between 1842 and 1850 only 22,900 acres of land have been brought into cultivation, while in the Niagara District, with less than half the territory, during the last six years 178,766 acres have been added to the quantity already cultivated, being at the rate of 29,794 acres per annum. How is this? Is the great diversity between the progress of the two Counties to be ascribed to difference in climate? The southern District has a rather longer summer, but the more northern is fully as healthy. Is the soil of Niagara of a superior quality? No, there is as large a quantity of good land in proportion to the actual area, in the County of Simcoe, as in any District in the Province. Are the people in the north less industrious in their habits, or less enterprising than their more southern neighbours? They will scarcely confess as much as that. To what cause then are we to ascribe the backward state of the County, the few new settlers who find their way into it, and the small quantity of land annually brought into cultivation, and the low price at which land, both wild and cultivated, is sold, or rather is attempted to be sold? We have heard of many instances in which land has been parted with for considerably less than it cost ten or fifteen years ago. The principal cause has certainly been the want of roads through the country. Men are very unwilling to plant themselves in the back woods where they can scarcely get to market at all more than four or five months in the year, and where in many cases for even a portion of that time travelling is difficult; particularly with a heavy load such as wheat or other agricultural produce; and even if a man *can* travel, the length of time expended on one of these bad roads, in going a distance that would be thought very little of on a plank or gravelled road, is quite sufficient to sicken most men. Occasionally an emigrant from the old country finds his way to the forest, his pockets lined with cash and his head with all manner of romantic notions of the delights of a backwoods settlement, buys a lot of land, gets a log house put up, shoulders his axe, and marching into the bush, looks around him with pride, and exclaims in the joy of his heart at the first, fresh feeling of freedom, "I am monarch of all I survey," albeit his range of vision is somewhat circumscribed. He has lately returned from visiting a chopping party, and was much delighted at the full free swing given to the axe by the well-trained axemen, and the apparent ease with which some proud monarch of the forest was levelled to the ground. He departed full of hope and confidence, and having reached his own domain, pulls off his coat, and sets to work in real earnest,—merrily humming the while the song of "the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree." He, however, soons finds it is not all *fun*. He has had no practice

at chopping, and is awkward. He first gets warm, then tired, and at length sits down upon the tree he has succeeded in felling (somehow or other, he can scarcely tell how) and pulls out a cigar and a match, that he may "have a smoke" and think it over. The result is he gets dispirited, and ends by selling his lot for fifty per cent. less than it cost him. He then moves into a town and either "loafs about" till his money is all spent, or he adds another to the already overcrowded professions.

The first great step towards settling a new country is to make good roads through it. What object would it be to a man living in a remote Township, say Ospry or Melancthon for instance, to raise 100,000 bushels of wheat, if he had to pay half its value for conveying it to market. He had far better cultivate half the quantity of land, which would cost him but half the labour and expense nearer a market, and he not only gets a less price for his produce, but he pays a higher price for all the goods he purchases. We recollect hearing of an instance in Wisconsin of a settler some distance from market, who gave forty bushels of wheat for a pair of coarse boots. Nothing increases the value of farming property so much as convenient markets, and good roads to them. The plank roads through the Townships of Toronto and Chinguacousy have added fifty per cent. to the value of the farms situated on them; and, in conversation with a friend living on a road which had been recently planked, in another Township, we remarked—"This new road will increase the value of your farm:" "Yes," was his reply, "last year I offered to sell the whole of it for four hundred pounds, but I couldn't get a customer; now I am asking three hundred pounds for *half* of it, and I believe I shall succeed in selling it." Nothing shows more forcibly the *horror* that many people have of bad roads than this case. Here was an instance of a farm within three miles of a fair market, on a road which, being sandy, was never *very* bad, and yet the planking this road raised the market value of the land fifty per cent. We heard of a farm near Barrie which, with the original purchase money and improvements, had cost above £1,300, and, after passing through several hands, has been lately sold for £300; and, a short time since, we saw an advertisement in a Toronto paper, of a lot of land in the Township of Georgina, which, with thirty acres cleared out of the hundred, and a good log house on it, was offered for sale for three hundred dollars; just the amount of the cost of the clearing, thus giving the land and the house to any man who would pay for the clearing. And yet, probably, this same land may be equal in quality to many a lot which, in a better situation, could scarcely be purchased at five pounds per acre; a convenient market, and good roads to it, forming the principal cause of the difference in value. We could multiply instances to sustain our position, and all with the same result.

In a country like Canada, where the main portion of the population is, and must for some years remain, agricultural, and where, in consequence, for want of a sufficient population to consume the produce of the land at home, a large quantity must necessarily be exported, the great bulk of the grain produced, with beef, pork, butter and wool, must, in order to find a market, be conveyed to the seabord. Some convenient and cheap mode of transportation is therefore required to enable the producer to convey his goods to the consumer, without which the producer, living in remote places, can never pretend to compete with his rival who is more conveniently situated, and consequently he is altogether thrown out of the market. Thus it is with the settlers in the Simcoe District. No man could convey wheat to Toronto from the Townships of Innisfil, Essa or Vespra, even at those seasons of the year when the roads are good, for less than seven pence halfpenny per bushel. Wheat in this District, then, as it is at present situated, must always be worth at least a York shilling per bushel less to the farmer than if he was situated within convenient distance of a shipping place on Lake Ontario. When wheat is low, this is a serious consideration to the farmer, and oats, rye, barley and potatoes, he could not pretend to send from home.

For *short* distances plank and macadamised roads answer admirably, but for long distances they become expensive. Wheat, for instance, is always worth a York sixpence per bushel more at Chatham than at London, because at the former place it can be delivered at once on board the vessel which is to convey it away; at the latter it is subjected to the expense of a twenty-five miles land carriage before it reaches a shipping port.

As a general means of opening up and settling a country, we must give a decided preference to canals over railroads; and where the country through which they are to pass is level, so that they can be cheaply made, and where no great height has to be overcome by means of lockage, we think them far preferable, and much better adapted to the circumstances of the country. Where, however, the country is hilly, so that much lockage would be required, as would most probably be the case in the present instance, then we give the preference to a railroad, as, after the canal was completed, much time would be lost in locking up and down; and the cost of construction would necessarily be enormous. For these reasons we think that the necessities of this section of country would be much better relieved by a railroad than by a canal. We will endeavour to give our views on the subject, and to place before the people and the Government a plain statement of our calculations; and then leave it to their own endeavours to carry through the project. We may premise that our object is not *to make out a case.* We have no land in the District, nor do we anticipate having any, (unless the Government or the County

should present us with a few thousand acres, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of our philanthropic exertions for the public good.) We are not land speculators, or road contractors, nor do we even contemplate purchasing a few miles of the road and erecting tollgates on it; we have, therefore, no private ends to serve; we should not gain a shilling by the construction of the road, but we believe that the project is one well worth the serious consideration of the Government.

To advocate the construction of a railroad in Canada at the present time is rather hazardous, a man who does so must be well convinced of the feasibility of the plan he proposes, and see clearly the means of carrying out the object. So many abortive attempts have been made, particularly from Toronto, that the public have long since lost all confidence in the undertaking. Besides there is a great feeling of unwillingness on the part of the public, who are expected to find the funds, to trust so large a sum as would be required in the hands of irresponsible parties. Probably in none of the British Colonies has so much public money been *wasted* in times past; and, from some unexplained cause, (it may be in the atmosphere,) there appears to be in Canada a great difficulty for men to have the handling of public money without some of it sticking to their fingers, and sometimes, like the millers, they dip too deep when taking toll. At any rate it is very difficult for a man to escape suspicion of peculation when facilities for doing so are known to exist. And in a case of this kind "Cæsar's Wife" should be above suspicion.

For these reasons, among others, it is more desirable that the road in question should be constructed by the Government and under the control of responsible parties of known skill and probity, than that the undertaking should be commenced by a private company. There should be no room left for suspicion on the part of the public, of collusion between Directors, Engineers and Contractors, but the whole business should be transacted fairly and openly, that the public might indulge a feeling of confidence in the undertaking.

In order to settle the country now under notice, there are two lines that offer prospects almost equally advantageous to the public,—one from Toronto to Owen's Sound, the other from Whitby to Owen's Sound, each having a branch line to Barrie. Plank Roads would then be made from Barrie into the interior wherever it was found likely to be remunerative, and a short road of the same kind might also be made from Owen's Sound to the Saugeen.

The direct distance from Toronto to Owen's Sound is 100 miles, and the Barrie branch would be thirty miles in addition. From Port Whitby to Owen's Sound the distance is 110 miles, but the Barrie

branch would be only 15 miles in length; thus the entire length of one line would be 130, and of the other 125 miles. On these lines the Government possesses large quantities of waste lands which are now of very slow sale at low rates. The construction of a railroad through them would immediately more than double the value. At the very slow rate at which these lands are selling, the expenses of sale absorb a large portion of the proceeds, and it would, therefore, be not very unreasonable to ask the Government to give up the *whole* of these lands for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the country, as the additional revenue derivable from the increased quantity of imports that would be consumed by such an influx of settlers as would take place into the new settlements, would more than counterbalance any profit that might be derived from the sale of the lands at the present rate of demand for them. We shall, however, propose a different plan, and one to which we think few persons can find objections. The broad outlines of our scheme, then, are as follows:—

1st. That both lines should be surveyed by competent persons having no local bias or sectional interests to serve, in order to ascertain which line presents the greatest facilities, and could be constructed at the smallest cost.

2d. These facts having been ascertained, and correct estimates of the expense having been made, that the British Government be applied to by the Canadian Government to guarantee such loan as might be required. In this way the money could be obtained at five per cent. interest, which would be a considerable saving to the country.

3rd. That the price of all Crown lands situated in the Townships to be benefited by the road be raised to an average of one pound currency per acre, and that the additional twelve shillings per acre over the present price be given towards the construction of the road.

4th. That a small toll be charged upon all freight or passengers passing along the line, for the purpose of paying the interest on the cost of construction, and as long as there should be a deficiency in the amount from these sources, that the sum necessary to complete the balance be raised by taxation on the townships.

5th. That the amount received through the regular business of the road for freight, passengers, &c., after paying the working expenses of the line, be formed into a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the principal borrowed.

6th. That when the whole expense of the construction of the line has been paid, the road shall become the property of the country, and the charges upon it for conveying freight and passengers shall be such

amount only as will pay the working expenses, and for keeping the road in repair.

The Government thus having the best possible guarantee for the repayment of the amount for which it was liable, viz., possession of the road, would be perfectly secure, as the question of the work *paying* could only be one of *time*. In making our calculations of the probable amount of freight that would be carried over the line, we have confined ourselves entirely to that which would be furnished by our own territory, being the only basis on which safe calculations can be founded; and in estimating the extent of land to be benefited by the construction, we have limited ourselves on the south side of the line to a distance of from ten to twelve miles, while on the north scarcely any point to be effected is beyond fifteen miles from the line. For these short distances plank and gravelled roads would very quickly be made, and a spirit of enterprise infused into the population to which they have as yet been strangers.

Mr. Stewart, the Surveyor of the Great Western Railroad, in his report to the Board of Directors, states the expense of constructing the Mohawk & Hudson, Schenectady & Troy, Utica & Schenectady, Syracuse & Utica, Auburn & Syracuse, Auburn & Rochester, Tonawanda, Attica & Buffalo, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railways, a distance of 369 miles, at £2,306,982 currency, making an average of £6,252 per mile; this is for a single track with a plate rail. The estimate for constructing the Great Western line, with the Port Sarnia branch, 277 miles in length, was £1,384,930 currency, or an average for the entire length of £4,999 per mile. In explaining this estimate, Mr. Stewart says,—

"The estimates are made for a single track, with turnouts at proper intervals.

"To provide for a thorough drainage, the cuts are estimated for twenty-four feet, with side ditches five feet wide. The embankments are fourteen feet in width on top, and proportionally wider, where they exceed twenty-five feet in height.

"The road-bed is to be covered with a ballast of coarse gravel or broken stone, two feet in thickness, on which white oak ties, six by twelve inches, and eight feet long, are bedded, at intervals of thirty inches from centre to centre.

"On these ties is spiked an iron rail of seventy pounds to the yard on the Central Division, and sixty pounds to the yard on the Eastern and Western divisions, and the Sarnia branch. These rails are firmly secured at the joints, by cast iron chairs of twenty-five pounds weight.

"The culverts, viaducts, and bridge abutments, are intended to be of permanent and durable masonry. The grade line through all the towns and villages on the route, and at all the public roads and farm crossings, has been established so as to allow the travel to pass over the Railway by bridges, or under the track by culverts,—an arrangement necessary to remove the danger of collision on a work intended for frequent trains at high velocity. The estimates provide for a substantial fence five feet high, free from bars or gates, on both sides of the track."

But in order to be within safe bounds in making our calculations of the probable expense of the work, we prefer to take as our guide the average of the above American roads, as being a certain ascertained cost, whereas the other amount is merely an estimate, and with whatever care it may have been compiled, is of course liable to variation.

We will take each road separately, and commencing with that from Toronto, we have, including the Barrie branch, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles.

130 miles, at £6,252 per mile, will amount to.....	£812,760	currency.
Allow for erecting buildings, purchase of Locomotives, &c.....	37,240	
	£850,000	
The interest on which, at five per cent., will amount to.....	£ 42,500	currency.

Considering that the land required along the line would, with that liberality so characteristic of the Colony, be gladly given gratuitously; considering also that the timber, and a large portion of all other material required, with the exception of iron, may be obtained either on or very near the road, we have no doubt this estimate will be within the mark. The road also being commenced simultaneously from either end, labourers, tools, stores and iron would be conveyed by water to and landed at the very points where they were required, namely Lake Ontario and Owen's Sound; and by gradually working towards the centre, and finishing the road as they proceeded, the contractors would be able, as the work progressed, to use the road itself for purposes of transport; thus materially diminishing the costs of conveyance. In the same way the Barrie line would be constructed from the main trunk to the town.

Having thus made an estimate of the probable cost of the road, the next question that engages our attention is, supposing the money is obtained for the purpose, how is it to be repaid, and in what manner is the amount necessary to pay the interest on the cost, and the working expenses of the road, to be raised. By drawing a straight line with a pencil on a map of Canada, from Owen's Sound to Toronto, and another line parallel to, but at a distance of ten miles to the south from the former, it will be seen that the following townships will be within the

distance formerly named as forming our limits, namely ten or twelve miles. We have appended to each Township the quantity of Crown lands at present vacant in each, with the exception of the townships of Ospry, Artemisia, Glenelg, Holland, Sydenham, Derby, Sullivan, Proton, Melancthon and Amaranth, of which we had no account, and have therefore given what was likely to be the quantity in rough numbers, taking care rather to keep below, than to exceed the probable quantity.

Township	Crown Lands Vacant. Acres.	Township.	Crown Lands Vacant. Acres.
Flos	20000	St. Vincent	Uncertain.
Vespra	11000	Half Glenelg (say)	20000
Oro	500	Holland do.	20000
Innisfil	1800	Sydenham do.	5000
West Gwillimbury	1200	Derby do.	5000
Tecumseth	700	Half Sullivan do.	15000
Essa	8200	Half Proton do.	20000
Adjala	3900	Melancthon do.	20000
Tossorontio	7000	Half Amaranth do.	10000
Mulmur	9200	Mono	4400
Nottawasaga	5600	Sunnidale	18000
Ospry (say)	30000	Caledon	none
Collingwood	7200	Albion	none
Artemisia (say)	20000	King	none
Euphrasia	20000	Total	283700

Making a total of 283,700 acres, which at 12 shillings per acre, (the contemplated advance) would yield a sum of £170,000. In valuing these lands a difference in price should be made according to situation; thus lots situated within three miles of a station would sell readily at five or six dollars per acre, which would allow of those farther back being reduced in price, yet retaining the average of one pound per acre for the whole.

We will now show what would be the annual loss to these twenty-six and a half townships, supposing they are allowed to go on at the present rate, with no attempt at improving their means of communicating with the seabord.

We will suppose these townships, in the course of time, at the present rate of progress, to have arrived at a fair state of prosperity, and to have 7,000 acres each under wheat, not at all an extravagant quantity; and that each acre produces 20 bushels; this also is a moderate estimate. Then the results will be

26½ Townships, at 7000 acres each, amount to ..... 185500 acres.
Which, at 20 bushels per acre, will yield .....3710000 bushels.

The loss in selling which, from the remote situation, and the difficulty of reaching a market, will, at seven pence halfpenny currency per bushel, amount to the sum of £115,937 currency, or nearly *three times* the interest of the sum required to build the road lost on *wheat* alone. As a proof that this estimate is not extravagant, it may be sufficient to remark that the actual loss incurred in these townships, on all kinds of produce, at the present time, is nearly one third of the above amount.

During a period of six years, between 1844 and 1850, 178,766 acres of land were brought into cultivation in the Niagara District, being at the rate of 29,794 acres per annum. At a similar rate of increase, the County of Simcoe alone (leaving out the Townships in the County of Waterloo, and Albion, Caledon and King, in the County of York, which have to be taken into calculation), under a proper system of encouragement, would give in ten years—

Quantity under cultivation at present	67253 acres.
Increase at the above rate in ten years	297940
Total	365193

We will suppose that the railroad has been built, with borrowed capital, at five per cent. interest. Now, for the payment of our annual liabilities. In order to effect this, we would propose, in the first place, that the proceeds of all land sold within the year (at the 12s. per acre), should be devoted to the purpose; and that a special toll should be imposed upon all passengers and freight, independent of the regular railroad charges. The toll should be low, and the following rates would be amply sufficient for the purpose:—

Wheat, oats, rye, barley, Indian corn, buckwheat and potatoes	1d. per bushel.
Flour	3d. per barrel.
Wool, cheese and butter	¼d. per pound.
Potash and Fish	1s. per barrel.
Cordwood	1s. per cord.
Lumber	1s. per M.
Square Lumber	2s. 6d. per M. cubic feet.
Hogs	1s. each.
Merchandise and other freight unenumerated	2s. 6d. per ton.
Passengers	7½d. each.

During the progress of clearing the land in these townships, we may suppose that a large quantity of potash will be made. Good hardwood land in Upper Canada will generally yield a barrel of first quality potash per acre; and on all clay lands, and, indeed, on most land, the leached, or spent ashes, are nearly as good a dressing as the fresh ashes; it is, therefore, more profitable to make potash than to spread the ashes on the ground, that is, when the price is remunerative, and the carriage not

so high as to absorb the profits. We may, therefore, anticipate, for some years, a good and steady supply From the large quantity of land annually cleared, it will be fair to estimate that potash will be made from the ashes of at least 3,000 acres, giving as many barrels (2,711 barrels were shipped from Belleville in 1844); which, at a railway toll of one shilling per barrel, would yield £150.

In clearing the land also immense quantities of cordwood will be made for the Toronto market, not less certainly than 20,000 cords per annum would be carried over the road; these at a toll of 1 shilling per cord, would produce £1,000.

Saw mills will be erected on the numerous branches of the Nottawasaga and other streams; and as the shipments of lumber from the Grand River in 1850 amounted to upwards of thirteen million feet, we may fairly calculate that as many of these mills will be erected in new neighbourhoods where the timber has never yet been *culled*, and whence of course a large supply of good quality may be expected, it will scarcely be unfair to suppose that in a very few years after the Railroad is completed the quantity of lumber exported will amount to at least 15,000,000 feet. This at a toll of 1 shilling per M., would give £750.

Trout and whitefish must necessarily be carried in large quantities, certainly not less than five thousand barrels per annum, indeed from the facilities of transportation there is no doubt that this quantity would ere long be greatly increased. 5,000 barrels at 1s. per barrel would yield £250.

About 250,000 cubic feet of square timber at 2s. 6d. per M. cubic feet, £31.

Then we have merchandize for the supply of the settlers in this large extent of country, goods going to the mines, shipments of copper and other ores, staves, shingles, tallow, hides, grindstones, &c. &c., not less certainly, in the aggregate than 25,000 tons; these at 2s. 6d. per ton would yield £3,125.

Passengers 20 per day or 6,000 per annum, at 7½d. each, would yield £187 10s.

But as our object is to improve the country, and our main dependence will be upon the agricultural produce, let us see what these townships are likely to contribute towards the support of the road.

The quantity of grain of all descriptions, wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, Indian corn and buckwheat, raised in the Niagara District in the year 1849, made an average of 27 bushels to the acre. By taking the 26½ townships that would be affected by the Toronto and Owen's Sound road, and allowing that after they got settled up, only 15,000 acres should be devoted in each township to raising grain crops for exporta-

tion, which would be below the average proportion, and calculating only twenty-five bushels of all kinds of grain per acre, the produce will be

26½ Townships at 15,000 acres each	397,500 acres.
Grain Produce of all kinds at an average of 25 bushels per acre	25
Make a total of.....	9,937,500 bush.
A Toll of one penny per bushel on which would amount to ...	£41,406 5s. 0d.

To prove that our estimate is not too large, we will show what is done at present in townships covering the same extent of country, some of which are not in the highest state of cultivation. The townships we shall select are those of the Niagara District, 25 in number, equal to 12 of a medium size, ten from the Gore District, and 4 from the Home.

Article.	Niagara, 25 small townships equal to 12 medium size.	Gore, ten Townships.	Home, 4 do. Whitby, Toronto Chinguacousy, Pickering.	Totals.	
Wheat bush.	759,716	1,029,079	744,322	2,533,117	
Barley "	61,718	76,996	38,183	176,897	
Rye "	12,700	19,795	16,873	49,368	
Oats "	472,181	574,906	364,730	1,411,817	
Peas "	67,216	136,152	153,750	357,118	
Indian Corn "	140,559	80,993	13,266	234,818	
Buckwheat "	88,052	40,244	4,059	132,355	4,895,490 bush.
Potatoes "	140,377	317,399	237,379	695,155	695,155 "
Wool lbs.	154,535	197,111	113,028	464,674	
Cheese "	42,949	49,285	37,711	129,945	
Butter "	320,235	296,262	138,524	755,021	1,349,640 lbs.
Hogs	34,368	25,747	16,025	76,140	
Land under crop	58,915	80,564	74,531	214,010	

4,895,490	bushels of Grain, at 1d. per bushel will produce	£23,294
1,349,640	lbs. of Wool, Butter and Cheese at ¼d. per lb. ...	1,405
38,070	Hogs at 1s. each	1,903
695,155	bushels of Potatoes at 1d. per bushel	2,896
	Total	£29,498

By the above it will be seen that the *four* townships of the Home District contain a much larger quantity of land under crop than the twenty-five in the Niagara District, and nearly as much as the ten in the Gore. In the Niagara District the quantity of land under crop is particularly small, about five-sixths of the cleared land being under pasture. We will now take ten townships from the County of York, and see how they will compare with the above.

Article.	Chinguacousy.	Etobicoke.	King.	Markham.	Pickering.	Scarborough.	Toronto.	Vaughan.	Whitby.	York.	Totals.
Wheat bushels	194,410	82,093	149,470	151,471	165,404	90,608	189,264	155,431	195,244	142,883	1,516,278 bu.
Barley "	5,543	16,525	5,214	11,440	4,988	1,562	20,899	4,424	6,753	4,429	81,777 "
Rye "	0	5,160	0	7,553	9,597	3,256	4,762	244	2,514	1,730	37,216 "
Oats "	62,366	41,888	80,018	145,965	122,949	101,227	78,313	102,284	101,102	123,487	959,599 "
Peas "	38,297	20,738	37,408	45,418	40,164	29,837	42,729	46,319	32,560	43,368	377,078 "
Indian Corn "	282	598	757	1,069	2,485	1,238	872	174	9,627	2,079	19,181 "
Buckwheat "	538	130	430	611	572	304	2,517	151	432	209	5,894 "
											2,997,023 "
Potatoes "	48,678	25,091	52,644	55,577	66,546	56,630	37,685	51,217	84,470	58,043	536,581 "
Wool pounds	27,778	11,117	19,370	27,205	30,970	14,557	24,348	22,277	29,932	17,601	225,155 lb.
Cheese "	14,234	4,766	1,478	3,450	4,665	12,875	3,360	4,224	15,452	4,450	68,954 "
Butter "	33,986	24,685	22,382	39,096	42,039	35,935	27,055	24,384	35,444	39,035	324,041 "
											618,150 "
Hogs	4,430	1,796	14,561	4,489	4,313	2,213	3,711	5,130	3,571	3,327	47,541 H.
Acres under crop	14,152	9,265	12,277	27,142	21,552	13,969	12,278	17,306	26,549	12,424	166,914 A.

We will now take the produce of the 26½ townships at the same rate as these ten townships; the result, leaving out fractions, will be:

9,364,050 bushels of Grain and Potatoes, at one penny per bushel	£39,016
1,638,097 pounds of Wool, Cheese and Butter, at one farthing per pound	1,706
125,983 Hogs, at one shilling each	6,299
	£47,021

But instead of taking these ten Townships as a criterion by which to judge of the future prosperity of our 26, why should we not take the four townships in the County of York which we have quoted in a previous table—Whitby, Toronto, Chinguacousy and Pickering? These Townships have no peculiar advantage that could be supposed to prevent any other portion of the Province from equaling, if not surpassing, them in amount of produce; the only real advantage they possess being a good road to market. And it is not even pretended that they have yet arrived at their *maximum* rate of production; so far from it, there is little reason to doubt that (judging from the past) within the next ten years they will considerably increase the quantity and value of their exports.

The quantity of grain of all kinds, and potatoes, produced in these four Townships in 1849, amounted to 1,572,562 bushels.

Wool, butter and cheese	289263	pounds.
Hogs	16025	
Take the twenty-six and a half townships at the same rate, the results would be 10,418,223 bushels of grain and potatoes, which at 1d. per bushel, would produce		£ 43409
1,916,366 lbs. of wool, butter and cheese, at ¼d. per lb.		1996
106,165 hogs, at 1s. each		5308
Total		£ 50713
But supposing one-fifth of this quantity should be required for home consumption, it will be necessary to deduct		10142
Leaving		£ 40571
Sufficient of itself to pay the interest on the cost of the road. This however forms but a portion of our resources, we have then to add carriage of potash (estimated quantity), 3000 bls. at 1s. per barrel		£ 150
Carriage of 20,000 cords of wood (ditto) at 1s. per cord		1000
Ditto lumber, 15 millions feet (ditto), at 1s. per M.		750
Ditto square timber, 250 cubic ft. (ditto), at 2s. 6d. per M.		31
Ditto trout and white fish, 5000 bls. (ditto), at 1s. per bl.		250
Ditto merchandize and general freight, 25000 tons (ditto), 2s. 6d. per ton		3125
Ditto passengers, 20 per day (estimated number) at 7½d each		187
Making a total of		£46064

We have now given a fair but moderate statement of what the

Townships are likely to do for the railroad in return for the benefits conferred upon them. Many items in our way-bill, however, would be liable to an increase to an indefinite extent, while none of them will be liable to diminution for many years to come.

We will now show the present resources of these Townships, and the probable revenue to be derived from the railroad toll for a series of years. We shall make no apology to our readers for the space we are devoting to the subject, it being one of vital importance to certain portions of the Province; and as we may hereafter advocate the construction of other lines of railroad in a similar manner, it is better thoroughly to analyze and dispose of the whole subject at once. The following is the present exportable produce of the Townships that will be affected by the railway:

Simcoe.	Quantity.		York. 3 Townships.	Quantity.	
Wheat	Bushels.	351495	Wheat	Bushels.	275947
Barley	do.	3062	Barley	do.	6748
Rye	do.	2992	Rye	do.	2743
Oats	do.	148349	Oats	do.	133458
Peas	do.	97984	Peas	do.	59096
Indian Corn	do.	8842	Indian Corn	do.	1411
Buckwheat	do.	263	Buckwheat	do.	461
Potatoes	do.	287382	Potatoes	do.	118716
	Total	900106		Total	598580
Wool	lbs.	72711	Wool	lbs.	43380
Butter	do.	83910	Cheese	do.	1683
Cheese	do.	5989	Butter	do.	48151
	Total	162610		Total	93214

Total grain and potatoes ..... 1,498,686 bushels.
Total wool, butter, and cheese ..... 255,824 lbs.
Total hogs 37,599

From the influx of new settlers, and the consequent demand for home consumption, we will suppose that, during the progress of the work, a large per centage of the produce will be consumed in the settlement. During the time the railroad is constructing, also, a large quantity of food will be required by the labourers on the line; but supposing the road takes about two years building, a large quan-

tity of land would be entered upon, and certainly not less than 10,000 acres would be cleared by the time the road was completed, which would be amply sufficient to meet the extra demand. We will therefore, in making our calculation, allow nothing for export till the road is completed, and for the first year afterwards merely take the present produce as the probable amount that would be exported. We may then calculate upon a gradually increasing addition to the quantity of cleared land, and consequently to the amount of produce raised, and, as a matter of course, our exports must rise in proportion.

If the road is finished in 1853, we might then anticipate the following revenue for 1854:—

1854—Grain and potatoes, 1,498,686 bushels at 1d per bushel	£ 6244
Wool, butter and cheese, 255, 824 lbs., at ¼d per lb	2664
Hogs, 37, 599 at 1s each	1879
2000 barrels of fish, at 1s per barrel	100
7,500,000 feet of lumber at 1s per M	375
1000 barrels of potash, at 1s per bl	50
10,000 cords of wood, at 1s per cord	500
Other freight, 10,000 tons, at 2s 6d per ton	1250
Passengers, 20 per day, 300 days	187
Allowance on 20,000 acres of land sold, at 12s per acre	12000
Total	£ 26,249
Interest on estimated cost of Railroad	£ 42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 16,251

1855—Grain and potatoes, as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 10,000 acres additional, at 20 bushels per acre	833
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of ten per cent	2930
Hogs, with addition of ten per cent	2066
3000 barrels of fish	150
7,500,000 feet of lumber	375
1500 barrels of potash	75
10, 000 cords of wood	500
Other freight, 10,000 tons—and passengers as before	1437
Allowance on 15,000 acres of land, at 12s per acre	9000
Total	£ 23.610
Interest on cost of Railroad	£ 42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 18,890

1856—Grain and potatoes, as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 20,000 acres additional	1666
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 20 per cent	3196
Hogs, with addition of 20 per cent	2253
3500 barrels of fish	175
7,500,000 feet of lumber	375
2000 barrels of potash	100
12,000 cords of wood	600
Other freight, 10,000 tons—and passengers as before	1437
Allowance on 15,000 acres of land at 12s	9000
Total	£ 25,046
Interest on cost of Railroad	£ 42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 17,454
1857—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 35,000 acres additional	2915
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 30 per cent	3462
Hogs, at 1s each, 30 per cent. added	2440
4000 barrels of fish	200
3,000,000 feet of lumber	400
15000 cords of wood	750
2500 barrels of potash	125
Other freight, 12000 tons—passengers as before	1687
Allowance for 20,000 acres of land at 12s	12,000
Total	£ 30,223
Interest on cost of Railroad	£ 42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 12,277
1858—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 50,000 acres additional	4165
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 40 per cent	3728
Hogs, 40 per cent added, 1s each	2627
4000 barrels of fish	200
9,000,000 feet of lumber	450
2500 barrels of potash	125
15000 cords of wood	750
Other freight, 13,000 tons—passengers as before	1812
Allowance for 20,000 acres of land, at 12s	12,000
Total	£ 32,101
Interest on cost of Road	£ 42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 10,399

1859—Grain and potatoes, as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 65,000 acres additional	5414
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 60 per cent	4262
Hogs, 50 per cent added, at 1s each	2814
4000 barrels of fish	200
9,000,000 feet of lumber	450
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Freight, 15,000 tons—passengers as before	2062
Allowance on 20,000 acres of land, at 12s	12,000
Total	£ 34,596
Interest on cost of Road	£ 42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 7,904
1860—Grain and Potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 80,000 acres additional	6664
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 60 per cent	4262
4500 barrels of fish	225
10 millions feet of lumber	500
Hogs, 60 per cent, added, 1s each	3000
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight, 17,000 tons—Passengers as before	2312
Allowance on 20,000 acres of land, at 12s	12,000
Total	£ 36,357
Interest on cost of Road	42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 6143
1861—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 100,000 acres additional	8330
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 70 per cent	4528
Hogs, 70 per cent. added, at 1s each	3188
4500 barrels of fish	225
11 millions feet of lumber	550
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight, 20,000 tons—Passengers as before	2687
Allowance on 20,000 acres of land, at 12s	12,000
Total	£ 38,902
Interest on cost of Road	42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 3598

1862—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 120,000 acres additional	9996
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 85 per cent	4927
5000 barrels of fish	250
Hogs, 80 per cent. added	3375
12 millions feet of lumber	600
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight, 20,000 tons—Passengers as before	2687
Allowance on 20,000 acres of land, at 12s	£ 12,000
Total	£ 41,229
Interest on cost of Road	42,500
Amount to be raised by taxation	£ 1271
1863—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 140,000 acres additional	11666
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 100 per cent	5328
Hogs, 90 per cent. added	3562
5000 barrels of fish	250
12 millions feet of lumber	600
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight, 20,000 tons—Passengers as before	2687
Allowance on 20,000 acres of land, at 12s	12000
Total	£ 43,487
Interest on cost of Railroad	42,500
Surplus	£ 987
1864—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 165,000 acres additional	13744
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 120 per cent	5860
Hogs, 100 per cent. added	3749
5000 barrels of fish	250
13 millions feet of lumber	650
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight, 20,000 tons—Passengers as before	2687
Allowance on 25,000 acres of land at 12s	15000
Total	£ 49,334
Interest on cost of Railroad	42,500
Surplus	£ 6,834

1865—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 190,000 acres additional	15827
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 140 per cent	6392
Hogs, 110 per cent. added	3936
5000 barrels of fish	250
13 millions feet of lumber	650
3000 barrels of potash	150
10,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight, 20,000 tons—Passengers as before	2687
Allowance on 25,000 acres of land, at 12s	15000
Total	£ 52,136
Interest on cost of Road	42,500
Surplus	£ 9,636
1866—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 215,000 acres additional	17912
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 160 per cent	6924
Hogs, 120 per cent added	4123
5000 barrels of fish	250
14 millions feet of lumber	700
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight, 22,000 tons—Passengers as before	2937
Allowance on 25,000 acres of land, at 12s	15000
Total	£55,240
Interest on cost of Road	42,500
Surplus	£ 12,740
1867—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6244
Grain produce of 240,000 acres additional	19994
Wool, butter and cheese, with addition of 180 per cent	7456
Hogs, 130 per cent., added	4310
5000 barrels of fish	250
14 millions feet of lumber	700
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight 25,000 tons, Passengers as before	3312
Allowance on 18,700 acres of land at 12s	11,220
Total	£ 54,636
Interest on cost of Road	42,500
Surplus	£ 12,136

1868—Grain and potatoes as before	£ 6,244
Grain produce of 265,000 acres additional	22,074
Wool, butter and cheese with addition of 200 per cent	7,992
Hogs, 140 per cent added	4,497
5000 barrels of fish	250
15 millions feet of lumber	750
3000 barrels of potash	150
20,000 cords of wood	1000
Other freight 25,000 tons, Passengers as before	3,312
Total	£ 46,269
Interest on cost of road	42,500
	£ 3,769

We have thus carried our accounts over a space of fifteen years; at the end of this period we have not only sufficient revenue from the tolls to pay the interest of the debt, but we have actually an accumulated surplus of £46,000, exclusive of interest, which will be available towards the sinking fund. The lands, upon which we depended for assistance in the commencement of our enterprise, have all been sold, and we are thrown altogether upon our own resources, but we have long since begun to feel that we were advancing surely and steadily to prosperity, and that we need no longer look for extraneous support. If, as we suppose, the profits of the carrying trade have been at least equal to the tolls, in another five years the road will be nearly paid for.

In our first years statement of revenue, we have inserted the allowance on all lands supposed to be sold during the construction of the road, which will account for the quantity inserted in that years account being greater than in that of the following. In order to avoid all possibility of giving a false colouring to our estimates, we have left out all account of revenue from the townships of Vaughan, Chinguacousy, and the Gore of Toronto, as we do not believe that farmers living within a short days drive of a market will use any railroad. They will prefer employing their own horses to allowing them to lie idle in the stable; particularly as their teaming is generally done at that season of the year when there is little else for the horses to do, except to cart firewood.

In constructing the other line from Port Whitby, we lose one-half of the Townships of Glenelg, Proton, Melancthon, Artemisia, Amaranth and Mono, with the Crown Lands they contain, amounting to 72,000 acres; we also lose the Townships of Albion and

Caledon, and we get in exchange East and North Gwillimbury, Whitchurch, Uxbridge and Scott, with 5600 acres of Crown Lands, we therefore lose £39,840, in the value of Crown Lands, and we save £31,260 in expense, consequent on the shortening of the line, (the distance being saved in the Barrie branch); so that in fact between the two lines the only real difference to be taken into account is a sum of £8,580. Each line passes through an equally good section of country, and would be likely to yield as nearly as possible the same amount of revenue-

By drawing a line on a map from Port Whitby to Owen's Sound, and another line parallel to, and at a distance of ten miles south from it, it will be found to comprise within its range the following Townships, which may be considered as those likely to be principally benefited by the road, Flos, Vespra, Oro, Innisfil, West Gwillimbury, Essa, Sunnidale, Nottawasaga, Collingwood, St. Vincent Sydenham, Derby, half Sullivan, Holland, half Artemisia, Ospry, half Melancthon, Mulmur, Tossorontio, Adjala, Tecumseth, King, Whitchurch, Uxbridge, half Mono, Scott, North Gwillimbury, Euphrasia, and East Gwillimbury.

It may possibly be objected by some of those parties who are disposed to cavil at every thing which does not emanate from themselves, or in the creation of which they have no share, that all our calculations and estimates are visionary, that they look very well upon paper, but are not likely to yield the results anticipated when the scheme is brought into action. To this we reply, that all estimates founded upon events to take place hereafter, must necessarily, to a certain extent, be uncertain; but we believe that any unprejudiced person, capable of understanding and appreciating the subject, will, upon making a fair and candid examination of the foregoing tables, founded upon the progress made by certain portions of the Province, within the last few years, come to the conclusion that we have been almost unnecessarily cautious, in making our calculations of profit, and consequently that the revenue actually derivable from the road would probably be far greater than we have estimated it at.

We would wish our readers to understand that we are not advocating the construction of this line to the exclusion of others, or even as likely to prove a better *paying concern* than several other lines that might be started; as we believe that any line constructed into the interior, through a good farming country, and where the engineering difficulties are not such as to make the construction of the

road expensive, must necessarily, in course of time, become remunerative. Let one good line of road be completed, and found capable of maintaining itself and yielding a profit, and other lines would quickly be constructed.

All these roads must necessarily be subsidiary to the "great trunk line;" and must contribute their quota to the circulation along the main iron artery of the Provinces; lines like the present one, however, terminating in a good harbour, have the peculiar advantage of having the elements of success within their own limits, and are not dependent upon foreign aid to prevent their falling into decay.

The traffic upon them must annually increase, though slowly, still surely, and when our resources are fully developed, and Canada, through the great trunk line, has quick and easy access to the ocean, there is no doubt that with British skill and with British enterprise to assist and back us, we will be able in more than one branch of industry, to compete successfully with our bragging cousins on the other side the Lakes.

WATERLOO.

This County, lately the Wellington District, comprises the following townships: Erin, Eramosa, Guelph, Puslinch, Waterloo, Wellesley, Wilmot, Woolwich, Pilkington, Nichol, Garrafraxa, Peel, Maryborough, Minto, Arthur, Luther, Amaranth, Melancthon, Proton, Egremont, Normanby, Bentinck, Glenelg, Sullivan, Holland, Sydenham, Derby.

The County of Waterloo, in its present limits, extends from near Lake Ontario to Lake Huron. It is above ninety miles in length, and from twenty to forty miles in width. It is bounded on the north by the Georgian Bay and by Indian lands; on the east by the Counties of Simcoe, York, and Halton; and on the south by Halton and Oxford; and on the west by Perth and Bruce.

The County of Waterloo contains every variety of soil and surface, hill and dale, meadow land, and swamp; clay, loam, sand, and

Counties of
WATERLOO,
HURON, PERTH,
AND
BRUCE.
Toronto. Thomas Maclear
Boundaries of Counties
Do. of Townships
Plank and Gravelled Roads
Other Roads
Scale of Miles
5 10 15 20
LAKE HURON
Chiefs Point
Indian Reserve
Owens Sound
Leith
Sydenham
SYDENHAM
DERBY
ARRAN
SAUGEEN
HOLLAND
SULLIVAN
ELDERSLIE
BRUCE
Point Douglas
Pine River
Saugeen
Chantry P.O.
Pine Brooks
Eyebrow
KINCARDINE
GREENOCK
BRANT
BENTINCK
GLENELG
Durham
MELANCTHON
PROTON
HURON
CARRICK
NORMANBY
EGREMONT
CULROSS
ASHFIELD
TURNBERRY
HOWICK
MINTO
ARTHUR
LUTHER
AMARANTH
Port Albert
Ashfield
WAWANOSH
MORRIS
WALLACE
GARAFRAXA
Orangeville
Ardtrea
Hillsburg
Erinville
ERIN
Ballinafad
COLBORNE
Goderich
Maitland R.
GREY
HULLETT
Bridgewater
MARYBOROUGH
PEEL
Erindale
Streetsville
Brampton
Credit R.
Meadowvale
Clinton
Blyth
McKILLOP
Harpurhey
Hensall
Seaforth
Brussels
Stratford
Mitchell
Hamilton Road
Shakespeare
Avonton
Tavistock
Embro
Woodstock
Princeton
Hawkesville
Galt
Preston
Hespeler
Ayr
Dundas
Waterdown
Burlington Beach
Lake Ontario
Oakville
Trafalgar
Milton
Georgetown
Guelph
Eramosa R.
Rockwood
Speed R.
Eramosa
Nichol
Pilkington
Woolwich
Guelph
Galt
Preston
New Hope
Bridgeport
Waterloo
Berlin
Wellesley
Mornington
Stanley
Tucker-smith
Logan
Ellice
Hibbert
Hay
Fullarton
N. Easthope
Wilmot
Wellington
Puslinch
Usborne
Stephen
Downie
S. Easthope
Gore of Downie
Blanshard
St Marys
Biddulph
McGillivray
Grand R.

gravel. Limestone exists in great abundance, and iron and lead are said to have been found in it.

The County is admirably watered, and is well supplied with water power; the southern townships being traversed by the Grand River, the Speed, the Canistoga, and Smiths Creek, besides numerous smaller streams, tributaries of the former; and the northern townships by the various branches of the Saugeen.

The Wellington was proclaimed a separate district on the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight. It was formed out of the Counties of Halton and Simcoe, and contains a large number of new townships. In order to expedite the settling of these townships, a line of road was surveyed a few years since, from the township of Nichol to Owen's sound; the land lying on the road was laid out in fifty acre lots, and these were given away to actual settlers with the privilege of purchasing the fifty acres behind, on condition of performing the stipulated settlement duties. These consisted in actual residence, which involved the putting up a house, or building of some kind, the clearing a certain portion of land, and making the road in front of the lot for half its statute width. These duties were to be performed within two years from the time of taking possession, and it was not till they were performed to the satisfaction of the agent that the settler received a deed. This system was found to work well, and in a very short time every lot along the road was taken up. But few of the original settlers remain on the lots, most of them having sold out after making small clearings. As they got the land for nothing, the money they received was so much remuneration for their labour, and enabled them to go upon fresh land with increased means and greater comfort, while their removal made way for a better class of settlers, or at least for those possessing more capital and consequently able to improve the country much more rapidly. A new road has been since opened from the Township of Mono, across the Townships of Melancthon, Artemisia and Holland, to connect with the Owen's Sound road; this has been settled in a similar manner to the former road and with equal success. This road is being continued to the Saugeen, and a new road is also forming from the Township of Nichol to the Saugeen.

The Wellington District has been filling up rapidly within the last few years, partly with newly arrived emigrants, but principally with settlers from older portions of the Province, who have sold out their "improvements," and with increased capital have a

second, and many of them a third time, taken axe in hand to do battle with the forest. The restless spirit of many of these men, these pioneers of the wilderness, although productive of benefit to the community, is not conducive to their own domestic comfort. No sooner do they get the farm tolerably well cleared up, and a little appearance of comfort about them, than they begin to feel *uncomfortable*, and want to sell out and move away. Seldom do they remain on a lot of land till the stumps are decayed, but on the first symptoms of having a clear field to plough over they begin to look out for a purchaser. These men have no title to be called *farmers*, they are mere *land-clearers*. As might be expected, there are few Englishmen amongst them; John Bull loves comfort too well, and after toiling for some years in improving a lot of land and making a farm, nothing but absolute necessity will induce him to leave the place. Most of these pioneers are Americans or Canadians, and after spending half a lifetime in hard work, they generally find the offer of a few hundred pounds a temptation too great to be resisted, and at that time of life when they might set quietly down and enjoy themselves with ease and comfort, under their own "roof-tree," prefer to plunge once more into the forest and encounter the toil of clearing.

No doubt with a man born and brought up in the woods, and the principal part of whose life has been spent within the sound of blows of the axe, the wild and savage charms of nature have a considerable influence; and like the pioneer described by Cooper, in one of his novels, he feels scarcely able to breathe if he has a neighbour within call; still his life must be a succession of hardships; and he must often feel, notwithstanding his straining after liberty, that he is dependent for comfort and assistance upon his fellow men.

The following table will show the population of the townships forming the Wellington District, in the years 1825, 1829, 1837, 1841.

Townships.	1825	1829	1837	1841
Guelph	100	778	1927	2195
Waterloo	1640	1860	3740	4424
Wilmot	720	1272	1454	2220
Puslinch	"	126	1139	1860
Woolwich	84	292	802	1009
Erin	"	378	1077	1368
Eramosa	284	206	747	935
Nichol	"	23	698	1019
Peel	"	"	300	700
Wellesley	"	"	63	254
Garrafraxa	"	"	"	322
Amaranth	"	"	"	"
Melancthon	"	"	"	105
Sydenham	"	"	84	150
Totals	4653	6764	13868	18422

Derby, Sullivan, Holland, Glenelg, Bentinck, Normanby, Egremont, Arthur and Maryborough, have been since settled.

It will be seen by the above, that in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the year before the formation of the Canada Company, the principal settlements in this portion of the Province were in the Townships of Waterloo and Wilmot.

The following sketches of the first settlement of Guelph, by Mr. Galt the projector of the Canada Company, will be interesting to most of our readers, more particularly as being written by himself they may be taken as authentic.

"I directed an inspection by qualified persons of a block or tract of upwards of forty thousand acres of the Company's purchase, for the purpose of finding within it an eligible situation for a town. All reports made to me agreed in recommending the spot where Guelph now stands, and it was fixed upon; but as it was too early in the year to undertake field operations, and the immigrant season had not commenced, I went to New York to make some necessary arrangements.

"When the causes which induced me to visit New York were adjusted, I returned to Upper Canada, and gave orders that operations should commence on St. George's day, the 23rd of April. This was not without design; I was well aware of the boding effect of a little solemnity on the minds of most men, and especially of the unlettered, such as the first class of settlers were likely to be, at

eras which betokened destiny, like the launching of a vessel, or the birth of an interprise, of which a horoscope might be cast. The founding of a town was certainly one of these, and accordingly I appointed a national holyday for the ceremony; which secretly I was determined should be celebrated as to be held in remembrance, and yet so conducted as to be only apparently accidentally impressive.

"In the mean time, as I imagined it would not be difficult to persuade the directors to erect a central office for the company there, and as a tavern and hotel were indispensable, I set about procuring plans.

"Having myself a kind of amateur taste in architectural drawing, and being in consequence, from the period of my travels, led to adopt as a rule in art, that the style of a building should always indicate and be appropriate to its purpose, I thought that the constructing of a city afforded an opportunity to edify posterity in this matter. Accordingly I undertook myself to draw the most problematic design of the office, and gave a house-carpenter instructions to make a plan and elevation for a tavern, delivering to him, like a Sir Oracle, my ideas as to the fitness of indicating by the appearance of the building, the particular uses to which it was destined. My drawing was of course very classical, but his "beat all," as the Yankees say, "to immortal smash." It represented a two story common-place house, with a pediment; but on every corner and cornice, "coin and vantage" were rows of glasses, bottles, punch-bowls, and wine-decanters! Such an exhibition as did not require a man to be a god to tell it was an inn. In short no rule was ever more unequivocally illustrated, and cannot even yet be thought of with sobriety.

"On the 22nd of April, the day previous to the time appointed for laying the foundations of my projected polis, I went to Galt, a town situated on the banks of the Grand River, which my friend the Honourable William Dixon, in whose township it is situated, named after me long before the Canada Company was imagined; it was arrived at the maturity of having a post-office before I heard of its existence. There I met by appointment at Mr. Dickson's Dr. Dunlop, who held a roving commission in the Canada Company, and was informed that the requisite woodmen were assembled.

"Next morning we walked after breakfast towards the site which had been selected. The distance was about eighteen miles from Galt, half of it in the forest, but till we came near the end of the road no accident happened. Scarcely however had we entered the

bush, as the woods are called, when the doctor found he had lost the way. I was excessively angry, for such an incident is no trifle in the woods; but after wandering up and down like the two babes, with not even the comfort of a blackberry, the heavens frowning and the surrounding forest sullenly still, we discovered a hut, and "tirling at the pin," entered and found it inhabited by a Dutch shoemaker. We made him understand our lost condition, and induced him to set us on the right path. He had been in the French army, and had, after the peace, emigrated to the United States; thence he had come into Upper Canada, where he bought a lot of land, which, after he had made some betterments, he exchanged for the location in the woods, or, as he said himself, "Je swape" the first land for the lot on which he was now settled.

"With his assistance we reached the skirts of the wild to which we were going, and were informed in the cabin of a squatter that all our men had gone forward. By this time it began to rain, but undeterred by that circumstance, we resumed our journey in the pathless wood. About sunset, dripping wet, we arrived near the spot we were in quest of, a shanty, which an Indian, who had committed murder, had raised as a refuge for himself.

"We found the men, under the orders of Mr. Prior, whom I had employed for the Company, kindling a roaring fire, and after endeavouring to dry ourselves, and having recourse to the store basket, I proposed to go to the spot chosen for the town. By this time the sun was set, and Dr. Dunlop, with his characteristic drollery, having doffed his wet garb, and dressed himself Indian fashion, in blankets, we proceeded with Mr. Prior, attended by two woodmen with their axes.

"It was consistent with any plan to invest our ceremony with a little mystery, the better to make it be remembered. So intimating that the main body of the men were not to come, we walked to the brow of the neighbouring rising ground, and Mr. Prior having shown the site selected for the town, a large maple tree was chosen; on which, taking an axe from one of the woodmen, I struck the first stroke. To me at least the moment was impressive,—and the silence of the woods that echoed to the sound, was as the sigh of the solemn genius of the wilderness departing for ever.

"The Doctor followed me, then, if I recollect rightly, Mr. Prior, and the woodmen finished the work. The tree fell with a crash of accumulating thunder, as if ancient nature were alarmed at the

entrance of social man into her innocent solitudes with his sorrows, his follies, and his crimes.

"I do not suppose that the sublimity of the occasion was unfelt by the others, for I noticed that after the tree fell, there was a funereal pause, as when the coffin is lowered into the grave; it was, however, of short duration, for the doctor pulled a flask of whisky from his bosom, and we drank prosperity to the city of Guelph.

"The name was chosen in compliment to the Royal Family, both because I thought it auspicious in itself, and because I could not recollect that it had ever been before used in all the king's dominions.

"After the solemnity, for though the ceremony was simple it may be so denominated, we returned to the shanty, and the rain, which had been suspended during the performance, began again to pour.

"It may appear ludicrous to many readers that I look on this incident with gravity, but in truth I am very serious; for although Guelph is not so situated as ever to become celebrated for foreign commerce, the location possesses many advantages, independent of being situated on a tongue of land, surrounded by a clear and rapid stream.

"In planning the city, for I will still dignify it by that title though applied at first in derision, I had like the lawyers in establishing their fees, an eye to futurity in the magnitude of the parts. A beautiful central hill was reserved for the Catholics, in compliment to my friend, Bishop Macdonell, for his advice in the formation of the Company; the centre of a rising ground, destined to be hereafter a square, was appropriated to the Episcopal Church for Archdeacon Strachan; and another rising ground was reserved for the Presbyterians.

"Education is a subject so important to a community that it obtained my earliest attention, and accordingly in planting the town I stipulated that the half of the price of the building sites should be appropriated to endow a school, undertaking that the Company in the first instance, should sustain the expense of the building, and be gradually repaid by the sale of the town lots. The school house was thus among the first buildings undertaken to draw settlers.

"The works and the roads soon drew from all parts a greater influx of inhabitants than was expected, insomuch that the rise of the town far surpassed my hopes.

"Before the foundations of the town were laid, land was valued by the magistrates, in quarter sessions, at one shilling and three-

pence per acre, and the settled townships around at three-fourths of a dollar. When I left the place, the lowest rate of land sold, was fifteen shillings; and the price in the neighbouring townships, was estimated at ten shillings.

When I had effectually set the operations for the Canada Company a-going at Guelph, I returned to York, and took into consideration a step to which the company was pledged to the public and the government.

"Among the inducements held out to obtain the reserves at a moderate price, was the vast advantages which would arise to the province from having an opulent company interested in promoting its improvement. One of the most obvious modes of accomplishing this, was, as it appeared to me, to receive payments in produce, and to undertake the sale of it on consignment. By an arrangement contemplated, in the event of the directors agreeing to this, I conceived that the commissions on the consignments of wheat would defray all the official expenses, and a stimulus would be given to the prosperity of the Province, which would soon compensate the country for all the profit that might be drawn from it in consequence of the Company's speculation. Accordingly having settled a plan for carrying the business into effect, and ascertained what would be the most convenient points to have receiving houses established. I endeavoured to find whether it would be necessary to erect stores or to rent them

"In my inquiries I found that by far the most eligible situation for the purpose of erecting a central store was on the banks of a canal which the government was excavating through a narrow neck of land, to open Burlington Bay into Lake Ontario. It occured to me, when my attention was drawn to this situation, that the land would be soon occupied, and although still in the hands of the government, would not be allowed to remain long so.

"I therefore determined to make an application for a grant to the Company of this valuable and most eligible site. The business admitting of no delay, I made the solicitation for the grant, and explained in my letter the purpose for which it was solicited, namely, to erect stores, &c., for the reception of produce.

"The letter was sent in to the government office, and the grant was made without delay. I think it was for three acres—much the most valuable spot in the whole province. It fronted the canal; on the right it had Burlington Bay, and on the left Lake Ontario: a more convenient spot for any commercial purpose in a new country

could not be chosen. It gave me unspeakable pleasure to have obtained for the Company so great a boon, and I expressed to the directors my satisfaction at the liberal treatment of the government; it was not necessary to be more particular. * * * * *

"After staying some time on official business at York, I went to Guelph to inspect the improvements, of which I had appointed Mr. Prior the overseer and manager, and was gratified at the condition of everything.

"While there I received a visit from bishop Macdonell and the Provincial Inspector General; and when they had left me, other friends from Edinburgh, with ladies, came also in, for the works being on a great scale were now becoming objects of curiosity. Not being restricted in any means which could be employed in the country, I certainly did indulge myself in the rapidity of creation.

"The glory of Guelph was unparalleled, but, like all earthly glories, it was destined to pass away. It consisted of a glade opened through the forest, about seven miles in length, upwards of one hundred and thirty feet in width, forming an avenue, with trees on each side, far exceeding in height the most stupendous in England.

"The high road to the town lay along the middle of this Babylonian approach, which was cut so wide as to admit the sun and air, and was intended to be fenced of the usual breadth, the price of the land contiguous to be such as to defray the expense of the clearing.

"But the imagination forbears when it would attempt to depict the magnificent effect of the golden sun shining through the colossal vista of smoke and flames;—the woodmen dimly seen moving in "the palpable obscure," with their axes glancing along in the distance. A Yankee post-boy, who once drove me to Guelph, on emerging from the dark and savage wood, looked behind in astonishment as we entered the opening, and, clapping his hands with delight, exclaimed, 'What an Almighty place!'

"By doing speedily and collectively, works which, in detail, would not have been remarkable, these superb effects were obtained. They brought 'to home' the wandering emigrants, gave them employment, and by the wonder at their greatness, magnified the importance of the improvements. This gigantic vision did not cost much more than the publication of a novel.

"It had been clearly understood as an inducement to government to sell the reserves to the company, that the province was to be greatly benefitted by its operations, and that it was not to be a mere

land-jobbing concern. I therefore estimated the expenditure, one thing with another, equal to the price of the land; and I received a paper of calculations made by the gentleman who acted in my absence, by which he showed himself of the same opinion. But without this consideration, there were circumstances in the state of the times by which the shares of all joint-stock companies were affected. Nevertheless, though I was, to use a familiar figure, only building the house that was afterwards to produce a rental, it was said my expenditure had tended to lower the company's stock; in short, the echo of the rumour that I had heard of the directors' disapproval before any account of my proceedings could have reached London; and to crown all, I was ordered to change the name from Guelph to Goderich. In reply, I endeavoured to justify what had been done, and as the name could not be altered, I called another town, founded about this time at Lake Huron, by the name of his lordship.

"But instead of giving any satisfaction, my letters of justification drew a more decisive condemnation of the name of Guelph. The manner in which the second disapproval was couched, set me a-thinking, and laying different things together, I drew the conclusion that there was somewhere a disposition to effect my recal. That I knew could be done without assigning any reason, but it was a step that required a pretext to take, and therefore I determined to make a stand.

"Strictly according to rule and law, I wrote back that the name of the place was not a thing that I cared two straws about, but as it had been the scene of legal transactions, it was necessary to get an act of the Provincial Parliament before the change could be made, and that therefore if the court would send me the preamble for a bill, I would lose no time in applying for it. I heard however nothing more on the subject, and thus a most contemptible controversy ended; but I cannot yet imagine how a number of grave and most intelligent merchants ever troubled their heads about such a matter."

The Wellington and Huron Districts should, in regular course of rotation, have been described before the Home and Simcoe. The Southern Districts, however, occupied more time than we anticipated, and the winter roads breaking up rather suddenly, and earlier than was expected, compelled us to defer our journey over the north-west till both the weather and the roads improved.

We left Toronto by the western road, (Dundas Street,) and after reaching Cooksville, sixteen miles distance, ascended the "centre road" to Brampton in Chinguacousy, ten miles farther; from thence

we crossed to Norval in Esquesing; from thence to Georgetown in the same township; and from thence to Ballinafad on the town line between Erin and Esquesing. About three miles before reaching Ballinafad we passed through a small settlement called "Silver Creek," where a grist mill was in course of erection. Ballinafad is but a small settlement, situated on what is called the seventh line (a road running straight through the township), it contains a store and post office. Nine miles from Ballinafad, on the same road, is a small settlement called Hillsburgh, situated on a branch of the Credit river. It contains but a few inhabitants at present, but has a post office, and a church free to all denominations, and a grist and saw mill are in course of erection. Ten miles from Ballinafad, and two concessions north-east from the seventh line, is Erin village, or "Erinville," a village containing about three hundred inhabitants. It is situated on the west branch of the Credit, eighteen miles from Guelph, and contains two grist mills having five run of stones, oatmeal mill, distillery, carding and fulling mill, tannery, post office, and a church free to all denominations.

From Silver Creek to Ballinafad, and from thence to Erin village, the land is broken into a succession of short hills or ridges. On making inquiries respecting the Township of Erin, we were informed that the land was level, but we found it just the reverse. From Erin village a road runs nearly straight to the town of Guelph, pasing through the Township of Eramosa. After crossing the seventh line in Erin, the road, which is new, becomes very bad, consisting of almost impassable hills, and long pieces of corduroy, crossing several cedar swamps varying in size, and two or three extensive tamarack swamps. Between Erin village and the town line between Erin and Eramosa the road is not much settled; at intervals however, notwithstanding the villainous state of the road, you pass a tolerable clearing. The buildings are generally small, some of the homesteads are however enlivened with flower gardens, which gives them a cheerful and pleasant appearance, particularly in so rough a country. There is a great improvement in the appearance of the country in the last two concessions of the Township, the clearings being larger and apparently older. The timber consists of maple, beech, hemlock, &c., with a very little pine.

Erin has improved rapidly; in eighteen hundred and forty-one it contained thirteen hundred and sixty-eight inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and forty-five, seven thousand, nine hundred and forty-five acres of land were under cultivation. In eighteen hundred and

fifty, the population had increased to three thousand and thirty-five; fifteen thousand four hundred and one acres were under cultivation, and fifty-three thousand bushels of wheat, thirty thousand bushels of oats, ten thousand bushels of peas, thirty-four thousand bushels of potatoes, ten thousand bushels of turnips, forty-four thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of cheese, and twelve thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

The first concession of Eramosa, through which the road to Guelph passes, is unsettled; the land is rich and the road is consequently bad; beyond that, although the land still continues rather hilly, the slopes are broader and more gentle, and the road is bordered with fine farms.

Eramosa, on the whole, is an exceedingly fine Township, the south-eastern portion is stony, the rest of the Township is of better quality. The timber consists principally of maple, beech, hemlock, &c., with a little pine distributed here and there. An excellent map of the Township (showing each lot with the owner's name thereon) was published last year, by Mr. John Smith, at the *Advertiser* Office, Guelph. It is to be regretted that local maps are not more extensively published. From the remarks appended to the one in question, we gain the following information: "This is one of the oldest settled Townships in the County of Waterloo, being surveyed nearly thirty years, and a few inhabitants having come in immediately afterwards. At that time land was of so little value in Canada, and this Township was considered to be at such a distance from markets, that free grants of land appear to have been made to all who could prove their capability of cultivating the same. Indeed, some years afterwards, it was only required that the fees of the land office should be paid to obtain a grant of two hundred acres. The southern part was slowly settled, the land being in many parts stony, and the population of the Province small and scattered. But about twenty-five years since a number of settlers arrived in Canada, from Susquehanna County, in the State of Pennsylvania; to which place they had emigrated a few years previously from England and Scotland, and where any thing but prosperity attended them. On their first settlement in this Township, there was neither mill, post office, nor store, within twenty-five miles, and many of the old inhabitants have their tales to tell of the care, anxiety and toil which they underwent during the first years of their residence in the bush. The town and township of Guelph settling soon after their arrival, contributed

materially to the prosperity of both Eramosa and Waterloo, by furnishing a ready market, at good prices, for all the surplus produce of these Townships, which the inhabitants well knew how to turn to the best account. The fine clearings, extensive buildings, and superior stone dwellings of many of the farmers on the first and second concessions of Eramosa, are particularly attractive."

"Eramosa is well watered, having two branches of the Speed running across the whole Township, while various small rivulets supply the remaining parts, and feed the main streams. The Speed proper is not used for any manufactories of importance, but the southern branch, sometimes called the Grand River, is made available for many useful purposes. At "Rockwood" are two grist mills, saw mill, carding machine and woollen factory. "On another stream, within a short distance of the above, is the grist mill of Mr. Squires, which was at one time a turning and last factory; a little nearer Guelph, Mr. Murphy has an ashery, carding machine and fulling mill and saw mill. On a lower branch of the same stream, are the "Eden Mills," comprising a flour mill and a saw mill. Eramosa presents a fine field for the geologist and the lover of nature. The course of the southern stream is marked by rugged rocks, precipices, and water-falls; small it is true, but beautiful, especially in so plain a country. * * * * * In preparing for the foundation of Mr. Strange's flour mill (Rockwood) a quantity of very pure lead ore was found."

In eighteen hundred and twenty-five, Eramosa contained two hundred and eighty-four inhabitants; in eighteen hundred and forty-one the number had increased to nine hundred and thirty-five; and in eighteen hundred and fifty, to two thousand and fifty. In eighteen hundred and forty-five, seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five acres were under cultivation, and in eighteen hundred and fifty, twelve thousand three hundred and forty acres, and fifty-two thousand bushels of wheat, forty-seven thousand bushels of oats, fifteen thousand bushels of peas, twenty-three thousand bushels of potatoes, forty thousand bushels of turnips, forty-six thousand pounds of maple sugar, eleven thousand pounds of wool, seven thousand pounds of cheese, and twenty-one thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Eramosa is a small township, being only six miles in width.

From the boundaries of the township of Eramosa to the town of Guelph the land is rolling, and in parts hilly; the soil varies in quality, but a large portion of it consists of loam or clay intermingled with gravel, and the timber principally hardwood.

The town of Guelph, like ancient Rome, may almost be said to be built *on seven hills*, we have not counted the number, but the site of the town consists of a conglomeration of hill and dale, and the surface is so very uneven that from no one spot can a view be obtained of the whole town. This gives it a very scattered appearance, and the buildings are in fact spread over a large extent of ground. It is said that the gentleman who originally laid out the place, taking a tree stump as a station, made all his principal streets start from that point, diverging from one another as they advanced; thus laying out the town in the shape of a lady's fan or a peacock's tail; and by reference to a plan of the town such appears to have been to a certain extent the fact. He must have been a queer genius, that Mr. Prior. The principal streets now form the four sides of a square of large dimensions, the interior of which is at present vacant ground; this doubtless adds considerably to the health of the town, and contrasts favorably with the crowding system adopted in some places.

It is certainly much to be regretted, that, while in older countries vast efforts are being made to increase the healthiness of towns by ventilation, and immense sums are being spent in pulling down and removing buildings for the purpose of widening public thoroughfares, and causing a free circulation of air through them, in establishing parks, &c: in a new country like Canada the spirit of rapacity should have laid so strong a hold on certain individuals, that they are rushing headlong into those very consequences that British Legislators are using every exertion to avert. We have often heard it said that speculators in town lots wished to sell their land by the inch, but we never saw the observation practically borne out until lately, when we observed a placard on a piece of ground in the outskirts of Toronto, announcing that the lot, "thirty feet *four inches* wide" was for sale. That placard ought to be sent to the great exhibition. What would they think on the other side of the Atlantic, of land, in a Colonial town, about fifty years old, being sold by the *inch*. Let the Inspector General, when he next visits Europe for the purpose of negotiating a loan, take that placard in his hand as an evidence of the value of property in the Colony. No arguments he could use would have so telling an effect on the merchant princes as those few words, "thirty feet *four inches*."

No doubt land speculators hold and cling to the celebrated maxim of the Duke of Newcastle, that "every man has a right to do what he will with his own." The Duke's doctrine, however, when maintained in opposition to the opinions and the natural rights of the

people of England, was once near costing His Grace his life. It is the special province of a government to protect the weak against the strong, and as a general rule it seems scarcely right, or consonant with wise legislation that a few individuals should be permitted to accumulate large fortunes at the expense of the health of the community.

Guelph is situated on a gravelly soil, on a limestone base; quarries have been opened in the outskirts of the town, and stone of a fine quality has been excavated. It is of a light drab or buff colour, very much resembling the Anderdon stone, and makes a handsome building stone. The layers are horizontal, and blocks of any required size may be obtained. This stone has been much used lately in building. The jail and court-house of the County were erected with it, with many private buildings, stores, &c.; and it is now being used in the enlargement of the Episcopal Church.

Guelph is well supplied with water power, having the river Speed running through it, which gives a fall at the town altogether of about thirty-three feet, and supplies motive power for a variety of machinery. There are within the limits of the town three grist mills; the "Guelph mills," with four run of stones, and barley and oatmeal mill in course of erection; the "Peoples' mills" with three run, and the "Victoria mill" with two run of stones; also, a saw mill, carding and fulling mill, foundry, woollen factory, two breweries, distillery, and four tanneries. The Government and County offices for the County are kept here, and the Gore Bank, Montreal Bank, Canada Company, the Canada Life Assurance Company, Colonial Life Assurance Company, Provincial Mutual Insurance Company, and other companies have agents here. Two news-papers, maintaining different sides in politics, the Herald and Advertiser, are published in the town. There are seven churches, Episcopal, Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian, Free Church, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational, and Roman Catholic; a grammar school, and a library and reading room, and a nursery for fruit trees has been established. Guelph has a daily postal communication with Hamilton, and all places east and west of it, and also with Fergus and Elora, and three times a week with Owen's Sound. And public wells have been sunk in the town for the convenience of the community. Altogether the progress of the place has been rapid. It is scarcely twenty years since the best house in the place is thus spoken of by its founder, John Galt.

"In the summer I removed to Guelph, being induced to repair for a residence, the receiving house, which Mr. Prior had erected there

for settlers, as it was better than such sort of buildings commonly are.

"I had some reason to hope that Mr. Weld of Lulworth Castle, (now Cardinal Weld of Rome) would come to Upper Canada, and probably make it his residence; being desirous to allure him to Guelph, I had this in view in converting the receiving house into a habitation.

"Having in some sort a kind of taste in architecture, it seemed to me that the house could be made into a comfortable ecclesiastical abode, and accordingly, although it was only ten feet high in the ceiling, I employed my best skill in laying it out. The reader will please to recollect that it was but a cottage of one story and formed of trunks of trees; as I have said however before, it was of its kind very beautifully constructed by Mr. Prior, externally. I only added a rustic portico to it of trees with the bark, but illustrative of the origin of the Ionic order: it did not cost five pounds. The interior was planned for effect, and on entering was imposing, but the hall and two principal rooms were only twenty feet some inches square. It is not my intention, however, to describe this fabric, but merely to mention my chief object in the repair, after it had served its purpose, and to give some idea of its size, as its magnitude and style have been much misrepresented."

The township of Guelph is well settled, the principal part of the inhabitants being English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants from the British Isles. To the south-west of the town of Guelph is a flourishing Scotch settlement called "Paisley Block." And many of the settlers are from the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. A gravelled road is now making from the town of Guelph, running through the township in a north-westerly direction; after running a few miles it divides: one branch going to Fergus, the other to Elora. That portion which is completed, is at present the best piece of gravelled road in the province. The plank and gravelled road from Georgetown to Guelph, is intended to pass through Acton, in Esquesing, and Rockwood, in Eramosa.

In eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, Guelph contained seven hundred and seventy-eight inhabitants; and in eighteen hundred and forty-five, twelve thousand eight hundred and forty acres were under cultivation. In eighteen hundred and fifty, the population had increased to four thousand three hundred and ninety-nine; eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one acres were under cultivation; and sixty-four thousand bushels of wheat, sixty-eight thousand bushels of oats, twenty-one thousand bushels of peas, forty-three thousand bushels of potatoes, one hun-

dred thousand bushels of turnips, thirty-eight thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen thousand pounds of wool, four thousand pounds of cheese, and twenty-two thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

A new gravelled road, called the "Brock Road," has been constructed from Guelph to the town of Dundas; this passes in a south-easterly direction, through the adjoining township of Puslinch. We were informed by an inhabitant of another township that Puslinch was a *very rough* township. It was not the first time we have detected persons endeavouring to extol their own localities at the expense of their neighbours; and so it proved in the present instance. The township of Puslinch although more newly settled, much resembling in soil and surface the adjoining townships of Guelph and Waterloo. It is well watered, well settled and in a good state of cultivation.

Puslinch is remarkable for two lakes situated near the western boundary of the township. The larger of the two contains an area of six hundred and forty eight acres, and near the centre is an island a little over six acres in extent. On this island the German Catholic Priest who officiates in the neighbourhood is erecting a small church, and a habitation, with the intention of bringing the island into cultivation; with a little expenditure of labour and taste it may be made a beautiful spot. It once had a resident who cleared away the timber from a portion of it, it is now partly covered with wild raspberry bushes, while the wild grape hangs in graceful festoons from tree to tree. There are two other islands in the lake, they are of diminutive size, but being clothed with clumps of trees, add considerably to the beauty of the scenery.

The smaller lake appears to contain about twenty acres, and is said to be the deeper of the two. A belt of dry land, about a furlong in with, separates the two lakes, and they have no visible communication; neither have they apparently any source of supply except from springs in their beds, notwithstanding which they are always full to the brim. The larger lake discharges its surplus waters by a small stream into the Speed, but the smaller has no apparent means of either supply or discharge. Many places in these lakes are said to be very deep, and the bottom consists of soft mud. Some time since a settler was drowned in the smaller lake by the capsizing of a boat, and although diligent search was made for his body it was never recovered.

These lakes are said to afford good angling, and bass, weighing six pounds and a half have been taken in them; they are also frequented by large flocks of wild fowl. The banks of the lakes are dry, and their neighbourhood is said to be particularly healthy.

In eighteen hundred and twenty-nine Puslinch contained but one hundred and twenty-six inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and forty five, thirteen thousand one hundred and forty acres were under cultivation; in eighteen hundred and fifty the population had increased to three thousand three hundred and sixty one; sixteen thousand and fifty four acres were under cultivation; and seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat, sixty one thousand bushels of oats, twelve thousand bushels of peas, forty nine thousand bushels of potatoes, fifty two thousand bushels of turnips, thirty two thousand pounds of maple sugar, fifteen thousand pounds of wool, and nineteen thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty nine.

The Brock road, when the gravel lately put on it becomes well settled down and worn smooth, will form an excellent road, and a great accommodation to the inhabitants of Guelph and the neighbourhood: the distance between Guelph and Hamilton, by this road, being only thirty miles.

From Guelph to Fergus is nearly thirteen miles—the first seven miles is already gravelled, and the remainder is now making. The land along the road is rolling; and the timber hardwood, principally beech and maple; the soil is generally a sandy loam, intermixed with gravel.

The village of Fergus was commenced in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, by Messrs. Fergusson and Webster, who purchased from Colonel Thomas Clarke and others, about seven thousand acres (being the fourth part of the township), on the north-east and north side of the Grand River, with a portion of land on the south bank. A bridge was constructed across the river, and a grist and saw mill, tavern, and church, with a smithy, carpenter's shop, &c., were erected as a nucleus for a village. It has since gone on steadily increasing: in eighteen hundred and forty-five, it contained but one hundred and eighty-four inhabitants; the number has now increased to nearly five hundred.

Fergus is well situated on both banks, but principally on the north side of the Grand River, on a limestone foundation, and is surrounded by extensive clearings. A large portion of the buildings are now erected of stone, which gives it a very substantial appearance. Fergus now contains a grist mill with four run of stones, oat and barley mill, distillery, saw mill, tannery, ashery, and post-office, and a circulating library. There are also two churches, Church of Scotland and Free Church; and a Methodist Church is in course of erection. Two bridges cross the Grand River at Fergus; but as the

principal one, that situated on the Guelph and Owen's Sound road, is getting rather ancient, a new one is about being erected, which is to be built of stone.

From Fergus to Elora, distant three miles and a half, there are two roads, one on each side of the Grand River. As that on the south side was undergoing repair, we travelled by that on the north side. We found the soil a stiff loam, approaching to clay; and the season being rainy, the greater portion of the road was in bad order.

Elora, which is prettily situated at the junction of the Irvine with the Grand river, was laid out in eighteen hundred and thirty-two by Mr. W. Gilkison. Like Fergus, its foundation is composed of limestone, a rock of which, being probably harder or more compact than the portions on either side of it, stands steadily alone in the centre of the river, dividing the rush of waters. This rock is in the lower portion of the village, just below the mill. In some portions of the stream the water has excavated the rocky banks in a very singular manner; and we noticed fine healthy cedars of thirty or forty years' growth, clinging to and growing from the bare rock fully twenty feet below the top of the bank of the river, and probably as far from the surface of the stream. The "Falls of Elora" have attained a considerable degree of local celebrity.

Elora contains nearly five hundred inhabitants. A grist mill, oatmeal and barley mill, saw mill, woollen manufactory, foundry, ashery, distillery, and chair and bedstead manufactory; a Crown lands agency, and a post office; a grammar school, with which the common school is united under two masters; and a circulating library. There are three churches, Episcopal, United Presbyterian, and Methodist.

A company has been formed for the purpose of constructing a gravelled road from Guelph to Elora, and from thence to the mouth of the Saugeen. The former portion of the road is to be completed, according to contract by October next.

About one mile north-west from Elora, on the Irvine, is a small village called "Salem." It contains about a hundred inhabitants, a saw mill, brewery and tannery.

The township of Nichol is a portion of the tract of land, on the Grand River, originally granted by Sir Fred. Haldimand to the Six Nations Indians; this tract was understood to extend from the mouth through the whole length of the Grand River, but was afterwards limited in a northerly direction to the Falls of Elora (not then known by that name.) This block, containing about twenty-nine thousand acres, and extending for about six miles on each side of the Grand

river, was afterwards granted or sold to Thomas Clarke in the year eighteen hundred and seven. Nichol is watered both by the Grand river, and its tributary the Irvine. The Grand river intersecting the township about the centre, running downwards from Garafraxa in a south-westerly course, to the village of Fergus, where a dam has been formed, raising the natural fall of ten feet to twenty; from thence it continues to Elora where another dam has been placed; it then enters the township of Woolwich. The breadth of the river is on an average about forty-four yards, but at the Falls of Elora it expands to about sixty yards. The banks and bed are of limestone, and in course of time the stream has worn for itself a pretty deep channel, the banks rising in many places to a height of thirty feet above the level of the water. In summer the river is shallow, but in spring and autumn by the melting of the snows and rain, it will for some months average four or five feet in depth, when the ice breaks up in the spring it frequently rises to ten or twelve feet. In many spots there is good trout fishing, and ducks, herons, and other wild fowl afford good sport in the proper season.

The north-western branch of the Grand river, called the Irvine, enters the township from Garafraxa about three miles to the north of the main stream, and, although irregular in its course, runs nearly parallel with it for about three miles, it then takes a southerly direction along the boundary of Woolwich, and enters the Grand River at Elora. The banks on the south side of the Irvine after its entrance into Nichol are of gravel and rather high, but on the north side they are low, and the bed of the river consists of mud till it makes a bend towards Elora. It here enters the limestone bed, and the banks gradually increase in height till the stream reaches Elora, where they are from fifty to sixty feet high.

Between Guelph and Fergus there are three roads; the first made was that by Elora, distance sixteen miles; the second by Eramosa and Garafraxa, distance eighteen miles; and the third was cut in a direct line through the township, and is only twelve miles and a half. The soil of the township is generally rich, and a large portion of the timber is hardwood. The settlers are principally Scotch, from the counties of Aberdeen and Mid Lothian.

In eighteen hundred and twenty nine Nichol contained but twenty three inhabitants, in eighteen hundred and forty one the number had increased to one thousand and nineteen; since then the population has doubled, amounting by the census of eighteen hundred and fifty to two thousand and ninety eight. Seven thousand seven hundred

and eighty five acres are under cultivation, and thirty three thousand bushels of wheat, five thousand bushels of barley, thirty eight thousand bushels of oats, twenty thousand bushels of potatoes, seventeen thousand bushels of turnips, seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar, six thousand pounds of wool, and four thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty nine.

To the north of Nichol, Eramosa and Erin, is the township of Garafraxa. This is a large triangular shaped township, containing about one hundred thousand acres. It is well watered by the Grand River, the Irvine and numerous smaller streams. The land is generally rolling, the soil consists of a sandy loam, mixed with varying proportions of vegetable mould, on a clay subsoil. The timber is principally maple, beech, elm, bass, &c., and there are two or three large cedar swamps in the township. Good limestone is obtained at various parts of the Grand River banks.

The first settlers entered the township in eighteen hundred and twenty six; in eighteen hundred and forty one it contained but three hundred and twenty two inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to sixteen hundred and sixty one. In eighteen hundred and forty five, sixteen hundred and thirty eight acres were under cultivation, and in eighteen hundred and fifty, forty two hundred and forty eight acres; and twenty one thousand bushels of wheat, sixteen thousand bushels of oats, four thousand bushels of peas, twelve thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen thousand bushels of turnips, and seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty nine. On the whole, Garafraxa is said to be a fine township. There is a small village called Orangeville in the north-east corner.

To the north of Garafraxa are the townships of Luther and Amaranth; the former contains a large portion of swamp, and we were informed that no person had yet succeeded in getting through the township; there are a few settlers on the borders, but no return has yet been made from it. Amaranth also contains considerable swamp, but it is not so bad a township as Luther. The Irvine, and other tributaries of the Grand River take their rise in these townships. In eighteen hundred and forty one Amaranth with the adjoining township of Melancthon, contained but one hundred and five inhabitants; while in eighteen hundred and fifty the population of Amaranth was three hundred and thirty five; eight hundred and thirty acres were under cultivation, and four thousand bushels of wheat were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty nine.

Melancthon is but newly settled and contains only two hundred inhabitants and three hundred and nineteen acres are under cultivation. A new road, which has been laid out by the government from the Hurontario Street, to connect with the Owen's Sound road, crosses this township; and a grist and saw mill have been erected. The adjoining township of Proton is yet unsettled, or if any persons have already taken up land there, no return has yet been made from them. We have no account of the nature and quality of the land in these two townships, and were unable to devote sufficient time to enable us to explore them.

To the west and south-west of Garafraxa is the township of Peel, a very good township, one of those formerly known as the "Queen's Bush," principally timbered with hardwood with a small quantity of pine. The Owen's Sound road runs along the north-eastern border of the township, and another road is constructed from the township of Woolwich to the village of Allansville, which is situated near the south-west corner of the township, on the Canistoga Creek, twenty miles from Elora. There is a saw mill in the village. In eighteen hundred and thirty seven Peel contained but three hundred inhabitants, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to nineteen hundred and sixty six, thirty three hundred and fifty four acres are under cultivation, and fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, fifteen thousand bushels of potatoes, twenty-five thousand bushels of turnips and fourteen thousand pounds of maple sugar were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty nine.

To the north-west of Peel is the township of Maryborough, also an excellent township, much resembling the former: the timber consisting of hardwood, with a small portion of pine. The township is well watered by numerous branches of the Canistoga Creek. It has only lately commenced settling; and in eighteen hundred and fifty, contained five hundred and eighty-seven inhabitants; two hundred and sixty-six acres were under cultivation; and two thousand bushels of wheat, three thousand bushels of potatoes, four thousand bushels of turnips, and four thousand pounds of maple sugar, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

To the north of Maryborough, is the township of Arthur, a good tract of rolling land, timbered with hardwood and hemlock. The Owen's Sound road runs across the township, which formed part of the Queen's bush. A village, bearing the same name as the township, was started soon after the road was opened: it now contains about one hundred inhabitants, a grist and saw mill, ashery, and a

church free to all denominations. The village of Arthur is about twelve miles from Fergus.

The principal settlements in the townships of Normandy, Egremont, Bentinck, Glenelg, Sullivan, and Holland, are on the Owen's Sound road. Post offices are established along the line, and considerable improvements are making. Five thousand five hundred pounds have been expended on the road, but this is a very small sum for such a length of road, and one so much travelled, and much larger sums will be required before it can be put in proper order; the traffic on it is considerable, and we were informed by a gentleman holding an official appointment in the county, that having occasion to travel along the line when some new lands were opened for sale, he remarked that the tavern at which he was accustomed to put up, was in considerable confusion, and neither so clean nor so tidy as he usually found it. On mentioning the circumstance to the landlady, she accounted for the state of affairs by remarking that during the week two thousand persons had stopped at the house.

Three separate branches of the Saugeen River cross the Owen's Sound road, known as the rocky Saugeen, the big Saugeen, and the little Saugeen. The Big Saugeen is, as its name implies, the main stream. This River is at present a glorious trout stream, such a one as would have delighted the heart of old Isaac Walton. But not long will it remain so; soon the onward progress of civilization, like some great giant genius of the olden fairy times, will grasp and strangle the wild but gentle spirit of the wilderness; forests will disappear, and the rippling stream that till now has bounded playfully from rock to rock, as it rambled onward in its downward course,—rushing, leaping, foaming, splashing,—like some living thing exulting in its freedom,—will soon be "cabined, cribbed confined;" checked in its course to turn some thundering, blundering, noisy piece of machinery. The magnificent trout, accustomed to those quiet old solitudes will soon be exterminated; many will be caught, the rest will disappear, and ere long the angler's occupation will have vanished.

At the spot where the Saugeen crosses the road, thirty one miles above Arthur village, a village called "Durham" has been laid out. It contains a grist and saw mill and about seventy to eighty inhabitants. Seven hundred pounds was lately asked for a lot of one hundred acres adjoining the village, and the gentleman to whom the offer was made, said he had no doubt he could double the money in three or four years by selling village lots. Such is the rapid rise in the value of property which a few years since was given away to the actual settlers.

On the shore of the Owen's Sound Bay is a village called Sydenham, which was commenced about nine years ago. The principal part of the village has been built on the banks of the Bay, but below the cliff, which rises at a short distance behind it to a height of about a hundred and fifty feet above the level of the water. These cliffs are of limestone rock and the bank below has a gravelly surface. The village of Sydenham, notwithstanding its remote situation, is becoming a thriving little place. It contains a grist mill, foundry, two breweries, two tanneries, distillery, and post office. A newspaper, the "Owen Sound Comet," has been lately started, and two churches, Episcopal and Methodist are in course of erection. The houses are principally built of squared logs, with a few of frame.

The Sydenham River enters the bay at the village. Like most of the Canadian rivers in a natural state, there is a bar at its mouth; above the bar there is a depth of twelve to fifteen feet water; the river however is not navigable for any great distance. On the east side of the village is a cedar swamp two or three miles in length, and running back to the base of the cliff. The timber generally about the bay is hardwood.

About six miles from Sydenham, is a small village, called Leith, situated on the shore of the bay, which is here not much above the level of the water. It contains a few houses and a grist mill.

On the western side of the Sound, about a mile from the village of Sydenham, is an Indian village, called "Neewash," belonging to a party of Chippewa Indians. These Indians were formerly living partly in wigwams on the shores of Big Bay (a bay of the Sound), and partly in the Saugeen Tract, which was surrendered to Sir F. B. Head, and according to agreement their present settlement was formed for them in eighteen hundred and forty-two, under the direction of the Indian Department. Fourteen log houses, and a barn were erected out of the proceeds of their annuity; and they were also supplied from the same source with two yoke of oxen. These Indians are Christians; and a Methodist missionary was appointed to the station some years since. They have also had a school conducted by an Indian, since the year eighteen hundred and forty-two.

These two ranges of townships bounding the Owen's Sound road, contain, as far as they have been examined, a fair proportion of good land, they are well watered, and when a good gravelled road is completed from Guelph, there is no doubt they will settle up fast. At present Normanby contains four hundred inhabitants, one thousand and fourteen acres of land under cultivation, and produced two thou-

sand bushels of wheat, five thousand bushels of potatoes and seven thousand bushels of turnips from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Egremont contains five hundred and ninety-four inhabitants, eleven hundred and eighty-eight acres under cultivation, one saw mill, and produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, four thousand bushels of wheat, ten thousand bushels of potatoes, nine thousand bushels of turnips, and nine thousand pounds of maple sugar. Glenelg contains a population of six hundred and twenty-two, eight hundred and seventy-four acres under cultivation, one grist and one saw mill, and two thousand bushels of wheat, six thousand bushels of potatoes, and three thousand bushels of turnips were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Bentinck contains nine hundred and twenty-four inhabitants, twelve hundred and ninety acres under cultivation, and produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, three thousand bushels of wheat, nine thousand bushels of potatoes, and four thousand bushels of turnips. Holland contains six hundred and eighty-three inhabitants, thirteen hundred and nine acres under cultivation, one saw mill, and four thousand bushels of wheat, seven thousand bushels of potatoes, and six thousand bushels of turnips were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Sullivan contains four hundred and thirty-six inhabitants, nine hundred and thirty-four cultivated acres, and produced in eighteen hundred and forty-nine, two thousand bushels of wheat, five thousand bushels of potatoes, and four thousand bushels of turnips. Derby contains seven hundred and eighty-seven inhabitants, has one thousand and nineteen acres under cultivation, two grist and two saw mills, and produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, three thousand bushels of wheat, ten thousand bushels of potatoes, and three thousand bushels of turnips. Sydenham, which is the best settled of these townships, contains fourteen hundred and seventy-eight inhabitants, five thousand seven hundred and nine acres under cultivation, and sixteen thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-two thousand bushels of potatoes, seventeen thousand bushels of turnips, nine thousand pounds of maple sugar, two thousand pounds of wool, and four thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

It will be, of course, a considerable time before these townships have any surplus quantity of bread stuffs to export. The continued influx of new settlers must cause a great demand for home consumption, while, in the present state of the roads, the distance of most of the settlers from a shipping port, will act as a serious draw-

back. As the lands became cleared up, however, and facilities of communication are contrived with Lake Huron or Lake Ontario, either by means of a railroad, or good plank or gravelled roads, so as to enable the farmer to command a fair price for his produce, there is no doubt that this will become a great grain country; the soil is suitable and we saw just before harvest, in the township of Nichol, some very fine fields of both wheat and oats. Till the roads improve, however, the probabilities are that, in these remote regions, a dairy or stock farm would prove more profitable; the produce in the one case being more valuable in proportion to the expense of carriage than grain, and in the other, the stock would carry itself to market.

We will now return to Elora, and resume our journey over the southern townships of the County. In travelling from Elora to the township of Waterloo, the first village you reach in that township is Bridgeport, distant sixteen miles. As soon as you leave Elora you enter the township of Woolwich. For the first two miles the land bounding the road is well cleared and cultivated, then, for about five miles the country is but thinly settled, it afterwards improves, and the south of the township contains good farms, with large clearings. The land is generally rather hilly, the soil a stiff loam intermixed with gravel, or with ridges of gravel traversing it; the timber consists mostly of hardwood, and the road crosses four or five black ash and cedar swamps.

The township is well watered, having the Grand River on the east, and its tributary the Canistoga Creek on the west; the two unite in the south of the township, close to the border of Waterloo.

In the south of the township, on the Waterloo and Nichol road, about three miles from Bridgeport, is a small settlement called "Bloomingdale;" it contains about sixty or seventy inhabitants, a cloth factory and post-office. Farther to the west, on the Canistoga Creek, five miles from Bridgeport, and the same distance from Waterloo, is the village of Canistoga, containing about seventy inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, and chair factory. A bridge crosses the Grand River a short distance above the village.

On the north-western side of the township, adjoining Nichol, is a tract of land, called the "Pilkington Block," belonging to the estate of the late General Pilkington. It contains about twenty thousand acres, and it is in contemplation to separate it from Woolwich, and erect it into a township, and to annex Elora to it. In eighteen hundred and twenty-five Woolwich contained eighty four inhabitants, in eighteen hundred and forty-one the number had increased to one thou-

sand and nine. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained three thousand five hundred and one inhabitants, one grist and four saw mills, eight thousand four hundred and fifty eight acres were under cultivation, and fifty-two thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-two thousand bushels of oats, six thousand bushels of peas, twenty-six thousand bushels of potatoes, twenty-one thousand bushels of turnips, fifty three thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool, and three thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

To the west of Woolwich is the township of Wellesley, one of the townships of the "Queen's Bush." This township contains excellent land, and is principally timbered with hardwood, with a small quantity of pine; it is well watered, having several branches of the Canistoga and Smith's Creeks distributed over it. Wellesley has latterly been settling up very fast; in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven it contained but sixty-three inhabitants, in eighteen hundred and forty-one, two hundred and fifty-four, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to thirty-three hundred and ninety-six. In eighteen hundred and forty-five, twelve hundred and eighty acres were returned as under cultivation, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the quantity had increased to nine thousand seven hundred and fifty six acres. There are one grist and four saw mills in the township, and sixty-eight thousand bushels of wheat, forty-three thousand bushels of oats, seven thousand bushels of peas, twenty-nine thousand bushels of potatoes, twenty-seven thousand bushels of turnips, forty-one thousand pounds of maple sugar, nine thousand pounds of wool, and seventeen thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. A very large return considering the short time the township has been occupied. In the eastern corner of the township, about ten miles from Waterloo, is a small village called Hawkesville. It is situated on the Canistoga Creek, and contains a grist mill, ashery and tannery.

As you enter the township of Waterloo from Nichol, the soil changes to a sandy loam intermixed with gravel, and a small portion of pine is scattered amongst the hardwood. Bridgeport is a pretty, quiet little village, situated on the Grand River, the river, in fact, divides the village into two portions, which, belonging to two separate proprietors, have hitherto been known under different names; that portion on the one side of the river being called Bridgeport, while that on the other has been known at different periods by the names of "Shoemakers' Mills," "Glasgow," and "Lancaster." It is now proposed

to unite the two under one name, which will be far preferable. The Grand River has here wandered away from its rocky bed, and has a gravelly bottom; it is spanned at Bridgeport by a bridge of three arches, and is shaded by fine old trees. The banks of the river in the neighbourhood vary greatly in height, some portions being low and rising gently from the edge of the stream, while at a short distance probably, they will be very lofty. On the "Glasgow" side of the river a fine mill pond has been formed by erecting a dam of a very solid and substantial description; willows are planted on each side, and a carriage drive has been made across it. There is here a fine property consisting of grist mill with five run of stones, saw mill, oil mill, and carding and fulling mill; this establishment, with dwelling house and capital farm, was lately sold for the sum of eight thousand pounds. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are principally German or of German descent, with a few English and Scotch; they have a church free to all denominations.

About a mile and a half above Bridgeport, on the Grand River, is a tannery, known as the "Eagle Tannery;" the proprietor of which has erected a wire foot-bridge across the river.

From Bridgeport to Waterloo village is about two miles, the land is rolling and the soil a sandy loam intermixed with gravel; the timber principally hardwood, with a little pine scattered through it. On the continent of America the timber is generally considered a test of the quality of the soil, this mode of judging, however, is not always to be depended on, as an example, we have seen in this neighbourhood, basswood, which is considered an indication of rich land, growing upon a gravelly ridge.

While in this locality we were requested to visit a spring which was supposed to emanate from a lead mine. Some person "who understood such things" had examined the "spring," and pronounced it to be impregnated with lead, and cattle were said to have frequently died on the farm, as was supposed, from the poisonous quality of the water. Being desirous of satisfying both ourselves and our informant, we accompanied him to the spot indicated, where we found a little rippling brook that discharged itself into the Grand River; on examination we ascertained the water to be strongly impregnated with lime, and it was a deposition of calcareous matter upon the pebbles in the bed which had been mistaken for lead ore. This we explained to our guide, but, as proving the truth of the old proverb respecting a man "convinced against his will," he listened doubtingly to our dictum, and, as the individual "who understood such things" had

positively pronounced it to be lead, lead no doubt it will remain for some little time to come.

The village of Waterloo is settled almost exclusively by Germans, and contains a population of about two hundred and fifty; a grist mill with four run of stones, saw mill, brewery and distillery. There is also a post-office and two churches, German Lutheran, and Methodist.

From Waterloo to Berlin is about two miles. This is a considerable village, containing about seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, who are principally German or of German descent. Berlin has no water power to assist it, but is entirely dependent upon the trade of the surrounding country, of which it appears to attract a considerable share; it contains two cabinet and chair factories, whose machinery is driven by steam; a foundry, tannery, brewery, and pottery. A newspaper, the "German Canadian" is published in the village, and it has a daily post; also a Town-hall and five churches, Wesleyan Methodist, German Methodist, Lutheran, New Jerusalem Church, and Menonist.

The first quarter of a mile on the road from Berlin to Bridgeport is clay, the rest of the land, from thence to Bridgeport, from Bridgeport to Waterloo, and from Waterloo to Berlin is sandy or gravelly, the timber hardwood, with a little pine intermixed; the land is rolling and in some parts rather hilly, the hills however have but a slight elevation.

From Berlin to Preston, distant eight miles, the surface of the country and the soil continue the same.—Preston, which is situated on the Speed, a short distance from its junction with the Grand River, three miles from Galt, and twenty-eight from Hamilton, is the largest village in the township of Waterloo; it has considerably improved both in buildings and business in the last few years.—Stone of excellent quality is obtained in the neighbourhood of the village, and it has for some time been extensively used for building, thus giving a solid and substantial character to the buildings; we even noticed a good looking structure of that material, which we discovered to be a saw mill; a most unusual circumstance.

The Speed here is a broad and rapid stream, not very deep, but having a sufficient body of water for the machinery it is required to turn.

Preston contains about eleven hundred inhabitants, principally Germans, one of whom (Mr. Jacob Hespeler) sometime since, erected vinegar works, for the purpose of making vinegar, according to the new system. The undertaking has proved very successful. We un-

derstand that a specimen was sent to the great Exhibition; and the result, a very gratifying one, has been the receipt of orders from England. There are two grist mills in the village—the "Cambridge Mills," and "Anchor Mills,"—two saw mills, two vinegar factories, a woollen factory, foundry, chair factory, two distilleries, two tanneries, starch factory, pottery, and three breweries. An agricultural paper, "Canadische Bauernfreund," or Canadian Farmer's Friend, is published in Preston. There are three schools established on the free system, a court-house and town-hall, and two churches—one free to all denominations and one Roman Catholic. A daily stage runs to Goderich and Woolwich, and two stages daily between Guelph and Hamilton, passing through Preston. There is also a fire company established, with an engine, &c. Preston is pleasantly situated, on a gravelly soil, at the termination of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamised road. A large number of the houses are built in the old fashioned German style, and have a very comfortable appearance.

From Preston to New Hope, situated on the mail route to Guelph, is three miles and a half. The land is rolling, and the country well settled. New Hope is prettily situated on the Speed, in the south-east of the township, and is a thriving little place; it contains a grist mill with three run of stones, two saw mills, one of which is driven by steam, a tannery, and post-office.

About two miles to the west of Preston, on the Grand River, is a small settlement called New Carlisle or Durhamville, it contains about a hundred and forty inhabitants, two grist mills, having two run of stones each, the Durham mills and Carlisle mills, a saw mill, tannery, and nursery grounds.

About two miles farther west you reach Doon Mills, a prettily situated and extensive establishment, consisting of grist mill, with four run of stones; oatmeal and barley mill, distillery, saw mill &c. It is situated at the entrance of a small stream into the Grand River.

About three miles west of Doon Mills, in the south-west corner of the township, on what is called the Huron road, is a village called New Aberdeen. It is situated on a tributary of the Grand River, and contains about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill, post-office, pottery &c.; a church, (Presbyterian Free Church) is in course of preparation, and there are two German churches, Lutheran and Menonist, about half a mile from the village. A short distance before reaching Aberdeen you pass through a small settlement called Strasburg.

Waterloo, with the single exception of York, is the most thickly settled township in the Province. In eighteen hundred and one, the first settlers, a party of menonists, came into the township, and in eighteen hundred and six a company of Germans was formed in Pennsylvania, who bought a tract of forty-five thousand acres. At that time land was only worth five shillings per acre, and in eighteen hundred and seventeen they stated it as being worth twenty shillings per acre; at the same time they say "what hinders the improvement of the township is bad roads, want of men and money." "Roads very bad, but capable of great improvement," and, as if to show how little they knew of the land they were settled on, they add, "will require great expense." In eighteen hundred and twenty-five the township contained sixteen hundred and forty inhabitants, in eighteen hundred and forty-one, four thousand four hundred and twenty-four, and in eighteen hundred and fifty, seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine. The major portion of these are Germans or of German descent, many of them cannot speak English, but most of them are having their children instructed in that language.

Many of the first settlers brought considerable property with them into the township; and their farms, houses, and farm-buildings bear evidence of wealth. There are townships in the Province containing richer land; there are in some localities even better farmers than a large majority of these old settlers, but no portion of the Province bears so strong a resemblance to some well-wooded, picturesque section of the old countries as the township of Waterloo.—And why is this? Because in no portion of the Province, leaving out a small portion of the Niagara District, do we see so much taste displayed in laying out the farms. In almost every section of the Province, isolated cases will show themselves, to remind the traveller that he is in a civilized country, but too frequently is it the case, that the person clearing land to make a farm, be he an old settler, or a new arrival, commits indiscriminate slaughter among the trees, and makes a clean sweep—destroying everything, and leaving his dwelling unshaded and unsheltered for the next generation. Much of this absurdity, as far as the new settlers are concerned, must be attributed to the advice and assertions of the "old inhabitants," who are in the habit of telling them, "Oh! its of no use trying to save trees, you can't do it, the wind will blow them all down." Ask them if they have themselves tried the experiment, and speak from experience, they will answer, No! but they have been told so! We could show hundreds of instances of the folly of such declarations, in trees, which must have

stood singly and alone for at least thirty or forty years, although at least two hundred or three hundred years old at the time they were singled out for their large size, and left standing as land marks. Yet they have not been overturned, and are still strong and healthy, enjoying a green old age. The inhabitants of Waterloo have in general eschewed such notions, and have in forming their farms and villages, shown a little affection for the charms of nature. The township, the appearence of its hamlets and homesteads, its "shady brooks and sheltered nooks" are therefore the admiration of travellers.

The surface of Waterloo is generally undulating, no township is better watered. The soil of a large portion of it is composed of a sandy loam, intermixed with gravel.

In eighteen hundred and forty-five, thirty thousand and twenty-six acres were under cultivation, and in eighteen hundred and fifty, thirty-two thousand four hundred and twelve acres; the township contains eleven grist and twenty-eight saw mills, and one hundred and thirty-five thousand bushels of wheat, five thousand bushels of barley, twenty-five thousand bushels of rye, one hundred and five thousand bushels of oats, twenty-six thousand bushels of peas, nearly seven thousand bushels of Indian corn, eighty thousand bushels of potatoes, forty-four thousand bushels of turnips, six thousand tons of hay, sixty-two thousand pounds of maple sugar, twenty-six thousand pounds of wool, and sixty one thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

According to the old mode of valuation, the value of ratable property in the township last year was £118, 514; while under the new system the return of assessed value of real and personal property amounts to £503,112.

From Berlin in Waterloo, to Petersburg in Wilmot is six miles. The land is rolling an dthe country well settled; the soil sandy and gravelly, and the timber hardwood, with a little pine intermixed. Petersburg is but a small village, containing about a hundred inhabitants, a tannery and post-office.

From Petersburgh to Hamburgh is about seven miles; the first portion of the road is sandy, and the latter stiff loam approaching to clay. The land is rolling, and in some places rather broken; the timber hardwood, with a little pine intermixed. Hamburg is a very long village, situated on Smith's Creek, containing about five hundred inhabitants, who are principally German. Some good buildings are at present erecting. There are two grist mills in the village, one containing two, and the other three run of stones, a carding, fulling,

and spinning mill, a foundry, brewery, two potteries, &c.; a post-office, and two churches, German Methodist and Lutheran. There is also a carding, fulling and spinning mill about three-quarters of a mile from the village.

From Hamburg to Haysville, about two miles distant, the land is rolling and the soil gravelly. This village, formerly called Jonesboro' and latterly Wilmot Village, is situated on Smith's Creek, which in this part of the township is an excellent mill stream, with a good supply of water. Haysville contains about two hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill and tannery. The village appears to grow surprisingly slowly, considering the fine section of country in which it is situated.

From Haysville to Dundee is about seven miles. A pine ridge crosses the road about two miles and a half from Haysville, it is about a mile wide and nearly ten miles long. These "pine woods," as they are called, consist principally of beech, with pine intermixed, and a small quantity of hemlock, maple and basswood. Another ridge or succession of ridges crosses the Huron road a mile west from Aberdeen, and extends north-east and south-west for six or seven miles. Some portions of these ridges are clothed altogether with pine, and others altogether with hardwood.

Dundee, which is situated on Alder Creek, contains about seventy inhabitants; a grist mill with three run of stones and a saw mill. The situation is exceedingly pleasant.

Wilmot is a fine and well settled township, a large portion of the population being of German origin. In eighteen hundred and twenty two, Christian Naffziger, a German of the Amish Menonist persuation, from Munich in Bavaria, applied to the British Government for a free grant of fifty acres of land in the township of Wilmot, to each family who should emigrate with him from Germany, and settle in Canada; this grant he obtained, and in eighteen hundred and twenty six he returned from Germany with a number of settlers. In eighteen hundred and twenty-five the township contained but seven hundred and twenty inhabitants, in eighteen hundred and forty one the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and twenty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty to four thousand eight hundred and sixty three. In eighteen hundred and forty-five, fifteen thousand, three hundred and ten acres were under cultivation, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the quantity had increased to twenty-eight thousand and twenty-five. There are three grist and fourteen saw mills in the township, and ninety eight thousand bushels of wheat,

three thousand bushels of barley, nineteen thousand bushels of rye, seventy-six thousand bushels of oats, nineteen thousand bushels of peas, forty-one thousand bushels of potatoes, sixteen thousand bushels of turnips, three thousand tons of hay, forty four thousand pounds of maple sugar, seventeen thousand pounds of wool, and nineteen thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty nine.

The Wellington District receives an annual allowance of two hundred and fifty pounds towards the support of its agricultural societies; and a hundred pounds for the grammar school. In addition to which its allowance in eighteen hundred and forty-nine, out of the government grant for the support of common schools, was eight hundred and forty-seven pounds.

The following table will show the relative proportion of the expense of the schools, borne by the government and by the people:—

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Wellington District, in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Guelph	9	£104 3 5	£458 0 0
Waterloo	27	166 18 5	1357 10 0
Wilmot	16	107 8 1	705 10 0
Woolwich	8	65 3 4	361 0 0
Eramosa	6	50 8 4	229 0 0
Nichol	5	52 4 9	248 0 0
Erin	11	79 14 5	403 0 0
Garafraxa	4	25 7 2	129 0 0
Amaranth	1	5 15 2	36 0 0
Puslinch	11	92 5 0	429 0 0
Wellesley and Peel	3	7 3 7	75 0 0
Derby and Sydenham	3	0 0 0	117 0 0
Total	104	£756 12 0	£4548 0 0

Number of Schools in operation in the Wellington District in 1849:—

Guelph, 8; Waterloo, 27; Wilmot, 18; Woolwich, 9; Nichol, 5; Eramosa, 6; Erin, 12; Garafraxa, 6; Amaranth, 1; Puslinch, 12; Derby and Sydenham, 4; Holland and Sullivan, 1; Arthur 4; Total, 113. There was no report from the townships of Egremont, Peel, and Wellesley.

The only work of a public nature yet undertaken in the County, has been on the road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

EXPENDITURE *on Public Works up to December, 31st.*, 1849:

Work.	Total Cost.
Owen's Sound Road	£5536 4 7

REVENUE *from Lighthouse, or Tonnage Duties, for the year ending the 5th of January*, 1850.

Owen's Sound	£2 3 0

REVENUE *from Customs Duties, for the year ending 5th of January*, 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Owen's Sound	£34 0 0	£56 19 2	
For the year ending Jan. 5, 1850.			
Owen's Sound	16 16 11	75 0 0	

QUANTITY *of Produce of various kinds raised in the Wellington District, in* 1842 *and* 1848. *This Return includes the township of Puslinch, but does not include either Erin or Wilmot:*

Denomination.	1842.	1848.
Wheat	193350	549557
Barley	46566	26398
Rye	16083	20871
Oats	225683	365587
Peas	53693	59062
Maize or Indian Corn	5533	2699
Buckwheat	3567	1232
Potatoes	249027	254485
Maple Sugar	219379	232748
Wool	40853	80294

ABSTRACTS *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844 *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for* 1850.

Date.	Number of Acres cultivated.	Mills.		Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842	75863	12	39	6590	3623	4366	£234892
1844	90791	19	47	6973	3785	4515	258763

1848.

Township.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
Guelph	17015	2	2	596	544	1131	475	£54028
Waterloo	37131	11	27	1285	820	2539	1299	106472
Wilmot	23785	2	15	645	804	1603	900	57548
Woolwich	13606	2	5	420	603	1145	599	35192
Puslinch	19913	0	5	400	843	1173	508	43079
Erin	12723	1	3	306	486	972	548	32327
Eramosa	11021	2	6	312	414	735	522	26288
Nichol	8212	2	4	263	354	563	384	22604
Garafraxa	2838	1	2	68	273	334	164	10821
Peel	1310	0	0	21	268	307	127	11357
Wellesley	6994	1	4	113	665	783	253	23883
Amaranth	700	0	0	25	43	77	52	2210
Arthur	2702	0	2	14	235	298	187	10025
Sydenham	3739	1	1	10	247	308	107	12495
Derby	740	1	4	21	71	95	24	7294
Glenelg	579	1	2	9	76	101	42	3878
Egremont	664	0	1	4	88	102	57	3683
Normanby	501	0	0	4	60	79	49	3153
Holland	865	0	1	1	76	94	60	3615
Sullivan	729	0	0	9	64	66	41	2899
Bentinck	580	0	0	3	62	92	35	3701
Melancthon	227	1	0	6	18	32	9	1061
Total	166574	28	84	4535	7114	12629	6442	£477613

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills.		Amount of Rateable property.	Wheat raised in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
				Grist.	Saw.									
Guelph	4399	11236	7095	2	1	£ 60031	64551	3026	239	68570	21500	585	43280	54
Waterloo	7759	21102	11310	11	28	118514	135393	5261	25556	105613	26243	6996	80597	3607
Erin	3035	11276	4125	1	3	38932	53522	1189	509	30377	10305	195	34527	1332
Nichol	2098	4862	2923	2	4	28119	33477	5321	0	38475	7176	30	20169	0
Garafraxa	1661	3233	1015	0	0	15078	21279	747	6	16387	4708	0	12828	182
Puslinch	3361	10009	6045	0	7	46282	75423	1407	2705	61512	12164	813	49243	256
Eramosa	2050	9182	3159	3	3	30760	52207	5027	100	47721	15109	0	23635	683
Wilmot	4863	23538	4487	3	14	67022	98283	3167	9039	76855	19383	537	41307	458
Wellesley	3396	8637	1119	1	4	32291	68230	3347	0	43418	7667	52	29229	392
Woolwich	3501	6343	2115	1	4	45605	52621	1813	822	22344	6803	215	26050	142
Peel	1966	3339	15	0	0	17965	15246	704	12	4161	1024	25	15999	206
Maryborough	587	252	14	0	0	5437	2361	75	0	628	14	8	3321	0
Arthur	1449	2190	1185	1	2	13702	7453	217	0	6728	1459	0	16806	25
Malancthon	200	258	61	1	1	0	648	48	8	139	260	0	2205	69
Amaranth	335	598	232	0	0	0	4433	0	0	1705	540	0	4600	0
Sydenham	1478	4717	992	0	0	15820	16133	559	0	1439	1277	519	22987	15
Derby	787	913	106	2	2	9520	3274	215	0	552	303	96	10521	0
Egremont	594	1080	108	0	1	4837	4576	118	0	1498	445	30	10094	33
Bentinck	924	1199	91	0	0	6918	3758	54	0	205	111	0	9975	17
Holland	683	1187	122	0	1	5616	4504	564	0	970	519	48	7930	8
Glenelg	622	728	146	1	1	7037	2392	20	0	181	192	35	6139	0
Normanby	400	972	42	0	0	3653	2409	155	0	1323	350	9	5652	0
Sullivan	436	766	168	0	0	4180	2884	252	0	369	386	1	5823	0
	46683	127617	46675	29	76	£ 577319	725057	33286	38996	531170	137938	10194	482917	7379

1850.

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel.	Lbs. Maple Sugar.	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Guelph	100305	2661	50	38314	14337	4033	22634	3701	898	4856	2148
Waterloo	44707	6637	80	62515	26675	4256	61674	7766	2137	10411	6630
Erin	10658	1862	0	44437	9288	5670	12553	3356	528	3540	2753
Nichol	17265	1035	130	17326	6860	1861	4198	2142	410	2132	1204
Garafraxa	15725	585	100	17773	2291	100	677	1417	90	1035	1023
Puslinch	52591	2581	0	32495	15209	3185	19524	3897	725	5176	2375
Eramosa	40599	1811	0	46151	11759	7271	21530	2704	502	2927	1608
Wilmot	16977	3292	289	44066	17014	686	19281	5795	1279	7004	4265
Wellesley	27354	1540	0	41229	9132	2160	17797	4601	712	4165	3574
Woolwich	21786	1345	0	53613	5014	86	3353	3371	277	2818	2537
Peel	25979	278	0	14416	1105	0	0	1163	69	716	909
Maryborough	4533	33	0	4945	0	0	0	454	12	81	112
Arthur	7937	357	0	12518	1390	0	0	1221	55	744	640
Melancthon	1460	77	0	1415	233	0	890	142	9	58	118
Amaranth	0	89	0	1535	435	0	480	325	31	206	317
Sydenham	17090	587	0	9714	2544	100	4096	1565	61	1027	595
Derby	3836	177	0	2890	624	40	907	324	42	247	151
Egremont	9951	112	0	9647	449	50	1620	590	9	259	211
Bentinck	4559	52	20	2248	309	0	75	493	11	195	131
Holland	6185	78	0	2228	351	0	674	524	17	150	155
Glenelg	3382	74	0	2121	291	0	420	345	9	148	120
Normanby	7495	42	0	4503	50	0	535	254	5	66	177
Sullivan	4192	970	0	3161	430	0	511	402	11	193	197
Total	444566	26275	669	469260	125790	29498	193429	46552	7899	48454	31950

We are unable to give a full and explicit statement of the quantity of Crown Lands for sale in each township in the County of Waterloo. We expected that, by applying at the head office in Toronto, we should have obtained a correct account of the quantity of Crown Lands for sale in each township in the Province, correct, at least, within a few hundred acres of the actual quantity, and we were much surprised to find such was not the case; the most definite information we could obtain on the subject, being, "the farther back you go, the more land there is for sale;" information we need not have troubled ourselves to walk to the Crown Lands office to obtain; albeit, it is not altogether correct. The management, or rather mis-management of the Crown Lands has been a fertile theme for complaint for many years, and there does not appear to be much symptom of improvement in the way of conducting business. Is it not a most extraordinary thing that an emigrant coming to head quarters, the seat of Government, is unable to ascertain whether, in any particular township, there are *one hundred* acres of Crown Lands for sale, or *fifty thousand!* but he must wander away, at a considerable expense, perhaps one or two hundred miles, to make his inquiries of the local agents. Such a state of things requires prompt and complete correction. We shall recur to the subject in a future part of the work.

The following statement of the quantity of public lands for sale in the southern townships of the county, was furnished us by the Crown Lands agent at Elora. These lands are principally Clergy Reserve:

Township.	Quantity.
Puslinch, about	4000 acres.
Erin, "	5000 "
Eramosa "	1000 "
Garafraxa "	10000 "
Peel "	12000 "
Wellesley "	30000 "
Maryboro' "	50000 "
Mornington "	45000 "
Total	157000 acres.

Distances in the County of Waterloo.

Guelph to Fergus, thirteen miles; Elora, twelve; Salem, thirteen; Preston, fourteen; Erinville, eighteen; New Carlisle, sixteen; Doon Mills, seventeen and a half; Strasburg, twenty; New Aberdeen, twenty-one; Dundee, twenty-two; Haysville, thirty-one; Hamburg, thirty-three; Berlin, eighteen; Bridgeport, eighteen; Waterloo, twenty; Petersburg, twenty-four; New Hope, eleven; Hawkesville, thirty; Arthur, twenty-five; Durham, fifty-six; Owen's Sound, eighty-four; Leith, ninety.

Preston to New Hope, three and a half miles; Bridgeport, ten; Dundee, eight; Berlin, eight; New Aberdeen, seven; Haysville, seventeen; Guelph, fourteen; Doon Mills, four; New Carlisle, two; Strasburg, six; Hamburg, nineteen; Waterloo, ten; Bloomingdale, thirteen; Hawkesville, twenty; Elora, twenty-six; Fergus, twenty-seven; Arthur, thirty-nine; Durham, seventy; Stratford, thirty-four; Brantford, twenty-four; Paris, seventeen; Dundas, twenty-three; Owen's Sound, ninety-eight; Leith, one hundred and four; Erin, thirty-two; Canistoga, fifteen.

Berlin to Waterloo, two miles; Bridgeport, two; New Aberdeen, eight; Canistoga, seven; Elora, eighteen; Preston, eight; Guelph, eighteen; New Hope, eleven and a half; Petersburg, six; Bloomingdale, five; Hawkesville, twelve; Haysville, fifteen; Hamburg, fourteen; Galt, eleven; Fergus, twenty-one and a half; Arthur, thirty-three and a half; Durham, sixty-four; Owen's Sound, ninety-three; Leith, ninety-nine; Doon Mills, six.

Elora to Fergus, three and a half miles; Arthur, fifteen; Durham, forty-six; Owen's Sound, seventy-four; Leith, eighty; Salem, one; Guelph, twelve; Preston, twenty-five; New Hope, twenty-three; Bridgeport, sixteen; Berlin, eighteen; Waterloo, eighteen; Petersburg, twenty-four; Hamburg, thirty-two; Haysville, thirty-three; Doon Mills, twenty-four; New Aberdeen, twenty-six; Allansville, twenty.

Fergus to Arthur, twelve miles; Durham, forty-three; Owen's Sound, seventy-one; Leith, seventy-seven; Guelph, thirteen; New Hope, twenty-four; Preston, twenty-seven; Bridgeport, nineteen and a half; Berlin, twenty-one and a half; Waterloo, twenty-one and a half; Petersburg, twenty-seven; Hamburg, thirty-five; Haysville, thirty-six; Doon Mills,

twenty-seven; New Aberdeen, twenty-nine; Allansville, twenty-three.

Haysville to Dundee, seven miles; New Aberdeen, ten; Doon Mills, thirteen; New Carlisle, fifteen; Hamburg, two; Petersburg, nine; Preston, seventeen; Guelph, thirty-one; Erin, forty-nine; New Hope, twenty one and a half; Berlin, fifteen; Bridgeport, seventeen; Waterloo, seventeen; Fergus, forty-four; Elora, forty-two; Arthur, fifty-six; Durham, eighty-seven; Owen's Sound one hundred and fifteen.

Erin village, to Ballinafad, seven miles; Guelph, eighteen; Hillsburgh, six; New Hope, twenty-nine; Preston, thirty-two; New Carlisle, thirty-four; Doon Mills, thirty six; New Aberdeen, thirty-nine; Haysville, forty-nine; Hamburg, fifty-one; Berlin, thirty-six; Bridgeport, thirty-six; Waterloo, thirty-eight; Petersburg, forty-two.

HURON, PERTH, AND BRUCE.

These Counties, formed out of the old Huron District, and the new townships lately laid out to the north of that tract, comprise the following townships:—Huron contains McGillivray, Stephen, Hay, Stanley, Goderich, Colborne, Ashfield, Wawanosh, Morris, Turnberry, Howick, Grey, Hullett, McKillop, Tuckersmith, Usborne and Biddulph; Perth contains Blanshard, Hibbert, Fullarton, Downie, South Easthope, North Easthope, Ellice, Logan, Elma, Mornington, and Wallace; Bruce contains Kinloss, Culross, Carrick, Huron, Kincardine, Bruce, Saugeen, Arran, Elderslie, Greenock, and Brant.

These Counties are bounded on the west by Lake Huron, on the east by the County of Waterloo, and on the south by the Counties of Oxford and Middlesex.

These Counties are well watered, having the various branches and the tributaries of the Saugeen, Maitland, Bayfield, Thames, Sables,

and other rivers, spread through the townships. It contains, as might be supposed, in so large an extent of territory, a great variety of soil and climate. At the present time the greater portion of these Counties is unsettled; the northern townships having been but recently laid out; and the southern, or old Huron Tract, having been retarded in its settlement by causes which we shall point out in the proper place.

The Huron Tract, the property of the Canada Company, afterwards the Huron District, comprised the townships of Colborne, Goderich, Hullett, McKillop, Logan, Ellice, North and South Easthope, Downie, Fullarton, Hibbert, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Stephen, Usborne, Blanshard, Biddulph, McGillivray, Williams, and Bosanquet. Williams was afterwards added to the London, and Bosanquet to the Western District.

The Canada Company was originally formed through the exertions of the late Mr. John Galt. In giving an account of the first settlement and subsequent history of this portion of the Province, we shall avail ourselves of the most authentic materials we have been able to procure, consisting of the public documents, the reports of the Canada Company, and passages in the "life of John Galt."

The copy of the minutes of the intended arrangements between Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State and the proposed Canada Company, states, in the 6th clause, that,—"That part of the Province of Upper Canada which has hitherto been occupied by His Majesty's subjects, is at present divided into Districts, which are subdivided into Counties, and in each of the Counties, various townships have been laid out. In pursuance of the statute 31st Geo. 3. c. 31. one seventh of the land comprised in these townships has been reserved for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. These lands are called "the Clergy Reserves." One other seventh part of the lands included in these townships has been reserved by His Majesty for public purposes, and are known by the name of the "Crown Reserves." In the district of Niagara, no reserves have been made for the Crown. But the deficiency has been supplied by a large reservation in the adjoining district of Gore. Various grants in fee simple have already been made of parts both of the "Clergy Reserves" and of the "Crown Reserves." Some parts of these lands have been demised for terms of years; other parts have been occupied either with the written license of the Colonial Government, or on the faith of verbal promises made by that Government, that the occupants should receive grants on leases of land in their occupation.

There are other parts of these lands which, without any legal conveyance, or even any actual promise of license, have been applied to purposes of a public nature, or for the convenience or advantage of the clergy of the Province; other portions which have not hitherto been actually so appropriated, are yet, from their peculiar local advantages, or from other circumstances, so situated as that the occupation of them may be peculiarly convenient or necessary for the public service within the Province, or for the erection of churches, schoolhouses or parsonage-houses, with small adjoining pieces of land to be used as burying-grounds yards or gardens. Finally there are within the Clergy and Crown Reserves, various parcels of land which have been occupied for ten years and upwards, by persons who have resided upon them, not only without any grant, but without any pretence of legal title, and who, in America, are usually designated by the appellation of "squatters" but who notwithstanding have not been disturbed in that occupation. When the company shall actually have been incorporated, Lord Bathurst will advise His Majesty to convey to them, upon the conditions subsequently stated, the whole of the Crown Reserves, and one half of the Clergy Reserves, in those townships which, on or before the first day of March, 1824, were actually laid out in the several districts before mentioned, in the Province of Upper Canada; it being understood that the several portions of the Crown and Clergy Reserves which, as above mentioned, have been granted or demised on lease, or occupied on the license or promise of the government, or appropriated to public or clerical purposes, or occupied without disturbance for ten years, or which may be peculiarly convenient or necessary either for the public service or the ecclesiastical objects already mentioned are to be wholly excepted, so that there will be conveyed to the company one-half of that part only of the Clergy Reserves which will remain, after deducting these excepted lands from the entire quantity originally reserved, and the whole of the Crown Reserves which will remain after making the corresponding deduction of the excepted lands from them.

The lands to be granted to the company when incorporated will be conveyed to them in fee simple, to be held in free and common soccage.

The company will have no claim to become purchasers of any lands which may be reserved for the Crown or for the Clergy, in any township which may be laid out in any part of the Province subsequently to the 1st day of March, 1824.

It is arranged, that so soon as the proposed charter of incorporation

shall have passed the great seal, (and sooner if the company should think fit,) five commissioners shall be appointed, who shall proceed to Upper Canada, with power to ascertain the quantity and to determine the price to be paid by the company for the said reserved lands.

Upon their arrival in Upper Canada, the commissioners, assisted by every means which the local government can command. will proceed to ascertain what is the price to be paid by the company to His Majesty's Government for the lands proposed to be granted to them. In fixing that price they will be governed by the principles and rules subsequently laid down.

The commissioners will first inquire what sales of land have been effected in each district of Upper Canada, for ready money, during the period of the last five years preceding the first day of March,1824. By the expression "Sales effected for ready money" will be understood not only sales in which, upon the conveyance of the land, the money was actually paid to the seller in cash, but also sales in which the purchase money was paid by bills of exchange, whether home or foreign, at the usual sights. In such inquiry reference shall not be had to sales of single lots of not more than 200 acres, or smaller parcels of land, or to sales of lands which at the time of such sale were cleared or cultivated; all the lands to be granted to the proposed company being uncleared, and unoccupied, and the arrangement between the parties and the intent and meaning of this agreement being that the most recent transactions and the largest sales which shall be found to have taken place previous to the said first day of March, 1824, shall be the criterion or standard by which the commissioners shall be principally regulated in the prices which they are to ascertain and determine. Having ascertained as far as possible, the most recent, and the largest classes of the ready money sales thus effected during the before-mentioned period in all of the districts in Upper Canada, the commissioners will proceed to strike an average ready money price for each district, upon equitable principles, regulated by the facts so to be ascertained, and by every other information, in conformity with the terms and spirit of the arrangement made between the parties.

In May, 1825, Lieut. Col. Francis Cockburn, Simon McGillivray, Lieut. Col. Sir John Harvey, John Galt, and John Davidson, were appointed oommissioners for the purpose of proceeding to Canada to value the lands intended to be sold to the Canada Company.

The commissioners were directed, when they had completed their valuation of the lands to be purchased by the company, to draw up

a written report, stating what lands in each township were to be sold to the company, and the average price which such lands were to bear; "any such report (say the instructions) being approved by the majority of your members, at a meeting at which you are all present, must be adopted by you all."

The commissioners proceeded to Upper Canada, examined the land (though it is doubtful how far some of them were qualified to form an opinion on the subject), and made their award respecting its value; after which they returned to England.

"Two or three days after our arrival," says Mr. Galt, "Colonel Cockburn called on me to urge that the company should give up the clergy reserves, but I explained that it could not be done, because the agreement for these reserves was one of the grounds which they induced subscribers to supply the capital.

"His manner completely convinced me that his call was not without an object, and after he went away, I had no doubt in my own mind of his being sent to sound my disposition on the subject, especially as the Attorney General of Upper Canada had come home, and it was rumoured that the clergy intended to stir heaven and earth to get the award set aside, before even it was known what the award would be.

"Having failed with me, a representation was made on the part of the clergy, by the Attorney General of Upper Canada. The paper was drawn up with great skill and ability, but as the commissioners were appointed arbitrators, it appeared to me that by adhering to that character, we should get the better of the Attorney General. On this, however, there was a difference of opinion amongst us. The commissioners, in consequence, who had come to England, waited on the Colonial Secretary in a body, and requested the appointment of a law adviser. In this, however, I stood alone upon my character as an arbitrator, and refused to consider myself as amenable to the Secretary of State, unless delinquency and corruption were imputed: in that case I would insist on a public investigation. My colleagues, however, chose a middle course, and it was left to Sir Giffin Wilson to decide if we had fulfilled our instructions.

"A very troublesome business, of several months, was the consequence, but the company was firm, and at last a much more elaborate investigation was directed to take place before Mr. Robert Grant, the present judge advocate, to answer the charges brought against the commissioners by the Attorney General of Upper Canada.

"The talents of Mr. Grant require no eulogium; and in a report,

extending to several hundred pages, he completely established their vindication. But it was believed not to have satisfied the Canadian clergy, and thus, before Mr. Grant's eloquent and able paper was acknowledged in the colonial office, it was left to Dr. Strachan, for the clergy, and myself, privately to try if we could make a satisfactory agreement to which Earl Bathurst and the company would accede. This was soon done, and the second agreement of the Canada company was completed, and was better than the first.

"After the arrangement made between Dr. Strachan and me, the necessary preliminaries for giving the company effect were established, and as soon as the charter was granted, I was appointed to go to Canada, to make arrangements for undertaking operations next year."

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, was sent from Lord Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, at that time Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. It was dated Downing Street, 23rd May, 1826.

"At a meeting held this day at the colonial office at which Lord Bathurst, and Messrs. Downie, Hullet, Fullerton, McGillivray, Logan and Galt, were present, the following arrangements were made and concluded between Lord Bathurst on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and the said Messrs. Downie, Hullet, Fullerton, McGillivray, Logan and Galt on behalf of the Canada Company.

"It appearing from the award of the commissioners that the Clergy Reserves valued by them, comprised 829,430 acres, and those lands being valued at three shillings and sixpence, current money of Upper Canada, per acre, the Canada Company would have to pay to His Majesty's Government the sum of £145,150 5s. current money of Upper Canada, if those Clergy Reserves had been conveyed to them. In lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres. His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company, for the same price of £145,150 5s. currency, a block of land containing one million of acres, in the territory lately purchased from the Indians, in the London and Western districts.

"One third part of the before mentioned sum of £145,150 5s currency, shall be expended by the Canada Company in public works and improvements within the said block of land, and the remaining two third parts only of the said sum of £145.150 5s. currency, shall be actually paid to His Majesty's Government.

"By the terms 'public works' and 'improvements' will be understood canals, bridges, high roads, churches, wharves, school-houses, and other works undertaken and calculated for the common use and

benefit of His Majesty's subjects resident within that part of the Province of Upper Canada, in contradistinction to works intended for the use and accommodation of private persons.

"The plan and estimate of every such undertaking will originate with the company, and must be invariably submitted by them to the Governor in Council prior to his consent being given, that the expense of such undertaking shall be received in part payment; and in the event of any difference of opinion arising between the company and the local Government respecting the advantage or expense of any such proposed undertaking, or respecting the time or mode in which the same may most conveniently be carried into execution. the question is to be referred to the Secretary of State whose deci sion shall be final.

"Upon the completion of any such undertaking, the company shall lay before the Governor in council a statement of the cost incurred by them in effecting the same, and if the Governor and council shall deem such work to have been duly executed according to the plan upon which the estimate was founded, and in such a manner as was intended at the time that the estimate was formed, the company shall be allowed credit in account for the amount actually expended, provided it has not exceeded the estimate. If, however, the expense should in any instance exceed such estimate, and the Governor in council shall deem such excess to have been justified by cumstances, the company shall in that case also be allowed credit in special ciraccount for the amount actually expended, provided such ssum do not exceed in the whole one third of the said purchase money of the said million acres.

"The block of one million acres of land to be allowed to the company shall be selected by them from such part of the lands, lately purchased from the Indians as are situated in the London and Western Districts. The block shall be marked out by the Surveyor General or his deputies, and shall approximate to the form of some regular mathematical figure, as nearly as may be, consistently with preserving any well defined natural land mark or boundaries.

"The provisions contained in the original contract of the 26th November 1824 respecting the resumption of lands by His Majesty for public services; and generally all the provisions contained in those arrangements for the security and benefit of the public, shall be applied to, and affect. the lands to be substituted for the Clergy Reserves.

"The block of one million of acres of land will be surveyed, and a

road will be made through the blocks of Clergy Reserves in the District of Gore, such survey and road will be made at the expense of His Majesty's Government.

"The Company shall be allowed *sixteen years* to commence from 1st July, 1826, for the fulfilment of their contract with His Majesty's Government.

"In substitution for the provisions contained in the minutes of the agreement respecting the mode of paying the purchase money to His Majesty's Government, it is agreed that the Company shall pay—

In the year commencing the 1st July, 1826, and ending the first July, 1827	£20,000
In the year ending the first July, 1828	15,000
In the year ending the first July, 1829	15,000
In the year ending the first July, 1830	15,000
In the year ending the first July, 1831	16,000
In the year ending the first July, 1832	17,000
In the year ending the first July, 1833	18,000
In the year ending the first July, 1834	19,000
In the year ending the first July, 1835	20,000
And in each of the seven succeeding years, the like sum of	20,000

"The sums above mentioned are the amount of what the Canada Company is actually to pay to His Majesty's Government, and do not include the sums which they are to invest in public works and improvements in the block of land in the London and Western Districts.

"The preceding sums are the greatest amount which in each of the years above mentioned, the Canada Company shall be obliged to pay to His Majesty's Government; but this arrangement is not to prejudice the right of the Company to lay out any greater sums of money in any of those years according to the terms of the original contract.

"In the year ending the 1st July, 1843, the Company shall either take up on the terms already stated all the lands then remaining to be taken up, or shall terminate the contract and abandon all claim to such lands as have not at that time been taken up by them.

"If any of the lands to be sold to the Company shall be alleged by them to be altogether unfit for cultivation, either in arable or pasturage. arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the 31st article of the original contract, and such arbitrators shall decide both whether such lands, or any of them, are totally unfit for cultivation, and what is the amount of the compensation or equivalent

to be allowed to the company in respect of any such lands; and the lands which shall have been thus decided to be totally unfit for cultivation, shall be thenceforth considered as having lapsed to the crown, and belong exclusively to the crown.

"Lord Bathurst does not consider that the formation of high roads would be a legitimate application of money within the meaning of clause No 3, except in those peculiar and special cases in which the formation of the road may be directly conducive to the public interest of the Province, and His Lordship will instruct the Lieutenant Governor, that he is to approve of expenditure on high roads under this clause only in those cases where such general interests may be promoted by the undertaking.

"On the 28th March, 1828, a meeting was held at the Colonial Office in Downing Street, "at which Mr. Secretary Huskisson, and Messrs. Mc Gillivray, Hullett, and Easthope, were present, for the purpose of definitively settling certain questions of difficulty which had arisen upon the agreements entered into between Lord Bathurst and the Canada Company, of the dates of the 26th November, 1824, and the 23rd of May, 1826, and also for ascertaining certain points not therein provided for; the following arrangement was made and concluded between Mr. Secretary Huskisson, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and the said Messrs. McGillivray, Hullett, and Easthope, on behalf of the Canada Company."

The latter portion of the agreement entered into by the contracting parties at this meeting is important, as it repeals and totally annihilates the clause in a previous agreement by which the Company was entitled to claim compensation for bad lands discovered in their purchase.

"By the twelfth article of the second contract, it is stipulated, that if any of the lands sold to the company shall be alleged by them to be altogether unfit for cultivation either in arable or pasturage, arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the 31st article of the original contract, and such arbitrators shall decide both whether such lands or any of them are totally unfit for cultivation, and what is the amount of the compensation or equivalent to be allowed to the company in respect of any such lands, and the lands which shall have been thus decided to be totally unfit for cultivation, shall be thenceforth considered as having lapsed to the crown, and to belong exclusively to the crown. In lieu of all claims which may hereafter be made under this clause, His Majesty's Government being informed that a large portion of land of this description must

necessarily be included in the block of a million of acres, independent of lakes. &c, agreed to extend the million to eleven hundred thousand acres, according to a map, (a copy of which is deposited in this office) and the territory comprised within which is from its contiguity to Lake Huron, to be called the Huron Block or Tract, with the distinct understanding, that the north-eastern boundary line of the tract, as at present drawn includes not less than 50,000 acres of swamp, or lakes, or ponds, situated in such swamp, or land unsaleable and wholly valueless to ordinary settlers, lying together within such north-eastern boundary. In order to bring this understanding to a definitive result, it is agreed that His Majesty's Surveyor General for the Province of Upper Canada, shall be instructed to ascertain and to report the extent of swamp, including lakes or ponds therein situated, or land unsaleable and wholly valueless to ordinary settlers, lying together within such north-eastern boundary, and that if by such report, the quantity shall be found to be less than 50,000 acres, the company shall pay for the number of acres by which it shall fall short of 50,000, in the same manner as hereinafter provided, in regard to the excess, if any, of the whole tract over 1,100,000 acres.

"Should the Huron Tract, upon actual survey, be found to contain more than eleven hundred thousand acres, the company are to pay for the excess at the price fixed for the other lands in the same tract, should it be found to fall short of the above amount, a ratable deduction shall be allowed to the company. The additional 100,000 acres being granted in lieu of all claims or exceptions which might be advanced by the company, under the 12th article of the second agreement hereinbefore mentioned, it is admitted at the same time that the part of that clause which provides, that the lands so objected to, and 'which shall have been decided to be totally unfit for cultivation, shall be thenceforth considered as having lapsed to the crown and to belong exclusively to the crown,' shall cease to operate, the present agreement being, that the tract of 1,100,000 acres, includin g swamps, lakes, sand hills, and such other varieties of soil as it may contain, shall belong and be granted to the company on payment of the price formerly agreed on for the million of acres."

By the terms of their charter, in addition to the privilege of buy ing, holding, and selling land; the company were also empowered "to contract for, bargain, purchase, and export all such merchandizes, matters and things as may be necessary or convenient for the cultivation, clearing, or improvement of the lands which may be purchased by the said company:" and also "to import and receive, and

to sell and dispose of all goods and merchandise which may be consigned or remitted to them from their lands in payment or satisfaction of any rent or purchase-money arising from the occupation or sale of any such lands; and to receive and negotiate in England bills of exchange, promissory notes or other negotiable securities for money which may be remitted to them on account of any such rent or purchase money."

Every holder of five and less than ten shares in the capital stock of the company was to be entitled to *one* vote at the annual elections of Directors: every holder of ten and less than twenty shares to two votes, every holder of twenty and less than twenty-five shares to three votes, and every holder of twenty five shares upwards to four votes and no more.

No proprietor or proprietors are entitled to vote at any meeting of the company until six calender months after the transfer of the shares in respect of which such proprietor or proprietors acquire the right of voting.

"Immediately on reaching York" says Galt, "I commenced the duties of my mission, the objects of which were limited to inquiry, and for the accomplishment of these, eight months were allowed; but in consequence of finding between two and three hundred offers to purchase "lots" of land awaiting investigation, I solicited an extension of the time, as my duties were thus enlarged, and the operose task of establishing a system and routine for the future management of the company's affairs necessarily imposed. The laborious and responsible details of the latter tasks were not contemplated when I left England, but as they were agreeable to me, it was no hardship, rather a pleasure to undertake them, confident in the end that they would be adequately remunerated in a pecuniary respect. But I had soon cause to experience the evil of that determination of the Court of Directors, by which I was denied the assistance of any person with me from London in whom I could have confidence.

"While engaged with what may be called the planning of preliminary arrangements, this was not felt, but when official details required attention I suffered more than can be described. Not, however, to molest the reader with any unnecessary account of unestimated perplexities, I shall merely state that it was not, I apprehend, a very common case, for a company, with a million of capital, to trust such a multifarious business, fraught with anxieties, to an unrecommended individual.

"In a small, new town, accomodations were not easily found, but

I obtained, at last, a room about ten feet square for an office, for which I paid a dollar a week; and, as in a colony there is never any lack of persons in quest of employment, I soon found a clerk, whom I retained as long as possible. I was obliged in the mean time to stay at a tavern myself.

"The reader is probably acquainted with the manner of living in the American hotels, but without experience he can have no right notion of what in those days was the condition of the best tavern in York. It was a mean, two-story house, and being constructed of wood, every noise in it resounded from roof to foundation. The landlord, however, did all in his power to mitigate the afflictions with which such a domicile was quaking to one accustomed to quiet; but my habits were invidiously considered, and it did not require three eyes to perceive, that a natural disposition to sequestration was ascribed to pride, undervaluing those among whom it was my destiny to sojourn. Accustomed to a late dinner hour, "the feeding time" of the country did not suit me, and accordingly, instead of dining at the ordinary at two o'clock, I dined by myself in the evening.

"Having matured the plan for receiving consignments of produce, and transmitted to the directors in London the necessary outline, I resolved upon such an inspection of the company's Huron tract as was conceived to be necessary before the location could be finally determined. In consequence Dr. Dunlop, who was instructed to superintend this undertaking, assembled at Galt fit persons and surveyors to accompany him into the forest. And as forseen, when it was proposed to take the tract as a substitute for the clergy reserves, I went forward from York to Penetanguishine, to embark there in a navy vessel which had orders to proceed with me, to explore that part of the coast of Lake Huron, between Cabot's Head on the north, and the river Aux Sables on the south, in order to discover if possible a harbour. I took the route by Yonge Street, and halted for the night at a town not far from where on the right Newmarket is situated.

"Next morning we went forward to a place on the Holland River, called Holland Landing, an open space which the Indians and fur traders were in the habit of frequenting. It presented to me something of a Scottish aspect in the style of the cottages, but instead of mountains the environs were covered with trees. We embarked at this place.

"After descending the river, we steered across Lake Simcoe, the boatmen during the time amused us in the stillness of the evening,

with those French airs, which Moore has rendered so popular by his 'Canadian Boat Song.' At a dark, if not a late hour, we reached a house frequented by the Indian traders, where we stayed the remainder of the night: our reception was very primitive; but the civility of the inmates did much to reconcile us to the best they could give. In point of accommodation, it reminded me of a night spent long ago in Greece, on the shores of the gulf of Eubæa; but the comparison, though not much, was in favour of the Grecian cottage.

"By dawn of day, we were informed that the boatmen were ready; and immediately embarked. A vapour lay on the tops of the trees, and circumscribed our view, showing enough, however, to remind us that we were in a far country.

"Our progress over the still lake, in a fresh and serene morning, was delightful. Not a breath ruffled the face of the waters; and all around us looked tranquility. * * * * We then turned to the coast of Innisfil, on which I had a grant of land, but as we had a long voyage and journey before us, we only touched there to speak to a settler, who had hailed us as we passed.

"We ascended Kempenfeldt Bay, or more properly Gulph, nearly to the head, where we met horses with our luggage, which had come through the forest by a tract recently opened.

"From the spot where we disembarked, I proceeded along a road which was opened by a party during the late war, under the command of Dr. Dunlop, whom I was to meet on Lake Huron; but the forest glade was nearly again impassable by the new vegetation, and we were obliged to travel it in single file.

"We reached Penetanguishine, the remotest and most inland dock-yard that owns obedience to the 'meteor flag of England,' where, by orders of the Admiralty, His Majesty's gun-boat, the *Bee*, was placed at my disposal. By-the-bye, the letter from the Admiralty was a curious specimen of the geographical knowledge which then prevailed there, inasmuch as it mentioned that the vessel was to go with me on Lake Huron, in *Lower* Canada.* * * * * *

"Next morning the waters of Lake Huron were unmolested by the wind; and we sailed towards Cabot's Head, deviating a little from our direct course, to view the islands of the Flower Pots—lofty rocks which rise from the lake shaped like such utensils, and bearing a gigantic bouquet of trees.

"We then bore away for Cabot's Head, with the sight of which I was agreeably disappointed, having learned something of its alleged

stormy features, and expected to see a lofty promontory; but the descriptions were much exaggerated, we saw only a woody stretch of land, not very lofty, lying calm in the sunshine of a still afternoon, and instead of dark clouds and lurid lightnings, beheld only beauty and calm.

Having doubled this "Good Hope" of the lakes, we then kept close along shore examining all the coast with care, but we could discover only the mouths of inconsiderable streams, and no indentation that to our inspection appeared suitable for a harbour.

"In the afternoon of the following day, we saw afar off by our telescope, a small clearing in the forest, and on the brow of a rising ground a cottage delightfully situated. The appearance of such a sight in such a place was unexpected, and we had some debate if it could be the location of Dr. Dunlop, who had guided the land exploring party already alluded to, nor were we left long in doubt, for on approaching the place, we met a canoe having on board a strange combination of Indians, velveteens and whiskers, and discovered within the roots of the red hair, the living features of the Doctor. About an hour after having crossed the river's bar of eight feet, we came to a beautiful anchorage of fourteen feet water, in an uncommonly pleasant small basin. The place had been selected by the Doctor, and is now the site of the flourishing town of Goderich.

"Here we landed, and cheerfully spent the night in the log cottage which the Doctor had raised, damped, however, a little in our hilarity, by learning that the horses having taking it into their heads to stray into the forest, were at that moment lost to the explorers."

Mr. Galt, after his appointment to the office of Superintendent, appears to have been subjected to the influence of a kind of "back-stairs" interest, and the Accountant of the company seems to have been sent out, and kept in Canada as a spy upon his movements; he complains very bitterly of this circumstance, and also of the want of support on the part of the Directors. He says:—

"Although my condition was none alleviated by the disastrous arrival of the accountant, I pursued my plans, for the benefit as I thought, of the Company, and for the advantage of the Province, namely, by opening roads to render remote lands accessible and of course more valuable and to give employment to poor emigrants. This was the drift of all I undertook, and in this consisted the pith and marrow of my out-of-door system.

"Every thing else was subordinate to these two objects, for the directors gave me no instructions as to taking produce in payments;

they did not even think the grant of land at Burlington Beach worth acknowledgement, or even of giving thanks for a building lot at a new harbour, which a personal friend of mine had reserved for the company. I make no other remark on this strange incivility, than by stating that to me it served to corroborate the rumour I had heard in my way to Montreal.

"Of one thing at this time I do not hesitate to say that I was proud, and with good reason too: I caused a road to be opened through the forest of the Huron Tract, nearly a hundred miles in length, by which an overland communication was established for the first time, between the two great lakes, Huron and Ontario. The scheme of this undertaking was, in my opinion, not ill contrived, and was carried into effect almost literally by Mr. Prior, though the manner in which the directors now saw every thing, so fretted me, that I could not suppose there was any good, but only waste in what he did.

"All the woodmen that could be assembled from the settlers were directed to be employed, an explorer of the line to go at their head, then two surveyors with compasses, after them a band of blazers, or men to mark the trees in the line, then went the woodmen with their hatchets to fell the trees, and the rear was brought up by waggons with provisions and other necessaries. In this order they proceeded, simultaneously cutting their way through the forest, till they reached their spot of destination on the lonely shores of Lake Huron, where they turned back to clear off the fallen timber from the opening behind.

"For this undertaking, which in its object and purpose was stupendous, I was only allowed three thousand pounds, a sum prodigiously inadequate, and it was in consequence imperfectly accomplished; but it set my wits to work, and I declared the men employed on it were only to be paid, part in money and part in land, at a certain price. Thus the undertaking was converted into a source of profit, for although the work cost nearly five thousand pounds, upwards of nineteen hundred were profit by the sale of the land.

"But though the magnitude of the 'Cæsarean operation' on the woods, was gratifying to the imagination, it yet occasioned some painful tugs to humanity. One morning upwards of forty of the men came in afflicted with the ague; they were of the colour of mummies, and by hardships frightfully emaciated. I had written to the Directors to let me hire a doctor for a year to the settlement, but no attention was paid to the solicitation; however, the case by a

little address was rendered not desperate; I ordered a surgeon to be engaged as a clerk, and made him a compensation for his skill.

"After the departure of the accountant for England I received from different quarters many tokens of assurance that the company would soon be broken up; in consequence my resolution to return home seemed the more necessary. But an event soon after took place, which drove me to my wit's end.

"The Directors of the Company, without apprising me, ordered the bank of York not to answer my drafts; what they meant by this disgraceful and embarrassing order they knew best themselves, but I received the intimation as another proof that the company was near its dissolution, and something like a reason to apprehend that the misfortune was to be represented as originating with me. I do not insinuate that it was so intended, but the Directors ought to have seen that it would have this effect.

"Mortifying as this measure undoubtedly was, it failed of its effect, for I was so exasperated, that I resolved, as I was not going home, to disregard any instructions coming from the Court, and to attend only to what I thought was for the good of the proprietary. I did not need to wait long for an opportunity to act on this decision.

"In the month of December, there was a payment of about eight thousand pounds, due to the colonial government, for which I was not provided with literally one penny, and I augured from the inconsistencies of the Court, that I would not be supplied. In this dilemma I sent Dr. Dunlop to Montreal, to see if he could obtain the money from the agents of the Company, or from the correspondents of such Directors as were connected with Canada. I anticipated no success in this alternative, and was not mistaken; none of them would advance a shilling.

"In this crisis, I reccollected that there were ten thousand pounds of government debentures, deposited in the bank by myself, which, by some oversight, the Directors seem to have forgotten. I accordingly waited on the Receiver General, told him how I was situated, and offered, if he would endorse my bills on the Company, for the payment to government, to give him security in the debentures. A transaction of this kind naturally surprised him, but with the friendliness I had ever experienced from him, he communicated, as I have reason to believe, my proposal and embarrassment to Sir John Colborne, the Lieutenant Governor. With that alacrity to prevent the blight which would fall on an institution beneficial to the Province, if the payment was not made, so characteristic of him,

Sir John assented to my proposal. The bill was accordingly drawn, the honour of the Company saved, and the public officers sheltered from the inconveniences that might have attended the sudden suspension of their salaries, the means of paying which were provided for in the payment.

"I saw, by the rumours reaching me from all quarters, that this step would not be indulgently considered by the Court of Directors, but I as plainly perceived that I had essentially served the Company, and was satisfied with my consciousness of having done right as a sufficient reward. I do not know if ever the Court of Directors condescended to mention the affair out of their own body. but what would have been the result had the Company failed in its payment, on which the Government depended?

"Thoroughly persuaded now that I was destined to be a victim, I determined not to be knocked on the head without a struggle, and in consequence, having gathered from the accountant, as well as from manifold reports, that my proceedings were viewed with no favourable eye, I sent to the Pulteney office at Geneva, to request a gentleman, who is now principal agent for the property, to come and inspect my operations; I was very earnest that he should do so, and the cause is sufficiently obvious. As soon as possible he obeyed my anxious request, and after a very minute scrutiny gave me the following report, which I transmitted to the Court of Directors.

"It pleased them, however, to pay no attention to the document, although it proceeded from one of the best qualified gentlemen in all the United States, and whose trust was, at least in those days, ten times the value of theirs."

It is not necessary to give the whole of this document, which was highly commendatory of the proceedings of the superintendent; it concludes by stating.

"Upon the whole I beg leave most respectfully to state to the company, my decided opinion that Mr. Galt's agency has been conducted with sound judgment, a proper regard to economy, and the interests of the company; that his proceedings have promoted their best interests: and I believe the company cannot more effectually promote their own views, than by delegating to him the most ample discretionary powers."

"The report of Mr. Fellows" continues Mr. Galt, "would I thought be conclusive as to the tendency of my transactions, and the accounts satisfactorily demonstrate that there was no extravagance in my undertakings—in a word, that the report and the accounts would

exonerate me from the sinister charge of prodigality, which had been fabricated against me."

"In coming to Guelph, Mr. Fellows passed through part of the Pulteney lands, and made a collection of installments, that amounted to about one hundred pounds. As the money was in notes of different denominations of dollars, the parcel was bulky, and he gave it to me for a bill on London, to account of a remittance he had to make. The bill was duly received by the receiver of the Pulteney monies, a banker, but on presenting it for acceptance at the Canada house, the directors allowed it to be protested; afterwards, thinking better of their rashness, they paid it for the honour of the drawer.

"Aware that my determination to return would probably terminate my superintendency, though not in dismissal, I did not choose that any one should be able to quote my intentions from me, and therefore prepared for the voyage as for a temporary excursion. At the same time, to myself, every transaction was conclusive, and with this secret feeling, I resolved to visit the new settlement at Goderich, by the road through the forest.

"When we arrived at Goderich, I took up my lodgings in the same log house where I had stayed with Dr. Dunlop when formerly there, in the course of the exploring expedition by the Bee.

"The landscape was now covered with snow, and Lake Huron with ice so far as the eye could reach; but the scene had undergone a greater change than even that produced by the procession of the seasons. A large portion of the spot, allotted for the town, was cleared of the trees, several houses were built, and the whole aspect of the place, owing to these social circumstances and the beautiful cheerfulness of the situation, was uncommonly inviting.

"My adieu to Lake Huron was a final farewell; for, from the moment I lost sight of its waters, I considered my connection with the company as closed.

"I left Guelph after breakfast, and proceeded to York on business, arising from irregularities of some of the clerks. Owing to the unaccountable manner in which I was left alone to organize so complicated a concern, I had seventeen clerks at different times, who, with the exception of three or four, were cashiered, or suspended, or changed.

"I crossed the lake, and hastened on with what speed I could to New York, where the Consul informed me that I was superseded by another gentleman; indeed he had the goodness to tell me some-

thing of this sort in a letter which I had received on the evening before I left Guelph; but which then, as I was on the point of starting for England, excited no particular emotion.

"On my arrival at Liverpool, I learned, not certainly with consternation, that the Company was to be broken up, and that its inability to go on had been announced. I could learn nothing more; but there was enough in this communication to make me resolve to discover, if possible, the grounds of a measure that I had so anticipated, and which was so curiously, by a circuitous route, coming to pass.

"On arriving in London, I went to the Canada House, as a matter of course; but, as it was not a court day, obtained no satisfaction. Mr. McGillivray, who acted in my absence, merely inquired if I had received the despatches with which my successor was charged; and after some short conversation he was obliged to leave me; not, however, till his manner had impressed my jealousy with something unsatisfactory. * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"I determined, however, to be present at an impending meeting of the proprietors; and if blame was imputed to me, to vindicate myself on the spot. That meeting was, however, skilfully conducted. The whole character and effect, and importance of my proceedings were kept out of view; but the general balance of my own accounts fairly enough stated. It would, perhaps, be doing wrong to ascribe this to any design. I was now, however, all eye, and could not but think that everything meritorious was kept out of view, especially as the balance, which was of all my accounts, including the expenses of the office, as well as of the settlements, was made conspicuous, leaving an impression that my expenditure had been lavish and inconsiderate. I do not say that the statement was meant to produce this effect; but I thought it was, and assert in defiance of contradiction, that it was calculated to produce it.

"In the Appendix the accounts are stated; and the excess of expenditure at Guelph, for which four thousand pounds were allowed, it will be seen, did not exceed that sum so much as seven hundred pounds, including forfeitures; although the progress of the settlement had been rapid, far beyond the most sanguine expectations; had I doubled the four thousand pounds, it would have been well laid out money. Nor was it supposed, when I went abroad, that the Company was to be sunk into a mere land-jobbing speculation.

"The general meeting was conclusive; and from private sources I learned that there was some negotiation going on between the

Company and the government, which had for its object to persuade the government to take back the lands. I had my suspicion that particular parties might step in and buy them, but this I resolved to prevent; not that I thought there was anything very wrong in the transaction, because if the proprietors receded from paying up their capital, what else could be done, and why should wiser men forbear to pick up the pearl cast away; at the same time I did think the proprietors impressed with a ruinous opinion of the concern by some sinister misrepresentation.

"Acting upon the principle of resistance to the machination, which I conceived to be visible, I exhorted particular friends not to sell their stock, and tried to repress the panic amongst them, but my advice was disregarded, and I could not but ascribe the inattention with which I was heard, as one of the effects of my dismissal.

"My efforts were not, however, restrained by the rebuff, I begged a friend to ascertain the effect, in the Colonial office, of Sir John Colborne's letter, and the answer being satisfactory, I next day solicited an audience of Sir George Murray, then Secretary of State, and represented to him my opinion of the company, what ensued was not important, but his manner left no doubt upon my mind, that the question of taking back the lands and charter depended on a contingency, that contingency, my awakened suspicion made me suppose, was a reference to Sir John Colborne, and I had no doubt he would recommend the acceptance of the proposal. I have since ascertained this was the very case pursued, and that to the consternation of those who had so strenuously achieved my ruin, he recommended the resumption of the lands. The effect of this answer, as communicated through Sir George Murray to the Court of Directors, rendered hopeless the machination which so many circumstances made me think probable; and the proprietors have to thank Sir John Colborne, that instead of gloating over their high priced stock, as they are now doing with chuckling, they are not seen going about the Exchange with their fingers in their mouths, and their eyes watering."

We have thus made such extracts from the "Life of Galt" as were likely to throw any light upon our inquiries, with the quarrel between the Superintendent and the Directors we have nothing to do, beyond the effect the narrative may have in elucidating the early history of the company and the settlement. From his own account, the former gentleman certainly appears to have been very ill-used, although any person at all conversant with the affairs of the Province

may see "with half an eye," that, had the system of settlement recommended and attempted to be put in operation by him, been followed up with the same spirit with which it was commenced, instead of the do-nothing-to-benefit-the-public-but-what-we-are-compelled system since adopted, both the affairs of the Company, and the Huron District, would have been in a very different position to that they at present occupy.

"The original agreement between the Canada Company and Her Majesty's Government was for the purchase of a portion of the Crown and Clergy Reserves in this Province—

The former consisting of ..... 1,384,413 acres
The latter ..... 829,430 do.

According to the report of the commissioners appointed for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government, those lands were valued at three shillings and sixpence per acre, at which rate the Clergy Reserves amounted to £145,150. 5s.

"In consequence of the difficulties however, which subsequently arose regarding the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, they were withdrawn by Her Majestys Government; and in lieu thereof, and for the same amount in the aggregate, a block of land in the London and Western Districts, to the extent of about one million of acres, was made over to the Canada Company, as will appear from the first clause of the second agreement between the Earl Bathurst and the Canada Company.

"This block formed part of an extensive tract of land purchased by the Government from the Six Nations Indians, was unsurveyed and indeed unexplored, was a considerable distance from all settlements, without the advantage of roads, or even of contiguity to them—advantages which the Clergy Reserves possessed in an eminent degree.

"In consequence of these circumstances the Canada Company were allowed one-third of the purchase money, or £48,380, to be expended in public works and improvements within the block."

One item of the agreement between the Canada Company and the Government stipulated that "The Company will, in each year, during the before-mentioned period of fifteen years, place one-half of the lands which during those years may have been occupied and purchased by them, in the possession of settlers, either as grantees or as lessees under them, in the proportion of one head of a family for every 200 acres of such lands.."

"In the event of failure in placing one settler on every 200 acres

contained in half the land taken up within the year by the company from the Government, they were to forfeit to his Majesty twenty five dollars for each such lot, to be expended by him in improving the land or water communications of one or more of the townships in which the company hold lands, or if they preferred it, the company might, *at their option*, expend within six calender months after 31st December in each year, thirty-five dollars, in opening, constructing or improving public roads or bridges in some one or more of the different townships in which the lands purchased by the company were situated, and such forfeitures or settlements effected, should exonerate the company from settlement duty on the remaining half of the lands taken up in each year; the latter alternative, or the forfeiture of thirty-five dollars, was accepted by the company.

The Huron Tract was explored in 1827. A sleigh track was cut into it in 1828, and three temporary houses or shanties were built for the accommodation of travellers along it. In 1829, "in the whole Huron Tract there were only three miserable log huts, and two unfinished frame houses, intended for the reception of emigrants, no roads, with the exception of a narrow track through the wood, through which the sun was not visible owing to the overhanging trees; and the population consisted of three families at that period."

In 1832 the town and township of Goderich contained a little over three hundred inhabitants, and a post ran once a fortnight between Goderich and Guelph.

As an evidence of the little that was known of the geography of this portion of the Province at the time we are noticing, we extract the following passage from a better of one of the agents in Canada to the Directors in England.

"There is one particular I would mention as being interesting to the stockholders, namely, our having ascertained that there is a stream of water that will be navigable the greater part of the year, and which runs through the township of Wilmot, in a winding course, and intersects the Grand River above Brantford, and which would, *by means of a canal of six or seven miles*, completely connect the settlement at Goderich with the latter place. As there have been some lots in Wilmot just sold, in consequence of this stream being discovered, it has induced us to raise the price of the land 1s 3d per acre, and I think, soon we may safely say 2s 6d."

This contemplated canal was evidently intended to connect Smith's Creek with the River Avon, which latter stream was doubtless mistaken for a branch of the Maitland, unfortunately however, for the

accomplishment of the undertaking, the Avon turned out to a tributary of the Thames. Not that there was the slightest chance of the Canada Company making the canal, had it been practicable, unless it could have been done out of the government allowance.

The whole quantity of land contracted for with the Government by the Canada Company was 2,484,413 acres, the average cost of which, including the Huron Tract, was 2s 10¼d per acre.

"As the Canada Company were desirous of having the land in the Huron Tract surveyed in a particular manner, which would occasionally be attended with a much greater expense, than doing it in the ordinary way, a proposition was made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Canada Company should be permitted to make the surveys themselves, under the instructions and approbation of the Surveyor General; and that they should receive for the same £6 per 1000 acres. This proposal was acceded to by a minute of Council, in the month of August, 1828; and under it the Canada Company have been paid by the Government (on date of 29th January, 1838), £4104 7s. 7d."

The following table shows the number of acres surveyed in each township of the Huron Tract, onthe 31st January, 1837:—

Townships.	Acres surveyed including roads.
Goderich	56666
Guelph	42338
North Easthope	44642
Ellice	17852
Logan	17852
McKillop	17852
Hullett	46680
South Easthope	25233
Downie	27560
Fullarton	15301
Hibbert	15301
Tucker Smith	42299
Usborne	10711
Biddulph	40756
Stanley	46186
Hay	20843
Stephen	14916
McGillivray	44540
Colborne	35460
Williams	77030
Bosanquet	66126
Total number of acres	726144

In 1834, from the representations of the Agents in Canada, the Directors sanctioned the building of a steamboat at Goderich, which was finished and commenced running the same year; and was considered a great convenience by the settlers. In consequence, however, of the action of the north-west wind, a bar had been formed at the mouth of the Maitland River, at its entrance into Lake Huron, which frequently was covered with less than four feet of water, and, consequently proved an obstruction to the navigation; and, in the following year, four schooners were swamped in attempting to cross the bar. The Canada Company applied to the Legislature for permission to levy tolls on vessels entering the harbour, with the view of obtaining interest on the outlay that would be required for its construction, care and management. The House of Assembly, however, threw out the bill; and as the bar at the mouth of the Maitland had increased, the steamboat was compelled to be laid up in the harbour the whole summer, to the great loss of the Company, and inconvenience of the settlers; and so serious a matter did it prove, that flour, which would otherwise have been only four and a half or five dollars a barrel, rose to eight and nine dollars.

The Commissioners, as they had failed in obtaining a charter from the Legislature, petitioned the Governor in Council for a lease of the entire harbour, so that at least wharfage might be levied on all goods shipped or landed in it, which was readily granted.

The Company had obtained the land to the water's edge; but the river being a navigable water, was not made over to them by the Crown.

On the 15th February, 1836, a petition was presented to the House of Assembly from William Parliament and thirty-two others, of the township of Brock, Home district, complaining that the Canada company do not contribute to the resources of the Province, nor bear any portion of the burthens, &c., &c., and praying for redress. On the 8th December, 1836 "Mr. McKay gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill, to compel the Canada company to pay such taxes, as individuals are by law compelled to pay upon all lands bargained for and set apart, for which no deeds are issued."

On the 18th January, 1838, "Pursuant to notice, Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Shade, moves that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of taxing the lands of the Canada company, and certain other wild lands in this Province.

"Which was carried, and the House was put into a committee of the whole accordingly:—

"The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The resolution was put as follows :—

"Resolved, That a tax not exceeding one penny in the pound be levied and collected on all lands held by the Canada company, and upon all other lands granted by the Crown which hath not been surveyed and returned under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province."

Which was carried by a majority of eighteen out of twenty.

On the 19th of January a bill was brought in to attain the object sought, which was read a first time, and was read a third time and passed on the 25th of the same month.

The commissioners in reply to a letter from Mr. Secretary Joseph requesting information on certain points, say.

"In addition to the various measures taken, and so successfully too for turning emigration from Europe to the Canadas, means were also taken by the Canada Company, for guarding as far as possible against the emigrant, on his arrival at Quebec, being diverted from his original place of destination through the interested representations of individuals to the United States, by the Canada Company granting him, in the event of his proceeding to Upper Canada, and taking up land from the Canada Company, a free passage from Quebec to the head of Lake Ontario for himself and family.

"Immigration to this country reached its highest point in the year 1832; since that period it has fluctuated much, but the exertions of the Canada Company for promoting it have been unremitting. Various courses may be assigned for this falling off, local, political, and accidental, but it is not our province now particularly to allude to them, as our only object is to show that the Canada Company are not the *mercenary land-jobbers* which their enemies have represented them to be; and that the present prosperous state of this country and the turn emigration has taken to it within the last seven or eight years, is the consequence in a great measure, of their exertions as well in this country as in England.

"It has been frequently asserted that they have annually withdrawn large sums of money from this country, whilst the very reverse is positively the fact, as the proprietors well know, and as the various calls upon them fully prove.

"Although the exertions of the company have been directed to the improvement of the country generally, still they were more particularly turned to the settlement of Guelph, one of their largest blocks of land and situated in the Gore District, and the Huron Tract."

In May, 1839, the Company's steamboat was lost on the Detroit River by a collision with an American steamboat. She was insured for the sum of £4000.

The Amount which the Canada Company had been allowed out of their payments for "Public Works and Improvements," on the 1st of February, 1838, was as follows:—

Description of Work.	Cost.			Date when cost of work having been submitted and approved, was ordered to be credited to the company.
	£	s.	d.	
Opening a sleigh road between the townships of Wilmot and Goderich 64 miles	1748	10	5	
Building four log bridges	220	0	0	Nov. 30, 1830.
Opening a road from the Goderich line to the township of London, 35 miles at £38. 10	1347	10	0	
Making 2872 rods of crossway at 12s	1723	4	0	
Erecting 4 bridges	145	1	0	Nov. 23, 1833.
Turnpiking the London road 8609 rods at 7s 6d	3228	7	6	
Extra work on crossways	39	14	0	May 5, 1836.
Opening the road from Wilmot through Goderich to Lake Huron, the full width, or 66 feet, being 64 miles, making the necessary crossways and log bridges	10289	1	10	
Turnpiking the road from Wilmot through Goderich to Lake Huron	7409	15	3	May 26, 1836.
Opening the Bayfield line of road through the 1st and 2nd concessions of Goderich, 13¾ miles	227	8	0	
Making 873½ rods of crossway	441	16	4	
Two bridges	8	17	0	April 13, 1837.
Opening 6 miles of road from Hicks's to the lake on the centre road through Goderich, at £11. 10	69	0	0	
Making 383 rods of crossway, at 10s	191	10	0	April 13, 1837.
Opening 5¾ miles of road through the township of Tuckersmith or mill road, at £30 10	175	7	6	
Laying and covering 101 perches, at 10s	50	10	0	
" " 120 " 12s 6d	75	0	0	
Extra work on approach to bridge near the mill	3	0	0	April 13, 1837.
Amount expended towards the erection of an Episcopal Church at Guelph	100	0	0	July 16, 1839.
Total	£27493	12	10	

"Various contracts are now in progress for works sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, in the Huron Tract, on which the amount already paid is, £2500; and on which, when completed, a further amount will have to be paid, of about £5000.

"The land patented in the Huron Tract to the Company, is only 770,584½ acres, leaving still to be surveyed, 329,415½ acres, which have yet to be opened by means of roads, bridges, and to settlement, for which, and other works, still required, even in the settled portion of the Huron, so soon as the present works are completed, and the amount passed the Governor in Council, only about £13,000 will remain."

During the year 1838, the following sums were expended under the agreement :—

Bridge over the River Bayfield on the road to the Tuckersmith Mills		£100	0	0
Do.	Avon at Stratford	80	0	0
do.	Black Creek, Ellice	64	15	0
do.	Whirl Creek, Logan	70	0	0
do.	Carron Brook, McKillop	75	0	0
do.	Runsthallers Creek, Ellice	15	0	0
do.	Bayfield on the London road between the townships of Tuckersmith and Stanley	223	3	10
Opening roads from Stratford to Elora 7¼ miles, and making the necessary crossways		621	10	0
London road to the new mills, and building a bridge thereon		24	7	6
		£1273	16	4

In the year ending the 1st January, 1840, the following sums were expended :—

Portion of road through the townships of Hullett and Colborne	£472	1	9
Bridge on Wilmot road, in the township of Logan and Fullarton	234	5	3
Opening and forming the road in the town plot of Goderich, as an approach to the new bridge over the river Maitland	405	0	0

On the 19th of December, 1844, "Mr. Dunlop, from the Special Committee to which was referred the petition of the District Council of the District of Huron, presented to the House the report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table, and is as followeth :—

"Your committee find, by the petition, that the Municipal Council of the District of Huron, have passed certain by-laws imposing rates within the said district, of the validity of which doubts have arisen, but as it appears that the said By-laws, though not perhaps, strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, did not purpose to raise a larger sum than the said Council are allowed by law to levy. Your Committee conceive that an Act should be passed to declare the said By-laws to be valid and in force; and beg to recommend the same for the consideration of your Honourable House."

It was therefore "Ordered, that Mr. Dunlop have leave to bring in a bill to provide for the recovery of the rates or taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-laws of the district Council of the District of Huron.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday, the ninth day of January next."

On the 9th of January, 1845, amongst the petitions presented to the House, was one "of *Frederick Widder*, one of the Commissioners on behalf of the Canada Company, praying that certain powers, petitioned for by the Municipal Council of the District of Huron, relating to the taxation of wild lands, may not be granted."

On the 15th of January the Bill was read a second time, and after an ineffectual attempt to shelve it, was ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House that day week.

On the 29th of January the Bill was read a third time and passed, and it was "ordered, that Mr. Dunlop do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence."

We will now give our readers some extracts from the reports of the Directors of the company to the Proprietors. These extracts will show the quantities of land sold—sold on twelve years credit, and let on ten years leases, with various other matters, which may possibly be as interesting to those who have to pay the money as to those who receive it.

Extracts from the Report of 1848.

"The Directors have now much pleasure in informing the proprietors, that the important object has been accomplished of bringing to a conclusion all the unsettled matters between the Government and the Company- The only sum for which the company are still responsible to Government is the balance due of the Huron Tract improvement fund, amounting to less than £2000, and which the company are authorized to expend in improvements in the Huron

Tract. Under the original agreement between Government and the company, it was stipulated that a specific sum should be paid by certain annual instalments as the purchase-money of the land bought by the company, which the company were to select from time to time from lands set apart in certain townships at that time surveyed, and the company were at liberty to reject, if they chose, any part of those lands equal in value (at the price originally agreed upon) to the amount of the last instalment of £11,052 currency, and to decline to pay that instalment when it became due. It was always supposed that some part of the land from which the company had the right of selection would be found barren and unprofitable, and the intention of this condition was to enable the company, if they thought fit, to reject such part altogether. As the payment of the annual instalments took place, the directors obtained patents from time to time for the lands which they wished to occupy, equal in value to the money paid; but as those payments drew to a close, it became necessary to ascertain what portion of the land originally set apart for the company and not yet paid for or occupied by them would prove to be of an undesirable character, and after a careful investigation it was found that 63,154 acres, at least, were not worth having, being, either from situation, soil, or other circumstances, not worth the stipulated price; and notice was given to the Government accordingly that this quantity of land would be rejected, thereby relieving the company from the payment of the instalment of £11,052 currency due in July, 1843.

"In the next Annual Report the Directors expect to be able to give a precise account of the lands remaining undisposed of, with some estimate of their value. It is obvious that the degree of success which may result from the company's operations depends upon the terms on which they may be able to sell those lands, and the period within which it may be accomplished; but the Directors see no reason to doubt that for this purpose it will be most for the company's interest to pursue the plan which they have adopted for some years past. They are convinced that in the sale of the very large territory belonging to the company it would be bad policy to attempt to obtain a price beyond the current value by withholding it from sale, but that it must be disposed of as fast as purchasers can be found without forcing the market, and that the terms of sale in regard to length of credit and all other conditions must be made suitable to the convenience and ability of the persons willing to purchase. These persons are for the most part men whose capital consists chiefly

of their labour, and who are not in general possessed of more than small sums of money."

From the Report of 1850.

"This Establishment having now attained the twenty-fifth year of its corporate existence, having completed all its contracts with the Crown for the purchase of land, and having made considerable progress towards the accomplishment of its ultimate objects, your Directors consider the present to be a fit opportunity for submitting some general remarks regarding the actual condition and future prospects of the concern.

"The Proprietors are aware that until the end of the year 1838 all necessary requirements of Capital were provided by calls upon the stock, until such calls had amounted to the sum of £32. 10 upon each £100 share. In 1839 however, the Proprietors deemed it expedient to discontinue the practice of creating further paid up capital by means of calls, and to prefer the mode of raising all necessary funds by the issue of Debenture bonds under the Corporate seal. Accordingly this plan has ever since been acted upon: and as the present amount of Debenture debt created during the eleven years ending in 1849 constitutes the only charge upon the Company's estate, it may be useful to show that the whole of that debt has been occasioned by expenditure purely appertaining to the land purchased, and to improvements thereon, as will appear by the following statement:—

Amount of instalments paid to the Crown for land between the 31st of December 1838, and the 31st of December 1849, being a period of eleven years	£70000
Amount expended in improvements on land during the same period	17726
Advances to settlers for the same purpose during the same period	3259
Interest on these sums from the time of their payment to the 31st. of December, 1849, taken at six per cent	47645
Making a total of	£138630

"It therefore appears that more than the whole of the existing debenture debt of £133,200 has been applied to the purchase of land under the original contracts, or to improvements effected for the purpose of its profitable re-sale, with interest on those advances.

"The actual collection of money in Canada, during the same period of eleven years, has amounted to the sum of £320,543 sterling, according to the following statement:—

Year 1839	£30853 14 3
1840	25169 17 3
1841	25190 0 9
1842	26404 1 9
1843	21201 9 10
1844	32058 4 11
1845	31059 8 1
1846	34451 0 10
1847	38183 11 8
1848	31139 17 3
1849	24832 3 3
	£320543 9 10

274,997 acres have been disposed of, on the terms first adopted by the Company, for a sum of £166167 0 0

87,266 acres have been disposed of on what have been called leases for twelve years, but in fact sales on twelve years instalments, for the sum of 86508 0 0

424,888 acres, by way of lease for ten years, for the sum of 292172 0 0

787,151 acres of land for £544847 0 0

and the annual accruing rent or interest on the lands so let on ten year leases is equal to about £14,625 per annum.

Such are the state and circumstances of the Company's affairs. The Directors have now to observe with reference to the financial arrangements of the Company, that the system of raising money by means of Debentures has been attended with economy, inasmuch as it has afforded occasional opportunities of varying the amount due, according to the wants of the Company, and the rate of interest according to the state of the money market. The loans have always been made for limited short periods, and the total amount is inconsiderable, compared with the extent and value of the property pledged as security for them. Meanwhile, the holders of such temporary bonds cannot fail to be well satisfied with their security, considering that it overrides all the Company's property in Canada, besides having a further callateral claim on the capital not yet called up, amounting at the rate of £67 10s. per share, to £601,762 10s.

AMOUNT *of Population, and quantity of land under cultivation in the Huron District for the years* 1834 *to* 1849, *both inclusive:—*

Year.	Population.	Acres cultivated.
1834	2594	3766
1835	2846	6278
1836	3927	11286
1837	----------	----------
1838	4804	14993
1839	----------	----------
1840	5921	24558
1841	----------	----------
1842	7293	34407
1843	9178	24844
1844	11506	30816
1845	13500	35701
1846	14983	44747
1847	16643	53341
1848	20450	64599
1849	26499	73595

STATEMENT *exhibiting the Quantities and Value of Land at present under Lease, and of the years in which such leases will respectively terminate:—*

Amount falling due in	1853 on 59309 acres	£29534	sterling.
do.	1854 " 55244 "	35379	"
do.	1855 " 63134 "	45291	"
do.	1856 " 27747 "	20028	"
do.	1857 " 83210 "	61687	"
do.	1858 " 55111 "	41386	"
do.	1859 " 81133 "	58867	"
Total	424888 acres	£292172	sterling.

The Directors conclude their Report of 1850, by saying—

"The foregoing statement will suffice to show the consecutive future results of the leasing system, above referred to. As the lands in question must have acquired great additional value through partial clearance and cultivation by the time the leases expire, it is not to be expected nor even desired, that the several occupiers should surrender to other the fruit of their industry; on the contrary, there is every reason to anticipate that the tenants will resort to every practicable expedient, rather than forego the benefit of largely increased value, which has resulted from their own exertions. Under these circumstances it is manifest that the results of the leasing sys-

tem, operating in conjunction with the realization of the money due to the Company for land sales, and of receipts from the further disposal of their lands, must at no distant time, enable the Company to provide for the extinction of its debenture debt; and thenceforth to apply the whole remaining assets of the Company, as they are realized, among the shareholders."

From the Report of 1851.

STATEMENT *of Lands sold by the Canada Company:*

Date.	Description of Land.	No. of Acres.	Price in Currency. £ s. d.	Average price per Acre. £ s. d.
1829	Crown Reserves	30258	...	0 9 7
"	Huron Tract	3130	15660 0 0	0 7 6
1830	Crown Reserves	46063	...	0 10 8
"	Huron Tract	4880	26340 0 0	0 7 6
1831	Crown Reserves	84182	46300 2 0	0 11 0
"	Huron Tract	14490	5499 18 0	0 7 6
1832	Crown Reserves	89779	...	0 11 4
"	Huron Tract	25025	60252 0 0	0 7 6
"	45 Town Lots in Guelph	...	623 0 0	...
"	22 Do. in Goderich	...	125 0 0	...
1833	Crown Reserves	53019	...	0 13 0
"	Huron Tract	30899	46393 0 0	0 7 8
"	23 Town Lots in Guelph	...	300 0 0	...
"	33 do. in Goderich	...	180 0 0	...
1834	Crown Reserves	41670	...	0 12 11½
"	Huron Tract	29261	39996 0 0	0 8 10½
"	11 Town Lots in Guelph	...	156 0 0	...
"	50 do. in Goderich	...	460 0 0	...
1835	Crown Reserves	35457	...	0 12 5
"	Huron Tract	23294	34672 0 0	0 10 5
"	10 Town Lots in Guelph	...	165 0 0	...
"	28 do. in Goderich	...	289 0 0	...
1836	Crown Reserves	40077	...	0 12 4
"	Huron Tract	50130	51427 0 0	0 10 8
"	3 Town Lots in Guelph	...	45 0 0	...
"	58 do. in Goderich	...	595 0 0	...
1837	Crown Reserves	31756	...	0 11 10
"	Huron Tract	8862	23640 0 0	0 10 11
"	10 Town Lots in Guelph	...	270 0 0	...
"	10 do. in Goderich	...	163 0 0	...
"	1 do. in Stratford	...	5 0 0	...
1838	Crown Reserves	8652	...	0 12 3
"	Huron Tract	7066	9615 0 0	0 12 3
"	7 Town Lots in Guelph	...	145 0 0	...
"	7 do. in Goderich	...	166 0 0	...
1839	Crown Reserves	23378	...	0 12 2
"	Huron Tract	11742	22125 0 0	0 13 5

Date.	Description of Land.	No. of Acres.	Price in Currency. £ s. d.	Average price per Acre.
1839	Town Lots in Huron Tract		126 0 0	
1840	Crown Reserves	25534		0 12 3
"	Huron Tract	18004	27550 0 0	0 13 3
"	Town Lots in Huron Tract		193 0 0	
"	do. in Guelph		69 0 0	
1841	Crown Reserves	25640		0 12 11
"	Huron Tract	8015	21527 0 0	0 12 6
"	10 Town Lots in Guelph		406 0 0	
"	45 do. in Huron Tract		467 0 0	
1842	Crown Reserves	37477		0 12 11
"	Huron Tract	28127		0 11 7
"	9 Town Lots in Guelph	308		
"	41 do. in Huron Tract	476		
1843	Crown Reserves	12838½		0 13 7
"	Huron Tract	8705	14027 0 0	12 1 0
"	7 Town Lots in Guelph		155 0 0	
"	3 do. in Stratford		30 0 0	
1844	Crown Reserves	15729½		0 14 9
"	Huron Tract	12941	19863 0 0	0 12 9
"	10 Town and Park lots in Guelph		277 0 0	
"	2 Town Lots in Goderich		80 0 0	
"	6 do. in Stratford		40 0 0	
"	4 do. in Mitchell		20 0 0	
1845	Crown Reserves	15334		0 14 7
"	Huron Tract	9282	17120 0 0	0 12 9
"	11 Town and Park lots in Guelph		278 0 0	
"	36 Town Lots in the Huron Tract		202 0 0	
1846	Crown Reserves	9347		0 14 11
"	Huron Tract	7736	12190 0 0	0 13 5
"	5 Town and Park lots in Guelph		136 0 0	
"	5 Town lots in Huron Tract		94 0 0	
1847	Crown Reserves	12276		0 18 2
"	Huron Tract	15426	21172 0 0	0 13 0
"	13 Lots in Guelph		347 0 0	
"	35 Town Lots in Huron Tract		305 0 0	
1848	Crown Reserves	3409		0 16 6
"	Huron Tract	9714	9299 0 0	0 13 4
"	9 Lots in Guelph		231 0 0	
"	29 Town Lots in Huron Tract		335 0 0	
1849	Crown Reserves	1920		0 13 9
"	Huron Tract	4221	4087 0 0	0 13 1
"	3 Lots in Guelph		65 0 0	
"	10 Town Lots in Huron Tract		132 0 0	
1850	Crown Reserves	2404		0 13 9
"	Huron Tract	10376	8477 0 0	0 13 2
"	13 Lots in Guelph		553 0 0	
"	6 Town Lots in Huron Tract		140 0 0	

QUANTITY *of Land leased by the Canada Company for twelve years.*

Year.	Description of Land.	No. of Acres.	Present Average Value.	Annual Rental.
1843	Crown Reserves	88805	£ 0 10 5	£2769 0 0
"	Huron Tract	63907½	0 0 0	----
"	136 lots in Guelph	----	0 0 0	251 0 0
1844	Crown Reserves	30794	0 10 3	990 0 0
"	Huron Tract	43721	0 11 1	1589 0 0
"	do.	10292	0 0 0	----
"	Lots in Guelph and Goderich	----	0 0 0	60 0 0
"	Lots in Stratford and Mitchell	----	0 0 0	15 0 0
1845	Crown Reserves	26285	0 13 4	843 0 0
"	Huron Tract	52617	0 15 4	1962 0 0
"	Lots in Guelph	----	0 0 0	156 0 0
"	Do. in Huron Tract	----	0 0 0	66 0 0
1846	Crown Reserves	16399	0 13 9	542 0 0
"	Huron Tract	15055	0 15 5	558 0 0
"	Town and Park Lots in Guelph	----	0 0 0	88 0 0
"	Do. in Huron Tract	----	0 0 0	2 0 0
1847	Crown Reserves	16987	0 15 1	623 0 0
"	Huron Tract	71151	0 16 11	2900 0 0
"	Town Lots in Huron Tract	----	0 0 0	174 0 0
1848	Crown Reserves	15126	0 16 0	584 0 0
"	Huron Tract	44211	0 16 4	1739 0 0
"	Town Lots in Huron Tract	----	0 0 0	40 0 0
1849	Crown Reserves	16542	0 17 4	693 0 0
"	Huron Tract	65241	0 15 7	2438 0 0
"	Town Lots in Huron Tract	----	0 0 0	27 0 0
1850	Crown Reserves	19135	0 18 3	842 0 0
"	Huron Tract	94371	0 16 2	3658 0 0
"	Town Lots	----	-------	35 0 0

RECEIPTS *in Canada in the Year* 1850.

Purchase Money of Land sold	£10260 c'y.
Bills Receivable	14718
Rent	13177
Interest	8984
Transfer Fees	225
Timber Cut	341
Advances repaid, &c.	1348
	£49053

Cost *of Management in the Year* 1850.

London.	Sterling.
Directors' Attendance Money, and Allowance to Chairman of Committee of Correspondence	£700
Salaries	980
Rent and Taxes	243
Miscellaneous	162
Postages and Petty Charges	95
Printing and Stationery	64
Income Tax	529
	£2773

Canada.	Currency.
Salaries (including extra service)	£3251
Travelling Expenses	270
Stationery and Printing	268
Miscellaneous	252
Law Charges	174
Office Rent	86
Advertising and Postages	63
Assessment and Road Tax	2125
	£6489

	Sterling.
Capital received from the Proprietors to 31st Dec. 1850, £32. 10s. per share, on 8915 shares of £100 each	£289737
Amount raised by the Company on Debentures	133200
Dividends due to Proprietors	797
Interest due on Debentures to the 31st December	2558
Amount deposited in London, by sundry persons with the Company for remittance to Canada	3701
Income Tax due	256
Rent, half-year to Christmas, unpaid	92
Bills of Exchange drawn on the Company for Money deposited in Canada, for remittance to Great Britain	982
Sundry Debts due by the Company in Canada	18959
Amount still to be expended of the Huron Tract Improvement Fund	1179
Surplus	527630
	£979091

	Currency.	Sterling.
PROPERTY IN LONDON.		
Cash at Messrs. Bosanquet & Co.		£3014 9 6
Cash at Messrs. Cocks & Co.		374 1 11
Petty Cash		40 8 6
		£3429 0 0
PROPERTY IN CANADA.		
Cash in the Bank of Upper Canada, under the control of the Commissioners	£11645	
Sundry debts due to the Company in Canada	13841	
Bills Receivable, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and secured by Mortgage on the lands, with the improvements thereon	107195	
Interest due thereon	54600	
Lands leased for twelve years at present value, with the arrears of rent thereon	68762	
Arrears of Rent on Land leased for ten years	25944	
Cost of Houses, &c., belonging to the Company	6392	
Expenditure on Goderich Harbour and Pier	16715	
	£305094	£274585 0 0
LAND LEASED.		
513,476 acres leased for ten years, at an annual rental of £19,881, and which the lessees are at liberty to purchase, on payment of the sum of	£400745	£360671 0 0
LAND UNDISPOSED OF.		
810,490 acres, estimated at	£378228	£340406 0 0
		£979091 0 0

"The Assets stated above, would be subject to the current rate of exchange, if realized and remitted to this country. The premium of exchange paid on remittances made this year, has been equal to a sum of £3000.

The Directors have much satisfaction in referring to the great increase which has taken place in all branches of the Company's operations during the year 1850, as shown by the accounts now read. The prosperous state of the Province and its growth in population, and wealth, has no doubt contributed materially to this result. It is however to the mode now adopted for disposing of the lands of the Company, by way of lease, that the Directors attribute in a very great degree, the present satisfactory position of the Company's affairs. A very interesting statement has lately been received from

the Commissioners, showing the working of that system as regards the *Crown Reserves* lands leased, which have been abandoned, and resumed by the Company; from which it appears that of 41,179 acres so resumed, representing a value when originally leased of £26,062, 34,526 acres have been since re-leased at a value representing £26,302, being an increase of £3675 upon those so disposed of, at the same time 6652 acres, the remainder thereof, have been sold for £4087, being an advance of £652, upon the price of those sold, showing an improved value obtained upon the whole of those lands of £4327. The total quantity of Crown Reserves lands taken up under Ten Year Leases, has been 230,600 acres, of this quantity 50,207 acres have been resumed by the Company, 41,179 acres of which have, as has been shown above, been re-disposed of at a greatly enhanced value. It further appears that the lessees of 5564 acres, and of 53 Town Lots have exercised their option of purchase at a time which upon average would be about six years before the termination of their respective contracts; and have converted their leases into Freeholds, for the sum of £5348, which has been paid down.

The object the Directors had in view in adopting the leasing system was to make the conditions for the disposal of land as beneficial to the settler as to the Company, being fully impressed with the belief that it was only on terms of mutual advantage that any such plan could be carried out successfully to any great extent. The Directors have no wish that the Company should derive advantage by a sacrifice on the part of their settlers of the fruits of their industry, in consequence of their inability to complete the purchase of the lands held by them on lease, on the contrary their hope is that every settler may be able to avail himself of the option allowed him, during the term of his lease; and so far as it is in the power of the Directors and their Commissioners, no pains are spared to promote this result, and to afford all reasonable facilities to their settlers; among others has been the establishment of the 'Settlers Savings Bank account,' whereby the settlers on the Company's lands, and they only, are at liberty to deposit any monies they have to spare, in the company's hands; and are allowed Interest at six per cent. per annum thereon; the object being to encourage their settlers to accumulate money for completing the purchase of the lands held by them on lease; and the settlers have largely availed themselves of the advantage thus offered; the deposits on the 31st December last, amounting to no less a sum than £10,489. Steps are also constantly taken in Canada to re-

mind the lessees of their position. The last notice to those whose leases expire in 1853 was issued in February last, and was in the following terms:—

"NOTICE TO CANADA COMPANY'S LESSEES.—The Canada Company take this opportunity to again call your serious attention to the condition of the lease issued to you, particularly to the covenant which requires after all others are fulfilled, that you should on or before the expiration of the term of ten years, pay the amount of purchase money mentioned in the lease, if you desire to exercise the right reserved to you, if you do not punctually do this, all your rights and interests in the property will become *absolutely terminated.* If you cannot yourself furnish the requisite purchase money, we would urge you to find some person who would advance the required money or purchase your improvements, so that you may receive the benefit of them; but you must take care that no transfer is attempted without the Company's consent and that it must be completed before the expiration of the term of lease."

The report having been read the Governor proceeded to say—

"The report just read will explain the transactions of the company in the year 1850, and will show that the expectations held out by the directors in their report in March last have been fully realised. The lands disposed of in 1849 consisted of 87,924 acres, whilst those disposed of in 1850, amount to 126,286 acres, showing an excess of nearly one half beyond those of 1849.

"The money collected under different heads in 1849 was £26,506. In the year 1850 the collection has been £49,053, being an increase of nearly £23,000 upon the years receipts; and the result of these extended operations has been, that after discharging all those loans which were required last year to meet the payment of the half yearly dividends, the directors have now in hand a sum of £9822 in cash and bills, being sufficient for the payment of the half yearly dividend which may be declared in July next, besides which there is a cash balance in Canada amounting to £10,699 currency, applicable to the general purposes of the company, either there or here. The operations and business of the company continued to proceed with great activity and success up to the latest period to which advice has been received, as will appear from the following statement:—

"The money collected between 1st January and the 6th of March, 1850 amounted to £11421 0 0

During the same period of the present year the collection has been 14049 0 0

The lands disposed of in 1850 between the 1st January and 6th of March were 18331 0 0
And for the same period of this year they were 16926 0 0
And during the months of January and February, 1850. 602 acres of land which had been leased for ten years were converted into freeholds, and paid for in money down, at 12s. per acre, whilst during the same two months of the present year 2312 acres of land leases were converted into freeholds, and paid for in ready money on the terms agreed upon of 14s. 3d. per acre, thus showing a continued and considerable progress under this head, which the directors believe to be the best test ot the succesful result of the leasing system."

The Governor then called the attention of the Proprietors to the statement made in the Report of March, 1850, as to the value of the unsold lands then held by the Company. "The Proprietors will perhaps recollect that these were calculated as worth 9s. 4d. an acre, one with another, it is therefore an important and satisfactory feature in their affairs to observe, that the price obtained for the 126,286 acres disposed of in 1850, has been upon average 16s. 2d. an acre, or 6s. 10d. per acre more than the value at which they were estimated at that time."

We enter the Huron District from the east, by the "Huron Road," so called, which leads from Wilmot to Goderich. From the borders of Wilmot to Stratford the road divides the townships of North and South Easthope. After leaving Wilmot you soon perceive a considerable difference in the appearance of the country, the clearings become smaller, and the buildings generally not so good; the road is very indifferent up to "Bell's Corners," (a small settlement about seven miles from Stratford,) from whence to Stratford, at the time we were last over it, in August, of the present year, it was execrable: the land generally is flat and low, numerous black-ash swamps border the road, and a large portion of the timber is elm, usually an indication of wet land; the soil is mostly clay, and the road, at the time we speak of, was full of mud-holes.

Within two miles of Stratford are several small lakes, one of these, of an oval shape, situated in South Easthope, on some land belonging to Mr. Daly of Stratford, is said to be from thirty to seventy feet deep; it covers about seven or eight acres, and is said to have no inlet, or visible source of supply; it generally maintains the same

level, and supplies another lake at a short distance. It is situated between two ridges, and is surrounded with evergreens.

The village of Stratford, now the County town of the County of Perth, is situated at the junction, and on the corners of the townships of North and South Easthope, Ellice and Downie. The River Avon, a tributary of the Thames, runs through the village. Stratford is pleasantly, and well situated, but has not made the progress it should have done, considering its natural advantages. It has increased considerably in *size* since we first visited it, seven years ago, but the buildings generally are of an inferior description, and appear to indicate a want either ot spirit or of means amongst the inhabitants: this however is not surprising, an inland place, surrounded by bad roads for a large portion of the year, is scarcely likely to partake largely of a cheerful character; the inhabitants, no matter how enterprising they may be by nature, must frequently, when subjected to the depressing influences of local drawbacks, find their animal spirits lowered to that peculiar level, known in some sections of the old country, by the significant and expressive term of "deadly lively."

The population of Stratford is said to be about nine hundred. There is a grist mill containing two run of stones, with a distillery and saw mill attached, and a larger grist mill is now in course of preparation; an oat and barley mill, a foundry, a steam saw mill, with carding and fulling mill attached, two tanneries, a brewery and post-office; two asheries, one of which is on a large scale, and six churches, Episcopal, Church of Scotland, Free Church, Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist and Roman Catholic.

The Upper Canada Bank, Canada Life Assurance Company, National Loan Fund Life Assurance Company, Provincial Mutual, and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies, and the Canada Company have agents here.

No minerals have yet been discovered in the neighbourhood, but some Cornish miners who sank a well in Stratford, for Mr. Daly, said that the strata after descending twenty-five feet, gave strong indications of tin or lead—Cornish miners however, are not always correct in their prognostications, as many mineral-seekers in the Province can testify to their cost.

A road leaves Stratford for the village of St. Marys in Blanshard, but at the time we were in the neighbourhood the communication between the two places was cut off; a freshet having occurred in consequence of heavy rain about a month before our visit, which carried away the bridges on the roads, and they had not yet been rebuilt.

North Easthope, South Easthope, Ellice, and Downie, are timbered principally with hardwood, beech, maple, elm, &c, with a little pine, basswood, hemlock, &c. North Easthope and Downie are watered by the Avon. In the south-west corner of the latter township, where the Avon unites with the Thames, the bed of the streams become rocky, and continues so for several miles. In 1844, North Easthope contained 1151 inhabitants, and in 1845,4172 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 2080, and 10,605 acres were under cultivation. 53,000 bushels of wheat, 39,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of peas, 19,000 bushels of potatoes, 12,000 bushels of turnips, 19,000lbs of maple sugar, 8,000 pounds of wool, and 8,000lbs of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

South Easthope in 1844, contained 820 inhabitants, and in 1845, 3069 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 1450, 5136 acres were under cultivation, and 23,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of barley, 19,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of peas, 13,000 bushels of potatoes, 7,000 bushels of turnips, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 3,000 pounds of wool, and nearly 3,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Ellice in 1844 contained 528 inhabitants, aud in 1845, 1511 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had incresed to 1319, 4036 acres were under cultivation, and 15,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of oats, 12,000 bushels of potatoes, 12,000 bushels of turnips, 23,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 2,600 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Downie in 1844 contained 1370 inhabitants, and in 1845, 2,777 acres were under cultivation, in 1850 the population had increased to 2395, 7.621 acres were under cultivation, and 27,000 bushels of wheat 24,000 bushels of oats, 5000 bushels of peas, 19,000 bushels of potatoes, 13,000 bushels. of turnips, 39,000 pounds of maple sugar, 4,900 pounds of wool, and 6,000lbs of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-west of Downie is the township of Blanshard, which resembles, in soil and timber the former township; a road is cut out through the township from the village of Mitchell. The north branch of the Thames runs through the west and south-west of the township; its bed is rocky, and cut stone, fit for window sills and pilasters, is advertised to be delivered in London at two shillings currency per foot. Near the south-east corner of the township, is the village of St. Mary's. It is situated at the entrance of a small creek into the

Thames, about twelve miles from Stratford. It contains two grist mills, having two run of stones each, a saw mill, tannery, three asheries, carding and fulling mill, and post office; the mail running twice a week to Stratford, and twice a week to Beachville. There are two churches in the village, Presbyterian, and Methodist,

In 1844 Blanshard contained 972 inhabitants, and in 1845, 619 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 2562, 6140 acres were under cultivation, and 24,000 bushels of wheat, 13,000 bushels of oats, 4000 bushels of peas, 17,000 bushels of potatoes, 41,000 bushels of turnips, 41,000 pounds of maple sugar, 4000 pounds of wool, and 4900 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north and north-west of Ellice, are the townships of Mornington, Elma, and Wallace. The former township was one of those known as the Queen's Bench." The timber is principally hardwood, with a little pine intermixed. It is well watered, but is said to be not quite so good as the adjoining townships of Wellesby, Peel, and Maryborough; that is, it does not contain so large a proportion of good land.

Elma and Wallace have been surveyed but a short time, and we have no returns from them. These three townships are said to contain groves of valuable pine timber.

Twelve miles from Stratford you reach the small village of Mitchell, pleasantly situated on the north branch of the Thames. It contains a grist mill with two run of stones, two saw mills, tannery and post office. Mitchell is partly in Logan, and partly in Fullarton.

The former township is but little settled, the timber is principally hardwood, elm, beech, maple, &c, and about four or five miles back from Mitchell there is a little pine. In 1844 the township contained 134 inhabitants, and in 1845, 49 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 603, 901 acres were nnder cultivation, and 3000 bushels of wheat, 2,700 bushels of oats, 4900 bushels of potatoes, 2900 bushels of turnips, 7000 of maple sugar, and 2000 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

Logan is watered by the north branch of the Thames, which also flows from north to south through the adjoining township of Fullarton. This township much resembles Logan, but is better settled. In 1844 it contained 419 inhabitants, and in 1845, 393 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1400, 4128 acres were under cultivation, and 17,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of oats, 20000 bushels of peas, 13,000 bushels of pota-

toes, 18,000 bushels of turnips, 32,000 pounds of maple sugar, 2000 pounds of wool, and 2000 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

The township of Hibbert is but little settled; the soil and timber resemble those of the adjoining townships. In 1844 it only contained 95 inhabitants, and in 1845, 172 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population amounted to 852, 845 acres were under cultivation, and 4000 bushels of wheat, 2000 bushels of oats, 7000 bushels of potatoes, 5000 bushels of turnips and 12,000 pounds of maple sugar were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north of Hibbert is the township of McKillop; like the former it is but little settled. In 1844 it contained 321 inhabitants, and in 1845, 789 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 696, and 180 8 acres were under cultivation. 7000 bushels of wheat, 5900 bushels of oats, 2000 bushels of peas, 5500 bushels of potatoes, 9000 pounds of maple sugar, 1500 pounds of wool, and 2300 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of McKillop is the township of Hullet. This township is even worse settled than the preceding, although, being so much nearer Goderich, the capital of the district, we would naturally expect a different state of things. Hullet is watered by a tributary of the Maitland River: in 1844 it contained 195 inhabitants, and in 1845, 324 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population numbered 524. 923 acres were under cultivation, and 4000 bushels of wheat, 3000 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of peas, 3000 bushels of potatoes, and 6,700 pounds of maple sugar, were produced from the crop of 1849.

After leaving Stratford, with the exception of occasional short pieces, the road is not greatly improved till you reach Harpurhey, many of the bridges are very much out of repair, and some rather dangerously so. The road is crossed at intervals by gravelly ridges, which would render its improvement extremely easy.

Harpurhey, which is twelve miles from Mitchell, is at present but a nucleus for a village, containing a post-office, tavern, two stores and a Presbyterian Church. A short distance from Harpurhey is a settlement called Egmondville, containing about a hundred inhabitants, grist mill, saw mill, distillery, tannery, and a Presbyterian Church.

From Harpurhey to Clinton is eight miles. This is a new village, containing at present a post-office, two stores and tavern: it is situated at the junction of the Goderich and Wilmot, and the Goderich

and London roads. About two miles from thence a place is laid down on a map lately published as "Bridgwater," there is nothing there, however, but a tavern.

Shortly after leaving Harpurhey the land becomes rolling, and the country improves in appearance, the clearings however are not large, and the size and state of the buildings generally along the road give an appearance of any thing but affluence, the crops, at the time, we were over the ground, although stated by the inhabitants to be very good, appeared, compared with many other sections of the Province, to be rather light, with the exception of oats and thistles, the latter however, we are sorry to say, is a crop not confined to the Huron District.

From Clinton to Goderich is 12 miles.

Goderich, the county town of the county of Huron, and lately the district town of the Huron District, is finely situated on Lake Huron, and had it been properly fostered and encouraged by the Canada Company it might ere this, have become a place of considerable importance. The site was selected by the late Dr. Dunlop, in 1827, and the town was laid out soon afterwards.

The banks, which are about a hundred and thirty feet in height, approach pretty close to the lake, except about the entrance of the Maitland River, where they recede back for some little distance, allowing the river to spread itself into a wide basin, above which the stream divides into separate channels, enclosing several islands; these, being partially covered with trees, formerly added considerably to the picturesqueness of the scenery, but whether from natural causes, design or accident, the greater portion of the timber is now destroyed, and little besides dead and decaying stumps and skeletons of trees remain. The principal part of the town is built on the upper banks, or table land above the lake; a few houses have been erected near the edge of the cliffs, among which is the log house raised by Dr. Dunlop, which is still standing; but the principal buildings, and the most business portion of the town, are situated at some little distance back from the lake.

The original buildings were, as a matter of course, all of log, and the great number of these tenements still remaining, (retained seemingly, as if they were cherished for their *antiquity*) give a very backwoods, and certainly not a very elegant appearance to the place. A few good houses have been erected within the last few years, but far fewer than might have been expected. Piers were run out some years since at the mouth of the Maitland, in order to make a har-

bour, and sixteen thousand pounds was expended on the work; but so little care has been since taken to keep the piers in repair, that they at present seem in a very dilapidated state. The cribs at the end of the piers are nearly covered with water, and appear to be almost destroyed; indeed, judging from present appearances, there must be considerable danger of a vessel, attempting to enter the harbour on a dark night, running foul of the piers, particularly as there is no light at the entrance of the harbour. A light-house was erected by the Government, some five or six years ago, but being placed on the top of the cliff, the light shows above and beyond the harbour; so that although the light will guide a mariner at a distance on the lake to the mouth of the river, it gives him no light when there, to enable him to see the entrance.

On the whole, as the District town of a large District, the headquarters of the Canada Company, and the only shipping port for many miles of coast, the place has made but slow progress. It is evident that there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark." At the present time there appear to be slight symptoms of resuscitation. The Government has lately opened for sale some new lands to the north of the Huron Tract, and settlers are flocking in; as most of these go by Goderich, and as they find it convenient to make purchases in the place, on their way up, the Goderich merchants are beginning to reap the advantage of the emigration.

A few years after the commencement of the Huron settlement the Canada Company built a small steamboat: afterwards arrangements were made with the owner of an American boat running between Detroit and Port Sarnia, to extend his trips to Goderich once a week. Subsequently, the Gore was moved from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, and ran for the season from Windsor to Owen's Sound, calling at Goderich. The next season the Gore was taken off this route, and Goderich was for some time without any means of water communication with other places. During the present season a steamboat has been running from Detroit to Goderich once a fortnight, arriving at Goderich early on Sunday morning, and leaving about noon the same day.

Goderich at the present time contains one thousand and seventy inhabitants. The jail and court-house for the County, the Government and County offices for the County, and the chief office of the Canada Company are kept here; the senior commissioner of the company residing here. There are also a foundry, grist and saw mill, woollen factory, two tanneries, a grammar school &c. The mills

and woollen factory are situated on the Maitland, a short distance from the town. Two newspapers are published here, the "Loyalist" and "Signal," one tory the other radical; and the Upper Canada Bank, the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, and the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company have agents here. There are five churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Secession, Methodist, and Roman Catholic.

The exports from Goderich are but small, the following table will show the quantity of produce of various kinds, sent away during the last year:—

EXPORTS *from Goderich for the year* 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes (Pot)	171 barrels	£1275 0 0
Grass Seed	729 bushels	308 0 0
Pork	84 cwts	127 0 0
Butter	73¼ cwts	189 9 0
Lard	8 kegs	10 0 0
Flour	366 barrels	364 7 6
Wheat	14994 bushels	2552 17 1
Cherry Lumber	53000 feet	120 0 0
Oats	266 bushels	15 16 5
Bacon and Hams	4½ cwt.	10 0 0
Bark	374½ cords	172 0 0
Isinglass	5 lbs.	0 5 0
Fish	2 barrels	2 0 0
Peas	450 bushels	56 5 0
Total		£5203 0 0

The Maitland river, which forms the dividing boundary between the townships of Colborne and Goderich, is exceedingly tortuous in its course. It was formerly known as the "Red River" by the Indian traders, a name that was probably given from the colour of its waters, which, although perfectly transparent, are generally of a reddish brown. The Indian name for the river is "Menesetung." Near its mouth the stream is broad, and its bed is composed of gravel, after ascending it for a mile or two the channel becomes contracted,

and the banks approach nearer to the edge of the stream, which here begins to flow over a rocky bed. The stone is disposed in horizontal layers, and is a good building stone. The soil of the banks generally is of a gravelly nature, resting at various depths below the surface upon a stony foundation. The stone is quarried close to the water's edge, at a spot about two miles from Goderich.

The timber near the river consists of beech, maple, hemlock &c. A bridge crosses the Maitland about a mile above the town; the bridge itself is tolerable enough, but the situation, or the approach to it, was very badly contrived, as, after descending the steep bank, you have to get on the bridge by turning an acute angle, and should your horse chance to be unruly a *smash* would be inevitable. The Maitland is a rapid stream, and there are some good trout in it.

The township of Colborne, although so close to Goderich, is but thinly settled; in 1844 it contained 505 inhabitants, and in 1845, 1558 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population amounted to 847, 2824 acres were under cultivation, and 8000 bushels of wheat, 5,600 bushels of oats, 1700 bushels of peas, 12,000 bushels of potatoes, 2000 bushels of turnips, 10,000 pounds of maple sugar, 1800 pounds of wool, and 3800 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849. The land bordering the river and lake is gravelly and sandy, the rest of the township is of better quality; the timber a mixture of beech, maple, elm, cherry &c, with a little pine, hemlock and cedar.

To the north of Colborne are the townships of Ashfield, and Wawanosh, new townships, belonging to the crown. The former contains a large quantity of hemlock near the lake, and the settlers are beginning to make a considerable profit by exporting the bark. The east and south of the township are watered by the Ashfield river, and a town, called Port Albert was laid out at its mouth, at the first settlement of the township. The town plot contains six hundred acres, but it has not as yet made much progress in filling up. In 1844, Ashfield contained 266 inhabitants, and in 1845, 228 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 682, 1094 acres were under cultivation, and 2700 bushels of wheat, 1900 bushels of oats, 9000 bushels of potatoes, 1100 bushels of turnips, and 7000 pounds of maple sugar, were produced from the crop of 1849.

Wawanosh, the adjoining township, is watered by the Maitland river; it contains a larger proportion of good land than Ashfield. In 1844 it contained 133 inhabitants, and in 1845, 87 acres only were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 422, 460

acres were under cultivation, and 2700 bushels of wheat, 1300 bushels of oats, 4800 bushels of potatoes, and 3300 pounds of maple sugar, were produced from the crop of 1849.

The government price for land in these two townships is eight shillings currency per acre.

To the north of Ashfield is the township of Huron, and beyond that the township of Kincardine: the latter is said to be a very fine township, it has only lately been surveyed and opened for sale, a few settlers, however, appear to have "squatted" upon the land before they were able to purchase it. A new road has been laid out from the Owen's Sound road, across the townships of Bentinck, Brant, Greenock and Kincardine, ending at the mouth of Pine Brook, where a town has been laid out, under the name of Pentangore. It is said to be a beautiful spot. Settlers are flocking into the township, and one person is said to have this year (his second year on the ground) forty acres of land in wheat.

Huron at the census of 1850, contained 114, and Kincardine 262 inhabitants. The other townships of these Counties are only at present undergoing the processs of surveying.

From Goderich to Bayfield the land is rolling, and the road tolerably level, with the exception of a few water courses or gullies which cross it, but it is very uneven, being full of stumps, and old pieces of corduroy. The soil is partly sandy and partly clay; the timber consists of beech, maple &c, with a great deal of hemlock and some cedar. Although the road runs, for the greater part of the way, within a short distance of the lake, it is only here and there that you get a glimpse of the water. The clearings generally are small, and the houses principally of log, both houses and farm buildings being of rather a poor description. After leaving Goderich there is no good house on the road till you arrive within sight of the village of Bayfield.

Bayfield is finely situated on the bank of the Lake, having the Bayfield river for its northern boundary. The site much resembles that of Goderich, but the features of the scenery are rather smaller: the banks are not so high, and the Bayfield river is but a small stream. The scenery would be very picturesque, were not the harbour and bed of the river much encumbered with dead trees which completely spoil the beauty of the prospect. The great quantity of vegetable matter thus exposed to the action of the water, air, and sun, produce its natural concomitant, ague, with which the inhabitants are much troubled at certain seasons of the year. Apparently

a good harbour might be made at the mouth of the river, were means taken to remove the bar at its entrance.

Bayfield might in time, with proper care, become a place of considerable local importance; at present it is a miserable looking place, containing about a hundred and twenty inhabitants, a grist mill with two run of stones, saw mill, two tanneries, distillery, and post-office.

The township of Goderich consists generally of rolling land, somewhat broken about the borders of the Maitland and Bayfield rivers, which form its northern and southern boundaries. The soil varies from gravel or sand to clay, and the timber consists of beech, maple, hemlock, &c., &c., In 1844 Goderich township contained 1673 inhabitants, and in 1845, 5156 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 2494; 8634 acres were under cultivation, and 28,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of oats, 3,700 bushels of peas, 22,000 bushels of potatoes, 4,000 bushels of turnips, 32,000 pounds of maple sugar, 6,000 pounds of wool, and 10,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

The township of Stanley is bounded on the west by Lake Huron, and is separated from Tuckersmith by the London road. It is watered by the Bayfield river, and contains a fair portion of good land. In 1844 it contained 737 inhabitants, and in 1845, 1197 acres were under cultivation; in 1850, the population had increased to 1489, 4220 acres were under cultivation, and 19,000 bushels of wheat, 9,000 bushels of oats, 12,000 bushels of potatoes, 34,000 pounds of maple sugar, 3,800 pounds of wool, and 3,400 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Tuckersmith is watered by the Bayfield river, and contains the same proportion of fair land as the adjoining townships. In 1844 it contained 599 inhabitants, and in 1845, 2233 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1400, 4835 acres were under cultivation, and 18,000 bushels of wheat, 14,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of peas, 9,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,500 bushels of turnips, 20,000 lbs. of maple sugar, 3,800 pounds of wool, 3,200 pounds of cheese, and 5,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south of Stanley is the township of Hay, bounded on the west by Lake Huron, and separated from Tuckersmith and Usborne by the London road. This township is but little settled; in 1844 it contained 113 inhabitants, and in 1845, 397 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population amounted to 764, 1073 acres were un-

der cultivation and 4000 bushels of wheat, 2000 bushels of oats, 2500 bushels of potatoes, 2000 bushels of turnips, and 8000 pounds of maple sugar, were produced from the crop of 1849.

Stephen, situated to the south of Hay, is separated from Bosanquet on the west by the Riviere aux Sables, which river also runs from north to south through the east of the township. Stephen is more thinly settled than Hay; in 1844 it contained 213 inhabitants, and in 1845, 520 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had only increased to 498, 1495 acres were under cultivation, and 3800 bushels of wheat, 2900 bushels of oats, 3000 bushels of potatoes, 2800 bushels of turnips, and 3500 pounds of maple sugar were produced from the crop of 1849.

Through a freak of the late Dr. Dunlop, a plot of land situated at the north-western bend of the Sables river, was reserved for a town, which was designated by the high sounding title of "Port Franks," although the coast at the spot and for many miles beyond is composed of hills of shifting sand, accumulated no doubt by north-west storms on the lake, and where, therefore the idea of making a *port* must be perfectly absurd. Notwithstanding the managers of the company must have long since been aware of this fact, every new map issued by them contains "Port Franks" as large as ever. So that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood begin to talk of importing a cargo of magnifying glasses to enable them to see this wonderful town, which by some peculiar magic, has hitherto managed to evade their searches. When we were first at the spot, some six years ago, we found nothing there but a saw mill and its appurtenances, known as "Brewster's Mill," the owner of which told us that his nearest neighbour on one side was eight miles off, and on the other side twelve.

We were much amused by the description given by an unlucky wight, of his expedition in search of the "lost city." He was lately out from the old country, and having heard and read that the American climate improved as you proceed westwards, determined to go as far west as he could, to keep within the British dominions. He had obtained a map of Canada published by the Canada Company, for the Company's agents in England are extremely liberal in putting a supply of these, and the Company's prospectuses on board of all vessels conveying emigrants. He studied the map carefully—here was a chance! the very place he wanted. A town, nay more, a *port* on the south shore of the great lake, and, not at the *mouth*, but actually at a bend of a river, ten miles from the mouth. The river

itself most probably a good trout stream; good shooting and fishing, and land in the neighbourhood to be had for three or four dollars per acre, was ever mortal so fortunate! He saw that the "Port" was laid down in the map as nearly midway between Port Sarnia and Goderich, and taking it for granted that a steamboat must run between the two places, booked himself by the stage from London to the former place, with the intention of performing the rest of his journey by water. On reaching Port Sarnia he was much disappointed to find there was no steamboat plying from thence to Goderich, nor could he gain any satisfactory information respecting the town he wished to be conveyed to. Many people doubted the existence of such a place, but as he had read of Americans endeavouring to detain emigrants on their passage, he thought their might be a motive in it, particularly as the place was "on the map," and therefore resolved to judge for himself. Being young, strong, and active, he determined to foot it, and putting a biscuit in his pocket, started on his journey of discovery.

After a walk of nearly twenty miles, without passing a tavern where he could obtain any refreshment, he began to feel weary, the sun was sinking below the horizon, the mosquitoes were biting, and he began to despair of finding a friendly roof to shelter him. He had heard of people "camping out," but he was alone, and he had no particular fancy for trying the experiment. The fates, however, befriended him, and, on stating his perplexities, he found a hearty welcome at "number 49, Plympton," the residence of an eccentric, but hospitable naval officer.

The next morning, having with difficulty escaped from his kind entertainer, (who considered himself almost insulted if a guest left him under a week) and still but half convinced of the non-existence of the *el dorado* he was looking for, he resumed his journey. After walking a short distance he found his path consisted of nothing but an Indian track; for the first ten miles he passed through a fine tract of land, but after reaching the mouth of the Riviere aux Sables, the road ran through pine ridges and over plains of sand; the sand was loose and dry, and gave way under the feet, frequently causing him to sink nearly up to his knees. After a weary walk of about four hours, his senses were gladdened with the joyful sound of a mill in motion. He soon afterwards met a man, of whom he inquired, "how far he was from Port Franks,"—"Port what?" was the reply to his question,—"Port Franks,"—"Port Humbug," said the other, "theres no Port Franks here!"—"But there *must be*," said the tra-

veller, getting obstinate, and thrusting his hand in his pocket, "*there must be! its here, on the map!*" "Ah! true enough," said the other, grinning, "its there, as you say, *on the map*, but if you find it *anywhere else*, show it to me, and I'll eat it! Port, ships and houses!"

The adjoining township of Usborne, although thinly settled, has a larger population than Stephen. In 1844, it contained 283 inhabitants, and in 1845, 728 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 874, 2127 acres were under cultivation, and 4900 bushels of wheat, 4000 bushels of oats, 4000 bushels of potatoes, 5500 bushels of turnips, 8000 pounds of maple sugar, 2000 pounds of wool, and 1100 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south of Usborne is the township of Biddulph. In 1844, it contained 1009 inhabitants, and in 1845, 1740 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 1621, 1540 acres were under cultivation, and 6,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,700 bushels of turnips, 4,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 1,600 pounds of wool, were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the west of Biddulph is the township of McGillivray, which is bounded on the west by the Sables river; the upper portion of the same stream also runs from north to south, through the east of the township. McGillivray in 1844 contained 448 inhabitants, and in 1845, 808 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 1328, 3913 acres were under cultivation, and 13,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of oats, 3,600 bushels of peas, 9,800 bushels of potatoes, 13,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 3,000 pounds of wool were produced from the crop of 1849.

There is no village, or at least nothing deserving the name, on the London and Goderich road. An attempt has been lately made to start a village, (to which the title of Brucefield has been given,) at the spot where the Bayfield road crosses the London road, eighteen miles from Goderich. Much of the land along the road is flat, and probably no road of similar length in the Province has so much corduroy on it. The clearings generally are small, and the houses and farm buildings such as might be expected.

The Huron District receives an annual allowance of £250, towards the support of its agricultural societies; and in 1849 it received £422 from the government grant in aid of common schools, in addition to one hundred pounds for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Huron District in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Goderich	9	£ 59 2 2	£ 340 0 0
Colborne	1	16 9 4	53 10 0
McGillivray	2	10 18 3	63 0 0
Biddulph	3	25 19 4	101 0 0
Stanley	2	7 15 7	63 0 0
Tuckersmith	3	17 19 8	134 0 0
Ellice	1	13 14 10	25 0 0
Stephen	1	9 7 11	40 0 0
Usborne and Hay	1	5 19 2	35 0 0
South Easthope	1	19 3 11	60 0 0
North Easthope	4	36 9 6	213 0 0
Stratford	1	22 2 6	85 0 0
Blanshard	3	8 7 8	118 0 0
Downie	3	18 7 9	145 10 0
McKillop and Hibbert	3	16 5 4	126 0 0
Ashfield	1	10 12 2	40 0 0
Hullett	1	8 13 9	40 0 0
Wawanosh	1	----------	43 0 0
Total	41	£ 307 9 4	£ 1725 0 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:

Ashfield, 2; Biddulph, 3; Blanshard, 9; Colborne, 3; Downie, 7; Ellice, 2; North Easthope, 5; South Easthope, 4; Fullarton, 2; Goderich, 9; Hullett, 1; Logan, 1; McGillivray, 4; McKillop, 3; Stanley, 4; Stephen, 1; Tuckersmith, 3; Usborne, 1; Wawanosh, 1. Total, 65.

EXPENDITURE *on Lighthouses for the Year* 1849.

Name of Light.	Salaries.	Supplies.	Total.
Goderich	£65 0 0	£98 16 2	£163 16 2

REVENUE *from Lighthouse, or Tonnage Duties, for the Year ending 5th January*, 1850.

Goderich	£0 17 6

REVENUE *from Customs Duties for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Goderich	£302 18 8	£147 8 4	£155 10 4
For the year ending Jan. 5, 1850.	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	£408 3 3	£115 0 0	£293 3 3

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844, *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for the year* 1850.

Date.	Number of Acres cultivated.	Mills.		Cows.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.				
1842....	20355	7	17	2519	1709	1713	£ 91120
1844....	30816	8	21	3304	2465	2046	127290

1848.

Township.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
Ashfield	951	1	1	4	95	140	84	£ 3755 16 4
Biddulph	2773	----	----	80	135	269	128	12487 1 0
Blanshard	4198	2	1	54	355	580	278	17091 1 0
Colborne	2469	----	5	39	181	245	161	8064 4 0
Downie	6833	----	1	105	428	560	255	19950 15 0
Ellice	3671	1	3	77	236	313	173	10983 14 0
Fullarton	2435	1	3	34	286	277	131	10150 15 0
Goderich Town	----	----	----	74	----	105	5	10141 5 0
Goderich Township	8197	1	6	190	377	602	233	22088 1 0
Hullett	863	----	1	9	77	87	57	3165 8 0
Hibbert	449	----	----	11	54	86	59	2680 4 0
Hay	690	----	1	15	47	79	66	2671 4 0
Logan	665	----	1	8	87	87	33	3432 1 0
McKillop	1655	1	1	46	119	169	108	5322 16 0
McGillivray	2439	----	1	57	178	269	193	9662 4 0
North Easthope	9820	1	2	221	453	571	311	23481 9 0
South Easthope	5855	----	2	145	271	399	222	14556 14 0
Stanley	3500	1	2	73	286	376	170	12679 18 0
Stephen	1120	----	----	24	66	109	88	7301 16 0
Tuckersmith	3949	2	1	91	275	376	254	12413 3 0
Usborne	1474	1	1	41	101	168	100	4943 4 0
Wawanosh	589	----	----	4	83	73	47	2547 4 0
	64599	12	33	1402	4188	5940	3156	£ 215969 17 4

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills. Grist.	Mills. Saw.	Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat rais'd in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
Ashfield	682	876	218	1	2	£4153 14	2719	122	------	1955	330	33	9160	------
Biddulph	1621	1280	260	----	----	12816 5	6301	243	------	5361	1183	58	2290	------
Blanshard	2562	4860	1280	1	2	19001 9	24339	2390	------	13996	4177	626	17555	113
Colborne	847	2460	364	1	4	8035 12	8236	288	770	5693	1726	411	12067	30
Downie	2395	6125	1496	1	1	21175 19	27791	1666	------	24426	5114	113	19161	89
Ellice	1319	3003	1033	1	2	12608 1	15352	1124	40	16603	3453	109	12596	------
Fullarton	1400	3956	172	1	5	12103 2	17193	930	14	10273	2454	924	13885	------
Town of Goderich	1199	------	------	----	----	10095 5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Goderich Township	2494	6571	2063	1	6	22747 17	28363	667	778	17206	3727	1089	22964	72
Hullett	524	845	78	----	3	4397 12	4135	185	4	3229	1039	12	3016	------
Hibbert	852	839	6	----	----	3524 8	4301	26	------	2235	277	31	7160	------
Hay	764	783	290	----	----	3541 16	4190	142	------	2089	597	352	2545	59
Huron	114	42	------	----	----	----------	175	20	------	20	------	56	305	20
Kincardine	262	11	------	----	----	----------	30	------	------	20	------	------	180	------
Logan	603	783	118	1	1	4275 16	3400	37	------	2725	426	------	4977	------
McKillop	696	1495	313	1	1	5955 16	7407	216	------	5967	2116	15	5577	10
McGillivray	1328	3501	412	1	1	10935 16	13346	100	------	12555	3660	118	9820	------
North Easthope	2080	6964	3641	1	1	23976 11	53047	1483	344	39031	10510	55	19620	22
South Easthope	1450	4232	904	----	2	15821 2	23056	2339	121	19830	4885	63	13286	121
Stanley	1489	3988	232	1	1	13936 18	19654	268	81	9282	1918	980	12979	126
Stephen	498	1126	369	----	1	4354 19	3872	159	10	2998	1260	20	3220	------
Tuckersmith	1400	3845	990	2	2	14824 16	18373	389	------	14589	4442	44	9682	------
Usborne	874	1271	856	1	1	6548 12	4903	217	------	4032	1166	232	4027	10
Wawanosh	422	411	49	----	----	3064 8	2766	------	19	1300	196	10	4841	------
	26875	59267	15144	15	36	237895 14	292958	14011	2181	215415	45656	5351	210913	672

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel.	Lbs. Maple Sugar.	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ashfield	1162	192	------	7276	923	------	358	515	11	341	170
Biddulph	3709	288	------	4028	1666	15	27	494	66	632	346
Blanshard	41944	1108	------	41811	4197	180	4959	2495	101	1710	1495
Colborne	2396	587	2	10330	1803	2225	3896	938	59	642	324
Downie	13615	1187	175	39962	4938	392	6618	2409	180	1722	1361
Ellice	12274	582	------	23890	1989	200	2645	1351	138	781	877
Fullarton	18063	712	------	32060	2051	12	2044	1659	63	822	916
Goderich	4894	1405	100	32664	6857	310	10637	2462	389	2282	1669
Hullet	521	79	------	6783	825	30	566	502	40	335	250
Hibbert	5326	109	------	12105	357	------	505	592	18	178	253
Hay	2240	144	------	8116	740	230	800	499	51	245	191
Huron	------	------	------	450	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Kincardine	375	------	------	30	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Logan	2987	88	------	7470	384	------	2183	527	12	193	233
McKillop	888	301	------	9392	1538	290	2311	808	85	568	446
McGillivray	1064	617	------	13850	3223	------	------	997	131	1218	710
North Easthope	12861	1784	------	19705	8043	470	8268	2797	476	3045	1785
South Easthope	7450	859	20	11614	3702	150	2936	1554	254	1570	1077
Stanley	465	1019	------	34128	3831	------	3408	1708	169	1323	800
Stephen	2870	289	------	3575	960	------	412	599	48	439	318
Tuckersmith	2574	966	------	20892	3857	3257	5176	1915	219	1145	788
Usborne	5547	432	------	8217	2050	------	1124	965	79	636	458
Wawanosh	500	71	------	3373	366	------	------	394	5	160	157
Total	143725	12821	297	351721	54300	7761	58873	26180	2494	19987	14624

Table of Distances.

From Goderich to Clinton, 12 miles; Port Albert, 9 miles; Harpurhey, 20, Mitchell, 32; Stratford, 44; Bayfield, 12; Brewster's Mill, 30; Port Sarnia by water, 62; St. Mary's, 50; London, 59; Hamilton, 101.

Stratford to St. Mary's, 12 miles; Mitchell, 12; Harpurhey, 24; Clinton, 32; Goderich, 44.

We used until lately, to hear occasionally of "the great swamp to the north of the Huron Tract." What has become of it? Is there no such swamp? or was its locality mistaken? We perceive that the government surveyers have actually laid out a range of townships, to the north of, and abuting on the townships of the Huron Tract. Have any of these been laid out as *swamp townships*, for the cultivation of frogs and muskrats, or is the swamp no longer in existence? Has the opening up of the country below drained it, or has its moisture evaporated, and left that dry land, which was supposed to be wet and valueless. If so, the company has indeed made a good bargain out of the geographical ignorance of the British Government, having received a *bonus* of 100,000 acres, as compensation for the land swallowed up by this swamp. Indeed, if the "reports" are correct, and there is no doubt that they are, the company appears to have succeeded in "chiseling," to use a popular Canadian term, the government out of a pretty large sum, to which they were entitled. How the British Government could be so blind is most extraordinary. By the terms of the second agreement between the company and the Government, it was provided that—

"If any of the lands to be sold to the company shall be alleged by them to be altogether unfit for cultivation, either in arable or pasturage, arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the 31st article of the original contract, and such arbitrators shall decide both whether such lands, or any of them, are totally unfit for cultivation, and what is the amount of the compensation or equivalent to be allowed to the company in respect of any such lands; and the lands which shall have been thus decided to be totally unfit for cultivation, shall be thenceforth considered as having lapsed to the crown, and belong exclusively to the crown."

By a subsequent agreement, however, a different arrangement was made.

"On the 28th March, 1828, a meeting was held at the Colonial Office in Downing Street, "at which Mr. Secretary Huskisson, and Messrs. McGillivray, Hullett, and Easthope were present."

His Majesty's Government agreed to extend the million to eleven hundred thousand acres, as compensation for any quantity of bad land which might be included in the million of acres.

"Should the Huron Tract, upon actual survey, be found to contain more than eleven hundred thousand acres, the company are to pay for the excess at the price fixed for the other lands in the same tract, should it be found to fall short of the above amount, a ratable deduction shall be allowed to the company. The additional 100,000 acres being granted *in lieu of all claims or exceptions* which might be advanced by the company, under the 12th article of the second agreement hereinbefore mentioned, * * * * the present agreement being, that the tract of 1,100,000 acres, including *swamps, lakes, sand hills, and such other varieties of soil* as it may contain, shall belong and be granted to the company on payment of the price formerly agreed on for the million of acres."

In order to give additional force to these clauses, it is stipulated, that if the quantity of "swamp, including lakes or ponds, situated therein, or land unsaleable and wholly valueless to ordinary settlers, lying together, within such north-eastern boundary, shall be found to be less than 50,000 acres, the company *shall pay for the number of acres* by which it shall fall short of the 50,000 acres."

The matter is here as plain as black and white can make it, that the Canada Company, so far from being entitled to claim from the British Government compensation for any quantity of bad land discovered in their tract, were actually liable to pay for all land out of the 50,000 acres, which should turn out to be fit for cultivation. Notwithstanding this, the Directors of the company, in their report to the Proprietors, actually have the coolness to assert that—

"The company were at liberty to reject, if they chose, any part of those lands equal in value (at the price originally agreed upon) to the amount of the last instalment of £11,052 currency, and to decline to pay that instalment when it became due. It was always supposed that some part of the land from which the company had the right of selection would be found barren and unprofitable, and the intention of this condition was to enable the company, if they thought fit, to reject such part altogether. * * * * * And after a careful investigation it was found that 63,154 acres, at least, were not worth having, being, either from situation, soil, or other circumstances, not

worth the stipulated price; and notice was given to the Government accordingly that this quantity of land would be rejected, thereby relieving the company from the payment of the instalment of £11,052 currency due in July, 1843."

It is true that in the *second* agreement (not the last) it was stipulated that—

"The Company shall be allowed *sixteen years* to commence from 1st July, 1826, for the fulfilment of their contract with His Majesty's Government.

"In the year ending the 1st July, 1843, the Company shall either take up on the terms already stated all the lands then remaining to be taken up, or shall terminate the contract and abandon all claim to such lands as have not at that time been taken up by them."

But this condition was for the purpose of compelling the Company to fulfil their contract within a certain time, and gave them no privilege of rejecting any portion of the land as *bad:* this was altogether a second thought. The Government should examine into the matter, and, if it be possible, compel the Company to disgorge. They have no claim for anything beyond strict justice, there being too much truth in Galt's remark, that the scheme has been "abortive in all the promises, but the payment, by which the Government was induced to part with the land."

There are two or three questions connected with the Company, that deserve a little inquiry and serious consideration: what has the Company done for the Province in general, and the Huron Tract in particular? of what benefit have their operations been in turning emigration from other Colonies, or the United States, to Canada? is the present mode of settling the land, by means of leases, good or bad for the settlers, and for the Shareholders in the Company? We shall devote a little space to these subjects.

We are perfectly aware that in daring to meddle with the matter, we shall raise a storm from the agents of the Company about our devoted head, and that a certain paper in the interest of the Company, will invoke all the "imps of darkness" in its establishment to hurl the thunders of its wrath at us. We find in the last year's accounts of the Company, the sum of £268 for stationery and printing:—such a bill is not to be had for nothing:—"Whoever is not for me is against me," is the motto of the Company, and we shall be favored with a long tirade, calling us unfriendly to the Company, enemies, &c., &c. What! dare to meddle with a chartered Company! with a capital of a million sterling:—a Company that pays £268 in a sin-

gle year, for stationery and printing—rank heresy!—No matter, 'twill be at best but "a puddle in a storm," and all its denunciations mere—*pi.*

If the case were one of simple land speculating, we should consider it worth nothing more than a passing notice, but when the prospects and happiness of thousands of individuals are concerned, the matter bears a different aspect. There are times when silence is a sin, and this is one of them. The settlers in the tract are far from being satisfied with the prospect a-head, and it would appear that *some* at least of the proprietors are suspicious that all is not as it should be, as we have received from one of them a set of "reports," with a request that we would examine the subject and make such remarks on it as we considered necessary.

Galt says, "among the inducements held out to obtain the reserves at a moderate price, was the great advantages which would arise to the Province from having an opulent company interested in promoting its improvement." Let us now see what this great company with a capital of a million (nominally) sterling, has done for the Province. They obtained the land at 2s. 10¼d. per acre, and very soon raised the selling price to 10s. per acre, between which sum and 18s. the price has since ranged for land sold, and for land sold on twelve years instalments from 10s. to 18s. while for land let on ten years leases even higher prices are to be obtained. Not that we would complain of the *price* of the land, if the company expended part of the proceeds in improving the tract, and making it fit for settlers, by draining, making *good* roads, improving harbours, and other works calculated to draw an opulent class of settlers into the district. What has the company done by way of improvement *out of their own funds*? nearly all the little that has been done,—little considering the immense tract of country over which it is spread—has been from the government allowance for that purpose. With the exception of a few miles on the Huron road, east of Goderich, there is *no good road* in the tract, there is no road fit for a vehicle, between Goderich and Port Sarnia, Goderich harbour is out of repair, and what has been done at Bayfield? nothing. What temptation is there for a man who can pay a good price for good land to go to the Huron Tract? there is none. But what might there not have been had the company expended the surplus of their capital of one million sterling in improving the tract.

The Commissioners, in their reply to Mr. Secretary Joseph, say, "Our only object is to show that the Canada Company are not the

mercenary land-jobbers which their enemies (find fault with the conduct of a public company, and you are immediately held up as its enemy) have represented them to be. It has been frequently asserted that they have annually withdrawn large sums of money from the country, whilst the very reverse is positively the fact." In answer to this we have the statement in the report. that, "the actual collection of money in Canada, during the same period of eleven years, (from 1839 to 1849) has amounted to the sum of £320,543, sterling: " while the receipts in Canada, in the year 1850, amounted to £49,053, and the expenditure in Canada, for the same period was only £6489, leaving *to be exported* £42,564. So far from exerting themselves, and being anxious to benefit the District, it appears from the report, that at the beginning of the present year there was still to be expended, of the Huron Tract Improvement Fund, the sum of £1179. We have already adverted to the fact of the Huron District Council finding it necessary to apply to the Provincial Parliament to compel the Company to pay their taxes, and bear a fair share of the burdens on the land, and we find by the following article in the "Huron Signal" (a newspaper published at Goderich) of June 12th, 1851, that the company is still pursuing the same shabby conduct, although, from the fact of the company being still the great holders of land in the tract, they must necessarily derive the principal benefit from any expenditure on improvements, in advance on the present value of land. "The County Council met on Tuesday; but owing to some rascally law quibbles that have been raised against the By-Law on which the taxes of last year were levied, and as the legality of the said By-Law is now under the consideration of the Judges at Toronto, our Council cannot proceed properly with the question of taxation for the present year, till such time as the decision of the Judges is made known. We have hitherto refrained from noticing this By-Law affair, and the sham of its illegality, simply because we were anxious to see whether the great corporation of Irish Landlordism, the Canada Company, would, or would not, avail themselves of this sham illegality as an excuse for shirking the taxes of 1850. *The Company refuse to pay the taxes merely on the strength of this legal quibble!* They have assumed their position, and in so far as their *intention* is concerned the decision of the judges can have no effect."

Let us now see what progress the Tract has made under the company as compared with other places not more advantageously situated. We will take for instance, the adjoining London District,

the situation of which is nearly similar to that of the Huron Tract. At the time of opening the Tract, the population of what now constitutes the London District, was very small indeed. In 1817 the township of London only contained two families, in 1850, the population was 6034.

Westminster commenced settling in 1811, in 1850 it contained 4525 inhabitants.

Bayham commenced settling in 1813, in 1850 it contained 4030 inhabitants.

Malahide commenced settling in 1811, in 1850 it contained 3855 inhabitants.

Yarmouth commenced settling in 1803, in 1850 it contained 5748 inhabitants.

Southwold commenced settling in 1811, in 1850 it contained 4443 inhabitants.

The largest population contained in any one township in the Huron District in 1850, namely, that of Blanshard, was only 2562.

Goderich, situated on Lake Huron, the only *Port* for 1,100,000 acres of land, laid out in 1827, for many years the District town of the District, and the head quarters of a company with a capital of a million sterling, contained in 1850 no more than 1070 inhabitants; while London, an inland town, situated 26 miles from the lake, with no adventitious circumstances to build it up, or assist its progress, was laid out in 1826, and in 1850 it contained 5124 inhabitants.

In 1850 the exports from Goderich amounted to £5203, while, for the same year, from Port Stanley they were £50,924, and from Port Burwell, up to the 29th of August they were £13,133; at Port Sarnia, laid out in 1833, and in the midst of a newer country, the exports in 1850 amounted to £39,106. Certainly, in comparing these amounts, the Canada Company have no great cause to congratulate themselves on their "indefatigable exertions."

By a reference to the statistical tables of the London District, it will be seen that the ratable property in the District averages £15 to each inhabitant, while in the Huron District it only averages £9. This is not at all surprising, the leasing system has the effect of drawing into the tract a large amount of poor population, men who have no capital to enable them to go comfortably upon land, but who imagine that the possession of a lot of land, even although they have not paid, and have little chance of ever paying for it, is the *summum bonum*, the greatest of earthly blessings. If these people can get sufficient land cleared to enable them to exist, they are satis-

fied, they little think that the time will one day come, when they will be required to pay the purchase money of their land, or else to quit it, and leave what improvements they have made to swell the coffers of the Company. Few of them will work out, except at exorbitant wages, and the consequence is that it is impossible for a man of moderate capital to employ sufficient labour to work a farm. This, with the bad state of the roads, keeps the real farmer, with some capital, the very man who would benefit the District, out of it. Again, when these poor leaseholders are congregated together in large masses, they cannot assist one another. If a man takes a lot of land on lease, (with liberty to purchase within a certain time,) in an old, well settled part of the country, he has a fair chance of accomplishing his object, as he may obtain money by getting employment amongst his more wealthy neighbours; in a neighbourhood where nearly all are poor alike he has no such opportunity. But a majority of these poor men, many of them unsophisticated labourers, think of none of these things. They are dazzled at the generosity of the Company. Land at three or four dollars an acre, and ten years to pay it in! What! says Paddy, and with all the trees on it too!! We have no objection to see the leasing system applied to the Crown Reserves, scattered through the townships, but to draw together a large mass of poor people, by offering such a temptation, is a great piece of iniquity. We have one of these ten years' leases now in our hands—a wordy document, which probably not one out of twenty of the lessees could read, and not one out of a hundred understand. The tenant is bound, during the first three years, to clear a certain quantity of land annually; and should his rent at any time be forty days in arrear, he forfeits his lease. The managers of the Company, however, are only accumulating trouble for themselves: they cannot enforce the conditions of the lease; for they *dare not* eject tenants by the thousand.

We were informed that those persons taking land on leases, are charged, at the end of the ten years, twenty-five per cent. on the present price of the land. As they are required to pay the interest on the price annually, this is very unfair, and is one of the worst features of the system pursued by the Company. How is a settler to derive any benefit from his labour, if he succeeds in finding a person to take the land off his hands? Will any man, with the cash in his hand, pay for the improvements on the lot, and also pay the difference between the cash and credit price? Not unless he is very *green;* and it ought to be beneath the dignity of a great company to *set traps to catch flats.*

The manner in which the payments on these lots are made, may be inferred from the following extracts from the reports, where we find—

"Bills Receivable, bearing interest at six per cent., and secured by mortgage on the lands, with the improvements thereon £107195
Interest due thereon 54600

Or more than half the amount of the principal!

"Lands leased for 12 years, at present value, with the *arrears of rent* thereon..... 68762
"Arrears of rent on land leased for ten years..... 25944

Thus, in the short space that has intervened since the system of leasing for ten years first commenced, the arrears have accumulated to nearly £26,000.

We further learn that "513,476 acres are leased for ten years, at an annual rental of £19,881 and which the lessees are at liberty to purchase on payment of the sum of £400,745."

Do the Canada Company, or their agents, seriously imagine that the present lessees will ever pay this amount? or is such neither the intention nor the wish? One of the agents of the company, writing to the Directors in 1835, says, "I would not wish to mislead any person as to the probable amount of our annual receipts on sales, for they may vary much on comparing one year with another, all I wish to do, is to convince the court, that as a *permanent investment* there is no stock to be obtained more valuable than that of the Canada Company."

What is the meaning of this term, "permanent investment?" Were not the lands sold to the Company for the express purpose of *settlement?* Nay, were not the terms so stringent that the Company was bound to place *one settler on every* 200 *acres* of half the the land they took up in each year, *under a penalty;* and would the lands have been sold to the Company at 2s. 10¼d. per acre, or on any terms, as a "permanent investment?"

The Report of 1851, states that—

"A very interesting statement has lately been received from the Commissioners, showing the working of that system as regards the *Crown Reserves* lands leased, which have been abandoned, and resumed by the Company; from which it appears that of 41,179 acres so resumed, representing a value when originally leased of £26,062; 34,526 acres have been since re-leased at a value representing £26,302, being an increase of £3,675 upon those so disposed of, at the same time 6,652 acres, the remainder thereof, have been sold for

£4,087, being an advance of £652, upon the price of those sold, showing an improved value obtained upon the whole of those lands of £4,327. The total quantity of Crown Reserves lands taken up under Ten Year Leases, has been 230,600 acres; of this quantity 50,207 acres have been resumed by the Company, 41,179 acres of which have, as has been shown above, been re-disposed of at a greatly enhanced value."

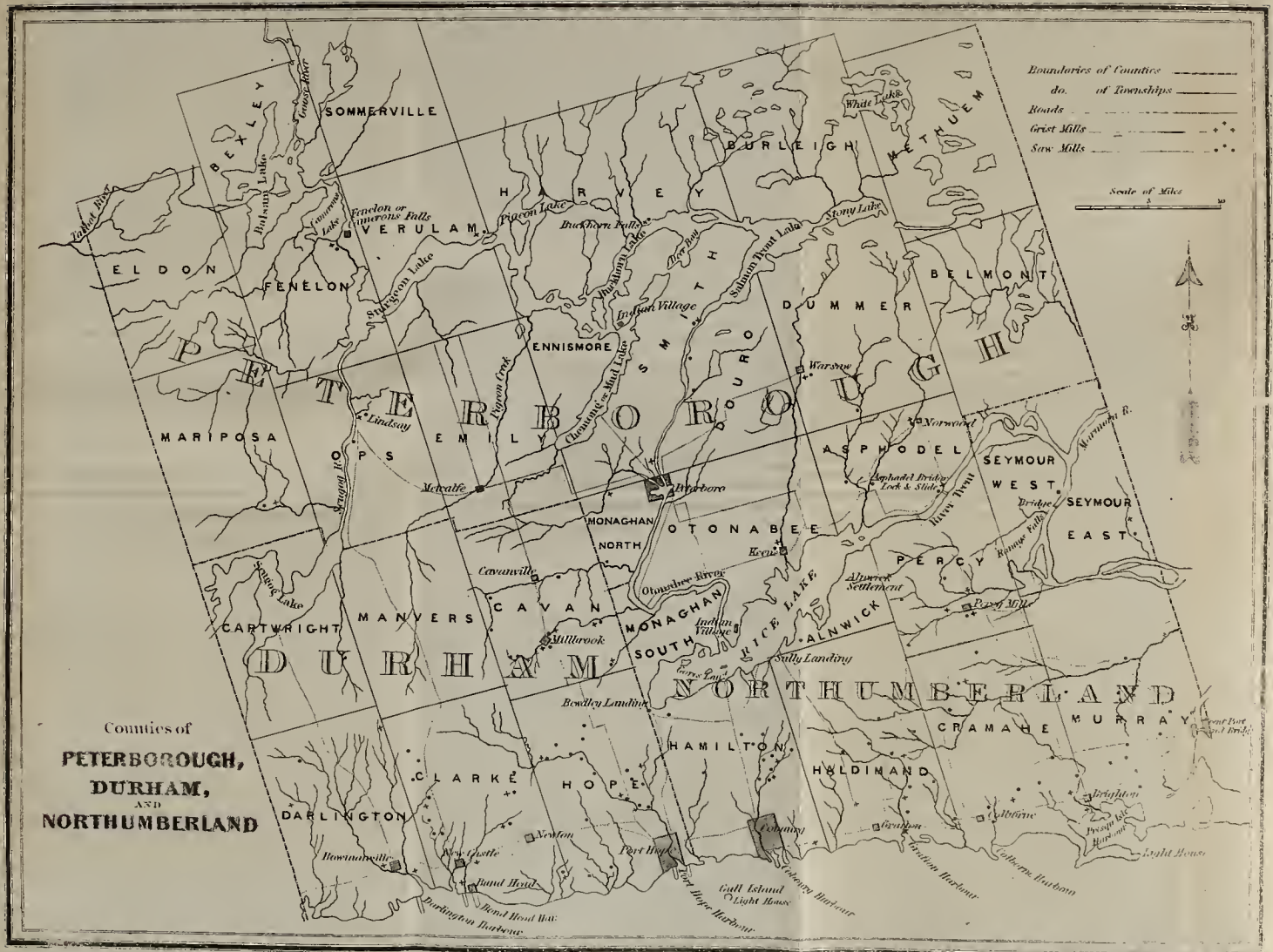
Is this a key to the whole policy of the leasing system, and to the meaning of the "permanent investment?" Is this the system intended to be pursued—to lease the lands, take possession of them again, and again lease them at a price increased by the addition of the value of any improvements made on them? We find that nearly one-fourth of the land taken up on leases from the Crown Reserves alone, has been "resumed by the Company," and "re-disposed of *at a greatly enhanced value.*"

They say—

"The Directors have no wish that the Company should derive advantage by a sacrifice on the part of their settlers, of the fruits of their industry, in consequence of their inability to complete the purchase of the lands held by them on lease; on the contrary, their hope is, that every settler may be able to avail himself of the option allowed him, during the term of his lease."

Of course, these tender-hearted gentlemen, who were so anxious for the welfare of their settlers, were not aware that "the greatly enhanced value" at which these lands were re-sold, was derived from the lost labour of their settlers. If they were not aware of that fact, they must be as ignorant of the Province, and every thing connected with it, as a Hottentot is of the fine arts. Were it not for the extraordinary manner in which the Court of Directors acted in Galt's time, we should be inclined to lay the principal blame on the agents of the Company in Canada, as the Directors themselves can know but little of the Province, except through the correspondence of their agents. There is one fact to which we cannot be blind—that it is not to the interest of the Company's agents that the lands should be settled up too fast!—just fast enough to keep the proprietors in good humour, but no faster; and this is, after all, but human nature, good, fat commissionerships are not vacant every day, and when the land is sold and settled for, "Othello's occupation's gone!"

Any man of common energy, might, by using proper means, sell the whole of the lands in ten years, at a good price, and leave a


Boundaries of Counties
do. of Townships
Roads
Grist Mills
Saw Mills
Scale of Miles
BEXLEY
SOMMERVILLE
HARVEY
BURLEIGH
WETHUEM
VERULAM
ELDON
FENELON
SMITH
DUMMER
BELMONT
PETERBOROUGH
ENNISMORE
Warsaw
Norwood
MARIPOSA
OPS
EMILY
ASPHODEL
SEYMOUR WEST
SEYMOUR EAST
Peterboro
Lindsay
Mcalfe
MONAGHAN NORTH
OTONABEE
PERCY
Cavanville
Otonabee River
Keene
Asphodel Bridge Lock & Sluice
Bridge
CARTWRIGHT
MANVERS
CAVAN
MONAGHAN SOUTH
ALNWICK
RICE LAKE
Millbrook
Sally Landing
DURHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND
Bewdley Landing
CRAMAHE
MURRAY
HAMILTON
HOLDIMAND
CLARKE
HOPE
DARLINGTON
Newton
Port Hope
Cobourg
Brighton
Grafton
Colborne
Light House
Gull Island Light House
Cobourg Harbour
Port Hope Harbour
Darlington Harbour
Bond Head Bay
Bond Head
Hawkinsville
New Castle
Counties of
PETERBOROUGH,
DURHAM,
AND
NORTHUMBERLAND

magnificent profit to the shareholders. As yet, the "indefatigable exertions" of the company have been all on paper. Let them adopt a wise and liberal policy towards their settlers; let them make extensive improvements in the tract; let them throw facilities in the way of settlers, by placing an intelligent agent in *each township;* and let them pay their agents by a *commission on the land sold*, and not by salaries. The lands will then be quickly sold, and settled by good and responsible purchasers; and both the Company and the Province will benefit by the change.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

These Counties, lately forming the Newcastle District, comprise the following townships: Northumberland contains Cramahe, Haldimand, Alnwick, Hamilton, South Monaghan, Murray, Percy and Seymour, and the town of Cobourg; Durham contains Cartwright, Cavan, Clarke, Darlington, Hope, Manvers, and the town of Port Hope.

These Counties are bounded partly by Rice Lake, and partly by the townships of the County of Peterborough: they are well watered by numerous small streams that take their rise in the elevated ridge which traverses the centre of the District, running in an easterly and westerly direction, from which ridge the streams fall, some to the southward into Lake Ontario, and others to the north and east, into the central lakes and the River Trent. Some of these, like that making its exit at Port Hope, are excellent mill streams.

Some of these townships commenced settling as early as the year 1797, and some of them, particularly those in the front of the County of Durham, have made considerable progress within the last few years.

In visiting the District from the west, we enter the County of Durham in the township of Darlington, the best settled township in the County. From Oshawa to Bowmanville, (frequently called "Darlington" after the name of the township,) nine miles in distance, the land is rolling, with the occurrence of a few short hills, the soil is a sandy loam, and the timber almost altogether hardwood. Fine farms extend on either side of the road. The township commenced settling about the year 1798, and in 1829 it only contained three hundred and fifty inhabitants. Its progress in improvement and wealth has since been more rapid, its population has doubled since 1842, and in 1850 amounted to 7289. Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-five acres were under cultivation, there were seven grist and fourteen saw mills in the Township, and 169,000 bushels of wheat, 73,000 bushels of oats, 17,000 bushels of peas, 93,000 bushels of potatoes, 163,000 bushels of turnips, 61,000 pounds of maple sugar, 25,000 pounds of wool, 10,000 pounds of cheese, and 21,000 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

The inhabitants are principally English, Irish, and Scotch, and their descendants.

Bowmanville, or Darlington, was first laid out as a village about the year 1832: it then contained a grist mill, saw mill, store, and school-house. It now contains about 1750 inhabitants, four grist mills, containing eleven run of stones, an oatmeal mill, saw-mill, cloth factory, three tanneries, two potteries, and a distillery. A newspaper, the "Bowmanville Messenger," is published weekly, and the Upper Canada and Montreal Banks have agencies here.

Bowmanville contains eight churches, Episcopal, two Presbyterian, three Methodist, Congregational, and Disciples, a town-hall and grammar school; and has at present reason to rejoice in its newly acquired celebrity: a barrel of flour from the mill of Messrs. Simpson, & Co., having obtained a prize at the Great Exhibition, a circumstance of no slight importance to the manufacturers, as it will enable them, if the character of the brand is kept up, always to command the highest price in the British market. The village is pleasantly situated, about two miles and a-half from the lake, and has an excellent mill stream flowing through it.

Darlington Harbour, or as it is now called, "Port Darlington," is said to have the longest pier on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The following were the exports from the Port, during the season of 1850:

29,113	barrels Flour, *a* 20s.	£29,113
27,880	bushels Wheat *a* 4s.	5,576
910	barrels Oatmeal, *a* 17s. 6d.	795
700,000	feet of Lumber	1,225
5,830	bushels of Potatoes	291
188	barrels of Whiskey	470
100	tons Bran	150
185	kegs Butter	231
1,000	cords of Wood	312
80	barrels Pork	160
23	" Ashes	115
300	bushels Barley	37
		£38,475

From Bowmanville a road is made, running in a north-westerly direction, through the Townships of Darlington and Cartwright, to the Scugog Lake. On this road, about five miles from Bowmanville, is a village called Millville, originally known as Elliot's Mills. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, post office, church, (Bible Christian) &c.

About two miles north from Millville, on the same road, is a small village called Enniskillen, containing about a hundred inhabitants.

The Township of Cartwright, although comparatively thinly settled, has made considerable progress within the last few years. In 1842 it only contained 445 inhabitants, and in 1845, 1713 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1558, 4576 acres were under cultivation, and 26,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of oats, 28,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 bushels of turnips, 20,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 4000 pounds of wool, were produced from the crop of 1849. A large portion of the west and north of the Township is occupied by the Scugog Lake; much of this was not originally covered with water, but is "drowned land," flooded by the elevation of the water consequent on the construction of the dam at Lindsay. A large portion of the Township consists of good land, the timber being a mixture of pine and hardwood.

From Bowmanville to Newcastle in Clarke, distant five miles, the country is well settled, and the road bordered with fine farms, which are well situated, the land extending on either side in fine broad slopes. The houses and farm buildings are generally good, and have

the appearance of comfortable competence. The soil is generally a rich loam, and the timber hardwood; several small streams cross the road on their course towards the lake.

Newcastle, which contains about five hundred inhabitants, is situated in the west end of the Township, about a mile and a-half from the lake. It contains a grist mill, with four run of stones, a planing machine, worked by a steam engine, a carding and fulling mill, three tanneries, an axe factory, a foundry and a nursery. There are also six churches, Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Congregational. The village is pleasantly situated.

The shipping port for this neighbourhood is Bond Head Harbour, now called Port Newcastle. An attempt was made some time since to establish a town here, but from some cause, without success. Stores were erected, a number of good houses built, also a large grist mill, containing four run of stones, an Episcopal church, &c. The mill is still kept at work, but the stores and most of the houses are unoccupied, and the church is going to decay. A small stream enters the lake here, by damming which, a short distance from its mouth, a fine sheet of water, resembling a small lake, has been formed to supply the mill.

At the harbour, piers have been run out into the lake, and sufficient depth of water thus obtained to allow of the entrance, between the piers, of steamers and other lake craft. There is no basin, however, within the piers of any useful width, the valley at the mouth of the stream being choked up with marsh. The steamboats call here on their trips up and down. From the absence of both the Harbour-master and Collector, we were unable to obtain any account of the exports from the port.

About five miles east from Newcastle, on the Kingston Road, and two miles and a-half from the lake, is a village called Newton, Newtonville, or Clarke. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, a tannery, post office, &c., and two churches, both Presbyterian.

About four miles north-west from Newcastle, on a road running from that village to Lindsay, in the Township of Ops, is a small village called Orono, containing about two hundred inhabitants, a grist mill, three saw mills, carding and fulling mill, two tanneries and two churches, Episcopal Methodist, and Bible Christian. A second grist mill is in course of erection.

The Township of Clarke is well settled, having rather more land under cultivation than even Darlington: there are many fine farms

in the Township, the land is generally rolling, and in places rather hilly; the soil is principally loam, the timber varying from hardwood to pine; the latter prevailing on the ridge, and the former on the low and level land. Clarke has made rapid progress: in 1842 it contained 2832 inhabitants, and in 1845, 19,000 acres of land were under cultivation; in 1850, the population had increased to 5469; 26,258 acres were under cultivation: there were five grist and fifteen saw mills in the Township, and 130,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of rye, 53,000 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of peas, 12,000 bushels of Indian corn, 90,000 bushels of potatoes, 70,000 bushels of turnips, 58,000 pounds of maple sugar, 22,000 pounds of wool, 15,000 pounds of cheese, and 21,000 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

The township of Manvers (to the N.N.W.) is moderately settled, the land is of pretty good quality, the timber generally a mixture of hardwood and pine. In 1842 it only contained a population of 697, and in 1845, 3800 acres were under cultivation; in 1850 the population had increased to 2030, 7366 acres were under cultivation, and 41,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of oats, 4000 bushels of peas, 44,000 bushels of potatoes, 5000 bushels of turnips, 26,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 5000 pounds of wool were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Newcastle to Newton, and from thence to Port Hope (12 miles) the land is rolling, and occasionally a little hilly; the soil is loam, varying in consistence but mostly sandy, the road being crossed occasionally by ridges of sand or gravel; the timber is almost altogether hardwood. As you approach the lake, towards Port Hope, the character of the timber changes, and most of it is pine, with a little hardwood intermixed. The country is well cleared and settled, and the houses and farm buildings ars generally good, and orchards are numerous. In some instances the land does not appear quite as clean as it might be, thistles seeming to have permission to grow and scatter their seeds *ad libitum*.

Port Hope, which is sixty-five miles from Toronto, is situated in a small valley, excavated apparently, at some past time, by the stream that here enters the lake) and the mouth of which forms the harbour. This stream was formerly known as Smith's Creek, so called after one of the first settlers, and the village was for some time called by the same name. The creek flows over a rocky bed, is very rapid, and although it is neither wide nor deep, yet it is an excellent mill stream, and must discharge a considerable quantity of water

into the lake. A fine harbour might be made at the mouth of this stream, well sheltered from the east, west, and north, but at present the basin is choked up with marsh. The channel through which the water now finds vent, is not more than about five or six feet in depth above the piers, while on the opposite or western side of the valley, the rock is about fourteen feet below the surface of the mud or marsh. No doubt the excavation would cost a considerable sum, but a good and safe harbour would thus be obtained. At present with a stiff breeze blowing from any point between S. W. and S. E. a very heavy sea rolls in between the piers.

The business portion of Port Hope is principally built in the valley, and is now extending along the sides and over the adjoining hills. The town has suffered considerably from fires, a large number of the old wooden buildings have been destroyed, and their place has been supplied by blocks of brick. New streets are being laid out in every direction, and high prices are asked for building lots. To the west and beyond the business part of the town, new streets have been surveyed, and from £32 10s. to £100 each, is asked for lots of a quarter of an acre.

To the east of the town is a block of land containing about 250 acres, which was formerly held on lease from the crown, by one of the first settlers; on the expiration of his lease, five pounds per acre was the price set upon the land, this he refused to pay, thinking it too much, and the lot afterwards became the property of the University; part of it is now being laid out in town lots, and will probably bring not less than a hundred pounds per acre.

The scenery about Port Hope is pretty and romantic, the land in the vicinity, particularly on the western side of the town, being composed of a succession of little hills or knolls, rising one above another to a considerable height; the tallest, called "Fort Orton," commands a fine view over both land and lake. The formation of the ground, however, makes the situation of many of the building lots more picturesque than convenient, the proportion of level ground being small. The soil of the site is sandy, on a limestone base.

Port Hope is incorporated, and contains about 2200 inhabitants. A new building, intended for town hall and market house is in course of erection. There are two grist mills containing ten run of stones, a saw mill, three foundries, three breweries. two distilleries, carding and fulling mill, last factory, two planing machines, three tanneries, an ashery and soap and candle factory. A newspaper, the "Port Hope Watchman" is published weekly; the Upper Canada, Com-

mercial and Montreal Banks, and the Colonial and National Loan Fund Life Assurance Companies, the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Provincial and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies have agents here. There are four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, the Roman Catholic church was destroyed by fire a short time since. The National Societies are established, there are Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges and a Temperance hall, also two fire companies, with two engines, and a hook and ladder company.

There are nursery grounds called the "Hamilton Gardens," about two miles east from Port Hope.

The following were the exports from Port Hope during the season of 1850. This statement however merely shows the amount of shipments to the United States, no account being taken of produce sent to Montreal or other British Ports:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Potash	132 barrels	£ 796 0 0
Plank and Boards	6027636 feet	9602 19 7
Shingles	356	92 7 6
Butter	1641½ cwt.	3599 0 0
Cheese	.....	240 0 0
Lard	19 barrels	47 0 0
Pork	547 cwt.	747 0 0
Cows	118 No.	590 0 0
Horses	28 "	406 5 0
Sheep	90 "	45 0 0
Hides	2925 "	1460 0 0
Wool	13216 lbs.	826 0 0
Beer, Cider, &c.	1530 gallons	67 10 0
Whiskey	8520 "	443 0 0
Wheat	59108 bushels	14157 16 2
Flour	39935 barrels	39935 0 0
Meal	194 "	153 6 0
Beans and Peas	1070 bushels	120 17 6
Oats	859 "	44 10 0
Bran	157¾ tons	242 8 9
Seeds	309 bushels	245 14 9
Potatoes	6735 "	353 12 6
Apples	189 barrels	47 5 0
Eggs	72 "	87 10 0
Rags	116 bales	150 0 0
Carried forward	.....	£74500 2 9

EXPORTS *from Port Hope—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward		£74500 9 9
Hay Rakes	51 doz.	12 15 0
Buggies	3 No.	45 0 0
Lasts	27 bags	150 0 0
Furs	3 bales.	100 0 0
Total		74807 17 9

The following vessels are owned at Port Hope:—Anne Jane Brown, 99 tons; Jane Anne Marsh, 171; London, 87; Acorn, 50; Leander, 174; John Wesley, 42; Cygnet, 87; Merchant, 39. Total tonnage: 749 tons.

From Port Hope a road is made to Peterboro, and another runs through nearly the centre of the township of Hope, and the centre of Cavan and Emily. The township of Hope is well settled, and contains some good farms: the soil is generally a sandy loam, and there is considerable pine mixed with the hardwood. In 1842 the township including Port Hope, only contained 4432 inhabitants, and in 1850 the township alone contained 4624. There were then three grist and nineteen saw mills, and 90,000 bushels of wheat, 56,000 bushels of oats, 17,000 bushels of peas, 74,000 bushels of potatoes, 33,000 bushels of turnips, 27,000 pounds of maple sugar, 18,000 pounds of wool, 12,000 pounds of cheese and 22,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

About seventeen miles north-west from Port Hope is the village of Millbrook, situated in the south of Cavan; it contains about three hundred inhabitants, two grist and two saw mills, a distillery, tannery, post office &c; and a Methodist church.

About four miles from Millbrook, on the same road, is a small village called Cavanville. It contains a post office, tannery and Episcopal church.

The township of Cavan is well settled, and contains many good farms, in 1850 it contained 4198 inhabitants, four grist and nine saw mills, 18,822 acres were under cultivation, and 96,000 bushels of wheat, 64,000 bushels of oats, 17,000 bushels of peas, 96,000 bushels of potatoes, 14,000 bushels of turnips, 33,000 pounds of maple sugar,

19,000 pounds of wool, and 21,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Port Hope to Rice Lake, which is about nine miles, the land is rolling. Before reaching Rice Lake you cross a long succession of ridges, the soil of which is sandy and the timber oak and pine, with a slight admixture of other species. With the exception of these ridges, the timber consists of hardwood, with a little pine thinly scattered in here and there. The soil is mostly a sandy loam, varying occasionally in consistence. The country is pretty well settled, although a large portion of the houses and farm buildings are small, As you approach the lake, hemlock makes its appearance amongst the timber, and its immediate border, which is rather swampy, is fringed with cedar &c. Rice Lake is a fine sheet of water, at this point about three miles across, but there are several large patches of marsh within sight. The land rises gradually up from the water's edge, and is disposed in undulating ridges. In travelling from Port Hope you continue gradually ascending till you reach the summit of the ridge, but from the character of the country a stranger is not aware that he has crossed it, and is again descending till he finds the streams running the contrary way. On the summit of the ridge the land is above 600 feet above the level of Lake Ontario,

At the lake landing, called "Bewdly Landing," is a large steam saw mill, with a few houses. The principal part of the lumber sawn here is sent down by the road to Port Hope. After leaving the lake you pass over a great deal of low land, at one place in particular you cross a tamarack and cedar swamp not less than half a mile in width: the country afterwards improves and the land becomes more rolling, the hills presenting a broader surface and being less broken; occasionally however there is considerable hemlock amongst the timber.

About fourteen miles from Port Hope is a small settlement called Bloomfield. About seven miles from Peterboro there are some very fine farms beautifully situated. Farms about this neighbourhood (twenty miles from Port Hope) we were informed let for two dollars per acre, and might be bought for about three pounds per acre. Some of them probably would rate higher. Large quantities of stock are raised in the settlement. As you approach Peterboro the land again ascends, and the timber becomes much mixed with pine. Ths road is gravelled from Port Hope to Rice Lake, but the gravel is either insufficient in qnantity, or it is bad in quality, as, after two or three days rain it becomes very much cut up: beyond this, the

road, when we were last over it, was in several places in a most disgraceful state, although the labour of a dozen men employed upon it for a single week would have put the whole of it in very passable order. A company has been lately formed for the purpose of constructing a gravel road for seven miles out of Peterboro, we may therefore anticipate that in the course of time the whole may be completed.

The houses and farm buildings on the road between the two places are generally small, although there are many exceptions.

The Township of Monaghan is divided into north and south, the former being in the County of Peterboro, and the latter in Northumberland. South Monaghan is bounded on the east and south by the Otonabee River and Rice Lake; it is a small Township containing a considerable portion of low land, and is not very thickly settled. It appears to have made but small progress within the last few years: 6233 acres of land being returned as under cultivation in 1845, and only 5432 acres in 1850. The township then contained but 942 inhabitants, and 29,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of oats, 5600 bushels of peas, 5600 bushels of potatoes, 9,000 pounds of maple sugar, 6,000 pounds of wool, and 8,900 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Port Hope to Cobourg, distant seven miles, the country is well settled; indeed, on the road between the two places may be seen some of the cleanest, neatest, and best kept farms in the Province. The neatness of the fences, and the sleek, well-cared-for appearance of the stock, on a few of them, having a very *English* appearance. About a mile and a-half before reaching Cobourg, you pass the jail and court house of the United Counties, a handsome stone building, erected on a slight elevation, and a considerable cluster of houses has sprung up around it.

Cobourg, the County Town of the United Counties, is spread over a large space; it is situated in a broad and level valley facing the lake, and the land rises very gently and gradually from the water's edge. The streets are broad and well laid out, and the footpaths planked to a considerable distance. At the time of our last visit, a company had been formed and a dredging machine was at work, cleaning out the interior of the basin, with the intention of forming a harbour of refuge. The chief buildings in the Town are Victoria College and the Cloth Factory of Messrs. McKechnie and Winans. The former institution is too well known to need any particular notice: the building is large and commodious, and capa-

ble of accomodating a large number of students. It is supported principally by tuition fees, but receives a parliamentary grant of five hundred pounds per annum. Forty-eight students attended during the last session. In addition to Victoria College there are the following educational establishments: The District Grammar School, Cobourg Church Grammar School and the Diocesan Theological Institute, besides private schools.

The cloth factory is the largest establishment of the kind in the Province, employing about 175 hands, and turning out on an average 800 yards of goods per day. The consumption of wool amounts to about 225,000 pounds per annum, 175,000 pounds of which is Canadian, and the remainder imported. Very excellent cloths are made at this establishment, and we were surprised to hear that no specimens were sent to the great exhibition in England, an omission of which the Province in general, and the inhabitants of Cobourg in particular, have some reason to complain. In addition to the factory there are three grist mills, having nine run of stones, two foundries, two tanneries, a plaster mill, two planing machines, a brewery, &c. &c. A Newspaper, the "Cobourg Star," is published weekly. The Montreal Bank, Colonial, Canada, and National Loan Fund Life Assurance and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies have agents here, and there is also a Savings Bank.

Cobourg contains seven churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Church, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Congregational, Bible Christian and Roman Catholic. Steamboats call daily during the season on their passages up and down the lake, and a stage leaves every day for Peterboro. In 1845 the population of Cobourg amounted to 3347, and at the present time to about 3700. Considerable rivalry has for a long time existed between the inhabitants, or rather the business people of Port Hope and Cobourg, each endeavouring to monopolize the trade of the back country, from a large portion of which, Cobourg is, unfortunately for itself, cut off by Rice Lake. A short time since a subscription was raised in Cobourg, for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the Otonabee River, a steam ferry boat being at the same time intended to ply on Rice Lake, so as to give the inhabitants of Otonabee and adjoining townships a passage to the front. From some cause or other the boat was found not to answer, and the immediate result of the enterprise has been to throw so much additional business into Port Hope. It is understood to be the intention of the company to place a new boat on the lake in the ensuing spring, but if the inhabitants of Cobourg

wish to monopolize the trade of the back townships, there is but one way of effecting the object, namely, by *bridging* Rice Lake. This undertaking would probably be more expensive than difficult.

In Lake Ontario, nearly midway between Port Hope and Cobourg, about two miles from the shore, is an island, or rather rock, called "Duck Island," on which a light house is maintained by the government. We were unable to obtain a complete account of the exports from the place, but the following statement will show the amount sent to the United States for the first three quarters of 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Sheepskins	----------	£ 284 9 2
Timothy and other Seeds	325 bushels	104 18 9
Wool	68768 lbs.	2479 8 0
Peas	454 bushels	50 8 0
Furs	----------	23 11 0
Rags	----------	107 13 4
Butter	65 lbs.	1 10 0
Hardware	----------	39 15 0
Flour	5716 barrels	5836 12 6
Potatoes	757 bushels	38 14 2
Lumber	1311 feet	2400 4 9
Cattle	41 No.	173 10 0
Horses	29 ------	610 0 0
Carriages	1 ------	7 10 0
Fresh Fish	112550 lbs.	1126 0 0
Ashes	28 barrels	140 0 0
Shingles	59 M ----	19 8 9
Pork	1 barrel	2 0 0
Wheat	310 bushels	69 15 0
Staves	1 M ----	3 0 0
Wooden Ware	----------	22 0 0
Miscellaneous	----------	95 0 0
Total		13645 8 5

The Township of Hamilton is well settled, and contains a large number of excellent farms. A considerable portion of the centre and north of the Township consists of oak plains. A road is constructed through the Township to Gore's Landing, at Rice Lake, and roads also branch off from the main road to Bewdly Landing, on the west, and Sully Landing, on the east. Hamilton, in 1850, contained 4502 inhabitants, five grist and sixteen saw mills; and 71,000

bushels of wheat, 5,700 bushels of barley, 46,000 bushels of oats, 20,000 bushels of peas, 12,000 bushels of Indian corn, 76,000 bushels of potatoes, 36,000 bushels of turnips, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 14,000 pounds of wool, 24,000 pounds of cheese and 21,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Cobourg to Grafton, (seven miles) in the Township of Haldimand, the land is rolling, the soil a sandy loam, and the road occasionally crossed and bounded by gravelly ridges: the timber, hardwood with pine intermixed.

The village of Grafton, which is two miles from the harbour, contains about 260 inhabitants, a tannery, post office, &c., and three churches, Episcopal, Free Church, and Wesleyan Methodist. The village appears to remain stationary, and but little business seems to be done in it. The harbour has from twelve to fourteen feet of water, and the Rochester boat calls twice a week. There is a steam grist mill at the harbour, but it is not at present in operation. The principal shipments consist of lumber, of which about a million feet were exported last year. About one mile east from Grafton, is a small settlement called Campbelltown, where is a distillery, &c.

The township of Haldimand in soil and timber resembles that of Hamilton already described. It commenced settling in 1797, and in 1817, 6258 acres were under cultivation: there were then three grist and four saw mills in the township, and land was valued at from ten to fifteen shillings per acre. The population has increased considerably since 1842, being 2826 at that period, and 4177 in 1850. The quantity of land under cultivation however, remains about the same. There are four grist and nineteen saw mills in the township, and 54,000 bushels of wheat, 9,000 bushels of barley, 10,000 bushels of rye, 42,000 bushels of oats, 14,000 bushels of peas, 13,000 bushels of Indian corn, 93,000 bushels of potatoes, 25,000 bushels of turnips, 15,000 pounds of wool, and 22,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Grafton to Colborne, in Cramahe, is eight miles. The village contains about 600 inhabitants; it is pleasantly situated and contains some good houses, most of which however, are of frame. The principal business establishments consist of a grist mill with two run of stones, four saw mills, a foundry, tannery and pottery. There are four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian and two Methodist. About three thousand barrels of flour were shipped last year, also some peas, and a considerable quantity of pine lumber.

From Colborne to Brighton, which is situated partly in Cramahe

and partly in Murray, is eight miles; the soil along the road is generally very loose and sandy. The road from Port Hope to near Colborne has been gravelled and planked by a private company, and it is in contemplation to extend it farther east. The road is crossed at intervals by small but rapid mill streams. The country, after leaving Cobourg three or four miles, although well cleared, with tolerable buildings and good orchards, has rather a sleepy appearance, and although the farms are prettily situated, they do not appear in as good farming condition as those about Port Hope and Cobourg. The inhabitants of these townships devote a great deal of attention to lumbering, to the neglect of their farms; thus we find that in Cramahe, although the population has increased since 1842, from 3200, to 4389 in 1850, the quantity of land under cultivation has only increased from 15,473 acres in 1845, to 16,642 acres in 1850. There is considerable pine in the back of the township, and it contains two grist and nineteen saw mills; 44,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of rye, 34,000 bushels of oats, 14,000 bushels of peas, 12,000 bushels of Indian corn, 38,000 bushels of potatoes, 9,800 bushels of turnips, 42,000 pounds of maple sugar, 15,000 pounds of wool, and 13,000 pounds of cheese were produced from the crop of 1849.

Two roads were constructed through the township to Percy Mills, one starting from near Colborne, and the other a short distance from Brighton. A new township has been laid off by act of Parliament (to take effect from the first of January next,) to be called the township of Brighton, extending from the village, three miles on the west and four miles on the east.

The village of Brighton contains about 500 inhabitants, a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill and tannery. There are three churches, Episcopal Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, and Presbyterian. About five millions feet of lumber were shipped last year. Brighton is a pleasant looking village, with a small but rapid mill stream running through it.

From Brighton to Presqu'isle Harbour the land is rather flat, the soil a sandy loam, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. The harbour is a fine sheet of water, said to be fifteen miles in circumference, with sufficient depth for any vessel navigating the lakes; the channel leading into the harbour having a depth of twelve feet water. The harbour is formed by a long reef which runs out into the lake (or more probably has been thrown up by the sea), for about four miles. At its junction with the main land it is narrow, it afterwards widens to about a quarter of a mile across. At its eastern

extremity, where a light-house has been erected, it is very little above the surface of the lake, and for some distance is a mere sand-bank, bare of trees. To the north of the channel the water is shallow, and at the time we visited the locality a vessel was lying aground with a valuable cargo of wheat aboard, having run in for shelter during a gale, mistaken the channel, and proceeded too far north. A large quantity of marsh exists in the western extremity, and other portions of the bay, which is frequented by numerous flocks of wild ducks, affording plenty of employment for the sportsman.

From Presqu'isle to Trent Port, the land is generally rolling, and the soil a sandy loam. The timber a mixture of hardwood, pine, cedar, hemlock, &c. Many portions of the land are much covered with stones, and in some places rocky ridges traverse the country, the rock being frequently exposed at the surface.

Trent Port, which may be considered the head quarters of parties engaged in the lumber trade in this section of country, (a sort of miniature Bytown), is thirty-four miles from Cobourg, and contains about 950 inhabitants, a tannery, distillery, &c. The principal portion of the village is built in a cedar swamp, on the banks of the river Trent. The swamp is now becoming drained, and the streets are getting dry. The river is here a fine sheet of water, and a boom is fastened across it to catch the lumber, of which immense quantities are floated down. A long covered bridge crosses the Trent, having a swing bridge near the western extremity for the convenience of vessels wanting to pass.

The township of Murray consists principally of rolling land, and the timber of a mixture of hardwood and pine; in the north of the township is a large tract of oak plains. Agriculture is making but slow progress in Murray; in 1842 it contained 2765 inhabitants, and in 1845, 13,029 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 5002, while only 13,332 acres were under cultivation. There are two grist and fourteen saw mills in the township, and 58,000 bushels of wheat, 10,900 bushels of rye, 23,000 bushels of oats, 19,000 bushels of peas, 10,000 bushels of Indian corn, 38,000 bushels of potatoes, 40,000 pounds of maple sugar, 15,800 pounds of wool, and 14,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north, or N.N.W. of Murray is the township of Seymour. It is traversed by the river Trent, and is also watered by the Marmora and some smaller streams. There is considerable wet land in

the township, the timber being a mixture of hardwood and pine. In 1842 Seymour contained 1899 inhabitants, and in 1845, 6323 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to to 2117, 8160 acres were under cultivation, there were three grist and five saw mills in the township, and 39,000 bushels of wheat, 6000 bushels of oats, 5800 bushels of peas, 28,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 bushels of turnips, 15,000 pounds of maple sugar, 3000 pounds of cheese, and 4700 of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the west of Seymour is the township of Percy, it is bounded on the north by the river Trent, and is watered by several small streams, tributaries of the same river. The population has doubled since 1842, when it only contained 920 inhabitants; in 1845, 4303 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 2162, 5533 acres were under cultivation, and 29,000 bushels of wheat, 14,900 bushels of oats, 9900 bushels of peas, 24,000 bushels of potatoes, 30,000 pounds of maple sugar, 6400 pounds of wool, and 5900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849. Towards the south of the township is a small settlement called Percy Mills, containing a grist and saw mill.

To the west of Percy is a small triangular shaped township called Alnwick; it is bounded on the north and west by Rice Lake, and a portion of the township is occupied by a party of Messessaga Indians. These Indians, previously to the year 1826, were wanderers in the neighbourhood of Belleville, Kingston and Gananoque, and were known as the Messessagas of the Bay of Quinté. In 1826 and 1827, between two and three hundred of them were collected together, and settled on Grape Island, in the Bay of Quinté, where schools were established by a Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, for their instruction. On this island they resided eleven years, subsisting by agriculture and hunting. Their houses were erected partly by their own labour, and partly at the expense of the Methodist Missionary Society. Before they left the island, these houses amounted to twenty-three; in addition to which they had a commodious building for religious service and schools, an hospital, blacksmith's, shoemaker's, and carpenter's shops. These they relinquished, to be sold for their benefit: and, in 1840, removed to the township of Alnwick, where two thousand acres of land was granted them by Sir John Colborne. This is divided into lots of twenty-five acres each. The settlement which is called Aldersville, is about a mile and a half in length. The buildings were erected out of the annuity of the Indians, under the direction of the Indian Department. These Indians

at present number three chiefs, 49 warriors, 62 women, and 35 children who receive presents, and 41 who do not. These Indians are all Methodists: they have a church, two brick buildings—one a residence for the missionary, and the other a school-house and dormitory. They have also about forty dwelling-houses, a saw-mill, cattle and horses, and between 400 and 500 acres under cultivation. The Superintendent speaks very highly of the progress these Indians have made since their settlement. About fifty children are boarded in the establishment, under the superintendence of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress; and there are about thirty day-scholars, This establishment is supported out of the funds of the Indians—nearly £1000 per annum being set apart for that purpose.

In 1845, there was no white settlement in, or at least there was no return made from, this township. In 1850, it contained 691 inhabitants, 173 of whom were Indians; 2108 acres were under cultivation, and 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2,300 bushels of oats, 6700 bushels of potatoes, 6,800 bushels of turnips, 1,300 pounds of wool, and 1,600 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

There are other Indian settlements in this section of country;—one of Messesagas, in the township of Smith, at Mud Lake, consisting of one chief, nineteen warriors, twenty-four women, and eight children, who receive presents, and sixteen children who, having the misfortune to be born since the first day of January, 1846, do not receive presents. The land on which they are settled, was given to the New England Company, to be held by them in trust for the benefit of the Indians. These Indians are Methodists, but have a Baptist missionary. They have a school supported by the New England Company.

Another party of the same tribe is settled near Scugog Lake, in the township of Cartwright: this party consists of one chief, 22 warriors, and 19 women, with 14 children who receive presents, and 12 who do not.

A third party of the same tribe is settled in the township of Otonabee, on Rice Lake; it consists of four chiefs, 31 warriors, 43 women, and 33 children who receive presents, and twenty-five who do not.

A large number of islands in the Lakes and Rivers have always been reserved for the Indians, but these Indians have lately set up a most extraordinary claim, which, if they could substantiate it, would make strange havoc with the property of some people. It is for no less than all the *points* of land running out into the Lake in

the Newcastle District, with other property in the Victoria and Midland Districts equally valuable. The Indian evidently believes he is right, and claims his "pound of flesh," but we much doubt if he will find it "in the bond." Indian treaties have been made in a queer manner, but should it be satisfactorily proved that these points were really promised to be reserved, it is the duty of the government to make the red man some compensation. The case is understood to be "under consideration," and it is at least to be hoped that the government will get out of the affair a little more creditably than they did from that of the mining region. The claim having been sent in, in June 1847, the case appears to have "dragged its slow length along" almost as lazily as if it had been in the doubting hands of the late Lord Eldon.

The Mud Lake Indians in their letter, say—

"In obedience to His Excellency's commands we have enclosed a statement of the number of Islands with the probable quantity of land in them."

"It was understood also at the time that the Treaty was made, that the points of land, or broken fronts were to be reserved to the Indians for their own use."

"We beg leave to state further that our claim to lands extends to the line 46. N. lat. which has not been ceded to the crown."

"We desire to thank His Excellency our Great Father, for the interest he is taking in our welfare, in attending to our just claims. The Chiefs well remember the promise that a former Governor made in his speech at the last Treaty with the Indians:—"That when he wanted any more of their land, he would come and treat with them in the same way." In the statement we have enclosed, we have been careful not to interfere with the claims of the Rice Lake or other Indians with regard to the Islands.

"We have been very particular in making out this return to the best of our ability."

"A statement of the Islands belonging to the Messessaga Indians of Mud Lake."

STATEMENT *of Islands belonging to the Messessaga Indians.*

	No. of Islands.	No. of Acres.
Mud and Little Mud Lake	12	probably 15
Buck Horn Lake	33	" 2380
Pigeon Lake	60	" 3250
Kitchiwonong	11	" 40
Stony Lake	104	" 2000
Deer Bay	30	" 1000
Love-sick Lake	18	" 500
Sturgeon Lake	3	" 16
Cameron's Lake	4	" 25
Balsam Lake	8	" 2530
Mud Turtle Lake	3	" 20
Bass Lake	1	" 1
Kahnesekautauwaugog	5	" 10
Gull Lake	6	" 20
Anguesog Saugebead	1	" 1
Kau-wau-we-ga-kah-nog	1	" 4
Kaushaukuhwekahmog	4	" 10
Saugauniganu	1	" 3
Kechesaukanegauing	23	" 30
Kahkeshikekaukahmog	6	" 5
	334	" 11860

The Rice Lake Indians, and the Indians of Skugog Lake also, unite in making this claim. The latter say, "We claim as our own all the islands in Rice Lake, and all other islands situated in the Colborne and Newcastle Districts, as never ceded to the Crown. And we also claim all the lands and points running out into Lake Ontario, in the Newcastle District, south of a straight line, which if not run, was by the Treaty to be run along the north shore of said lake, and the land to be our land. We also claim all the land north of 45, in rear of the said Newcastle and Colborne Districts, all these lands, islands and points were reserved by our Fathers for us and our children for ever, and we are very glad the Government want to know how much land belongs to us. Poor Indians have got but little land left—some white men want to get that We hope the Government will keep the white man off the Indian land. This is all we have to say."

The Messessaga Indians of Alnwick claim the following lands:—

"Reservation at the mouth of the River Trent, called "Place for

my Kettle," commencing at the bridge and extending about three miles up the west shore to Ketcheahsin.

"Islands at the head of the Bay of Quinté, Fox Island, Wigwam Island, two Whitefish Islands, Mekenauk Island.

"Islands about Belleville, Bay of Quinté, Zweaks Island, Elm Island and eight others, one of which is near the wharf.

"Messessaga Point and Long Point, which were reserved at the time of the first treaty at Carrying Place, and have never been surrendered.

"Islands in Big Bay, Bay of Quinté, Sawgiguen Island, Snake Island, Hickory Island, Fox Island, Huff's Island, Pike Island, Deer Island.

"Islands in Hay Bay, Bay of Quinté, Cat-fish Island, Wahboose Island, Napanee Island, Kewadenoush Island, likewise, two called Hickory Islands.

"Islands in Bay of Quinte, Hog Island near Bass Cove, Bass Island between Weeks's Point and Coles's Point.

"Islands in Lake Ontario, north shore, Islands in Weller's Bay, Nee-we-gee-waum (Bald Head), Nanaberry Island, Mud Creek Island, Nicholson's Island, Gull Island, Comego's Island in Pleasant Bay, Sugar Island, Mink Island, Guscel Island, Snake Island, Sheldrake Island, Dry Island, and Winn's Island in West Lake, Uncle's Island in Napanee River.

"Leak Island, Chip Monk Island, three small islands called the Three Brothers, and Trout Island, at the entrance of Bay Quinte.

"A portion of land in the city of Kingston called Messessaga Point, on which the Government Buildings have been erected has not been surrendered to the crown, likewise Indian Point where the Dock Yard is situated. Bell's Island a quarter of a mile above Kingston Bridge; also, a Point near Bell's Island, Cedar Island near Point Henry, Gates Island and Dick Island, situated six miles below Kingston, Hog Island, Green Island, Hay Island, Leak Island, Bear Island Elk Island, Goose Island, Hickory Island, Corn Island, together with several others not named, lie between Kingston and Gananoqui.

"Neither side of the mouth of Gananoqui river has been surrendered.

"All the islands in the following lakes are claimed:—Loughboro' Lake, Cranberry Lake, Mud Lake, Wince Lake, Devil Lake, Buck Lake, Sand Lake, all of which lie north of Kingston and Gananoqui.

"At the first Treaty, Victoria and Midland Districts were surrendered from the shore of Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario and River

St. Lawrence as far north as a common gun shot can be heard. After the last American war the said Districts were surrendered thirty-one miles north of the gun-shot Treaty—the land north of this has not been surrendered."

A small portion of land in the township of Seymour, on the east shore of the River Trent, opposite Percy landing, a small island near the same place, called Penashe's Island, and all the islands between this and Chisholm's Rapids are also claimed.

The Newcastle District contains some of the best farms and finest stock in the Province, it received last year £250 from the Government allowance towards the support of its agricultural societies; and its allowance or share of the Government fund for the support of common schools in 1849 amounted to £1156, in addition to one hundred pounds for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Newcastle District, in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Cobourg (town)	5	£79 0 3	£353 15 0
Port Hope (town)	3	42 18 10	182 0 0
Darlington	22	202 9 9	1031 6 0
Clarke	15	155 1 11	704 15 0
Hope	14	126 4 0	636 6 0
Hamilton	13	109 2 6	638 16 0
Haldimand	15	105 17 10	523 1 0
Cramahe	19	121 17 1	623 0 0
Murray	22	140 0 10	801 6 0
Seymour	5	49 2 1	252 0 0
Percy	7	49 0 1	261 0 0
Alnwick	2	11 4 3	43 0 0
Cavan	15	137 8 4	570 0 0
South Monaghan	5	29 14 1	175 0 0
Manvers	6	42 14 9	157 0 0
Cartwright	3	25 1 2	155 0 0
Total	171	£1426 18 2	£7207 5 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:—

Alnwick, two; Darlington, twenty-two; Clarke, nineteen; Hope, fifteen; Cartwright, three; Manvers, seven; Cavan, fifteen; South Monaghan, five; Percy, eleven; Hamilton, fifteen; Haldimand, nineteen; Cramahe, nineteen; Murray, twenty-five; Seymour, seven. Total, one hundred and eighty-four.

EXPENDITURE *on, and Revenue from Public Works in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, up to December* 31, 1849.

EXPENDITURE.

Work.	Expended before the Union.	Expended since the Union.	Total Cost.
Peterboro and Norwood Road	.....	£335 3 1	£335 3 1
Peterboro Bridge	.....	1997 5 9	1997 5 9
Heely's Falls		9746 8 4	
Middle Falls		5227 15 5	
Ranney's Falls		11776 17 9	
Chisholm's Rapids		7665 5 6	
Crook's Rapids		10526 19 0	
Harris' Rapids		1647 3 3	
Campbell's Dam		395 15 7	
Scugog Lake	£41295 0 0	6723 19 9	115315 18 5
Bobcaygean Lake		328 15 5	
Buckhorn "		506 5 10	
Whitlaw's "		6275 4 9	
Fiddler's Island		220 15 3	
Booms		780 7 3	
Damages		1426 16 10	
River Trent		338 14 0	
General Expenditure on above Works	.....	10433 14 6	
Cobourg Harbour	4000 0 0	10379 17 9	14379 17 9
Port Hope Harbour (loan)	2000 0 0	.....	2000 0 0
Port Hope & Rice Lake Road	.....	7381 17 0	7381 17 0
Trent Bridge	4050 0 0	.....	4050 0 0
Seymour Bridge	.....	1367 7 5	1367 7 5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of Revenue and Expenses for the years* 1846, 1848 *and* 1849 *:*

Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection and Repairs.	Net Revenue.
1846			
1848	£416 0 0	£388 0 0	£28 0 0
1849	357 0 0	168 0 0	189 0 0

Trent Bridge.

1846	£137 0 0	£60 0 0	£77 0 0
1848	90 0 0	79 0 0	11 0 0
1849	137 0 0	54 0 0	83 0 0

Trent Slides.

1846	£1752 0 0	£734 0 0	£1018 0 0
1848	763 0 0	352 0 0	411 0 0
1849	1172 0 0	905 0 0	267 0 0

Cobourg Harbour.

1846	£1115 0 0	£145 0 0	£970 0 0
1848	441 0 0	125 0 0	316 0 0
1849	443 0 0	125 0 0	318 0 0

Port Hope Harbour.

1846	£387 0 0		£387 0 0
1848			
1849			

EXPENDITURE *on Lighthouses for the year* 1849.

Name of Light.	Salaries.	Supplies.	Total.
Gull Island	£56 2 6	£102 1 4	£158 3 10
Presqu' Isle	£65 0 0	137 19 1	202 19 1

REVENUE *from Lighthouse, or Tonnage Duties, for the Year ending 5th January*, 1850.

Cobourg	£3 13 6
Port Hope	28 3 6
Bond Head	2 10 0
Darlington	2 9 0

REVENUE *from Customs Duties, for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Bond Head	£60 6 2	£95 3 0	
Cobourg	1362 6 7	331 10 0	£1030 16 7
Grafton	34 1 9	50 15 0	
Darlington	430 7 5	164 17 10	265 9 7
Port Hope	1311 5 6	209 14 10	1103 10 8

For the year ending Jan. 5, 1850.

Bond Head	£116 17 2	£50 0 0	£66 17 2
Cobourg	2169 2 5	339 10 7	1829 11 10
Grafton	94 10 0	89 5 0	5 5 0
Darlington	483 2 0	161 0 0	322 2 0
Port Hope	1879 5 9	194 15 2	1684 10 7

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844, *and* 1847, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for the year* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Rateable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	167463	37	82	....	3844	10638	4944	£424122
1844	160193	34	113	....	4126	10327	4718	474052
1847. Township.								
Alnwick	1164	....	....	32	128	126	39	£3620
South Monaghan	7017	....	....	238	98	350	193	14163
Seymour	24672	2	5	197	355	530	241	21947
Percy	6545	2	6	204	313	497	10	20859
Cramahe	17040	5	18	705	492	1320	263	53886
Clarke	22762	6	16	760	607	1560	511	58348
Darlington	26332	8	16	938	628	1870	574	66740
Murray	16904	2	16	677	494	1485	326	52687
Cavan	18317	7	11	687	294	1185	315	45682
Hamilton	20719	4	17	765	253	1222	389	46322
Haldimand	19853	4	15	605	524	1198	462	50702
Hope	17683	5	8	680	368	1199	374	44639
Port Hope	237	2	....	116	30	143	6	22473
Cartwright	------	----	----	----	----	-------	----	----------
Manvers	5956	....	....	142	273	412	122	13652
Total	206164	50	129	6881	4867	13255	3830	£547241

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills. Grist.	Mills. Saw.	Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat rais'd in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
Cartwright	1558	3915	661	....	1	£80149	26568	255	165	18296	1844	880	28454	36
Cavan	4198	13691	5131	4	9	151514	96004	863	351	64384	17468	1271	96821	35
Clarke	5469	19532	6726	5	15	400000	130136	2091	10696	53011	15148	12450	90686	496
Darlington	7289	17446	5339	7	14	430658	169492	4246	3278	73367	17078	7965	93823	17
Hope	4624	10477	509	3	19	222287	90898	1114	6640	56344	17051	3887	74408	125
Manvers	2030	5110	2256	....	1	89558	41490	234	274	19784	4276	733	44240	.....
Port Hope (town) .	2082	.....	57	2	1	14844	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	1930	.....
Alnwick	*691	1473	635	....	2	25262	10191	95	12	2326	1914	147	6772	45
Cramahe	4389	12598	4044	2	19	225800	44524	1733	10328	34037	14775	12666	38815	6493
Haldimand	4177	12721	5238	4	17	225621	54265	9148	10150	42519	14763	13852	93239	3358
Hamilton	4502	7170	4978	5	16	268945	71679	5724	5762	46883	20152	12005	76299	877
Monaghan, South..	942	4084	1348	....	1	52870	29332	676	40	18340	5600	151	5600	3
Murray	5002	9050	4282	2	14	261522	58583	1263	10957	23366	19213	10397	38647	7490
Percy	2162	4577	956	2	5	82149	29695	425	2334	14942	9974	3957	24350	1255
Seymour	2117	6162	1998	3	5	101243	39656	1222	87	6164	5809	934	28225	446
Cobourg (town)...	3374	357	894	3	1	19878	1978	205	.....	1523	178	20	3172	.....
	27356	128383	45052	42	140	£2652822	894491	29294	61074	475586	165243	81315	792851	20676

* This number includes 173 Indians.

In the preceding Table the "amount of ratable property" is for the present year, and according to the new mode of valuation; the sums given for Port Hope and Cobourg being the annual value. We were unable to obtain any statement of the value of property in these Counties for 1850.

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Cartwright	11197	39	150	20928	4312	100	1466	1188	236	1420	1145
Cavan	14457	2002	6	33896	19163	1156	21613	3869	1312	5943	3079
Clarke	70340	2785	103	58406	22081	15735	21600	4795	1475	6343	3048
Darlington	163095	3320	885	61944	25587	10612	21914	5670	2009	8099	4267
Hope	33853	2972	52	27216	18055	12835	22115	4201	1361	5600	2529
Manvers	5311	470	------	26811	5134	------	3912	1524	280	1851	1239
Port Hope (town)	------	65	------	.....	------	------	------	141	103	2	165
Alnwick	6801	147	16	3734	1378	------	1642	555	65	494	352
Cramahe	9832	3188	42	42252	15612	7380	13060	3191	1229	5361	2117
Haldimand	25975	3746	296	19783	15034	5765	22371	3929	1127	4983	2348
Hamilton	36189	4599	1839	11303	14785	24080	21548	2871	251	4478	2611
Monaghan, South	1277	567	------	9493	6081	530	8965	1373	434	2121	744
Murray	6979	2966	127	40413	15844	1178	14998	3844	1008	5769	2028
Percy	3475	1125	31	30572	6414	470	5946	2176	341	2187	1389
Seymour	11727	160	------	15168	1170	3170	4722	2618	400	2339	1351
Cobourg (town)	9	981	------	------	800	800	1300	358	194	61	117
	400517	29132	3547	401919	171450	83781	187172	43303	11825	59051	28529

There are no Crown Lands for sale in the Newcastle District.

The following table will show the quantity of unoccupied Clergy Reserves:

Township.	No. of Acres.
Manvers	2800
Murray	600
Percy	600
Seymour	1200
Clarke	600
Cavan	800
Alnwick	600
Total	7200

Distances in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland.

Cobourg to Port Hope, 7 miles; Grafton, 7; Colborne, 15; Brighton, 23; Trent Port, 34; Newton, 18; Newcastle, 24; Bowmanville, 29; Orono, 28; Gore's Landing, 13; Bewdly Landing, 15.

Port Hope to Millbrook, 17; Cavanville, 21; Peterboro', 28; Cobourg, 7; Newton, 11; Newcastle, 17; Orono, 21; Bowmanville, 22; Grafton, 14; Colborne, 23; Brighton, 30; Trent Port, 41; Bewdly Landing, 9; Bloomfield, 14.

Bowmanville to Newcastle, 5; Orono, 9; Newton, 11; Port Hope, 22; Cobourg, 29; Grafton, 36; Colborne, 44; Brighton, 52; Trent Port, 63; Bewdly Landing, 31; Millbrook, 39; Cavanville, 43.

Trent Port to Brighton, 11; Colborne, 19; Grafton, 27; Cobourg, 34; Port Hope, 41; Newton, 52; Newcastle, 58; Orono, 62; Bowmanville, 63; Bewdly Landing, 50; Gore's Landing, 42.

PETERBORO.

This County, lately the Colborne District, comprises the following townships: North Monaghan, Otonabee, Asphodel, Belmont, Dummer, Douro, Smith, Ennismore, Emily, Ops, Mariposa, Eldon, Fenelon, Bexly, Verulam, Somerville, Harvey, Burleigh and Methuen.

Ops, Emily, Asphodel, Dummer, Belmont, Eldon, Fenelon, Verulam, Harvey, Douro, Burleigh, Methuen and Smith were opened for sale in 1821.

The County is traversed by a chain of lakes and rivers, extending from the north-west to the south-east, most of which are navigable to a certain extent. These lakes and rivers discharge themselves through the river Trent into the Bay of Quinté. The most westerly tributary of this chain is the river Kai-ash-qua-ve-cong, which enters the County (from the unsurveyed land to the north) in the township of Bexley, where it discharges itself into the Balsam Lake; from from thence a channel, about a mile long, leads into Cameron's Lake, in the township of Fenelon; before entering Balsam Lake it receives the waters of the "Burnt River," (a singular name, reminding one of Joe Miller, and the man "who set the Thames on fire,") the sources of which are within a few miles of the head waters of some of the tributaries of the Madawaska. From Cameron's Lake another stream or river, about a mile in length, leads to Sturgeon Lake. On this river is a fall of twenty-two feet, known as Fenelon Falls. The Scugog River discharges itself into the southern extremity of Sturgeon Lake, in the township of Fenelon, after having traversed the township of Ops; the lake then enters the township of Verulam, which it divides into two portions. At the eastern extremity of Sturgeon Lake is an island, called Bobcaygean Island; there is here a fall of nine or ten feet, and a lock and dam have been constructed by the Government; they are now, however, out of repair. Two bridges cross the water at this point. From Bobcaygean you reach Pigeon Lake, which receives Pigeon Creek in its south-western corner. Buckhorn and Mud Lake, which may be considered irregular extensions of the same piece of water, are all on the same level.

Mud Lake, so called from its containing about three feet of water, and twenty or thirty feet of mud, is said sometimes, in the middle of summer, to become so thick from the evaporation of the water, that it is almost impossible to pull a canoe through it. This lake extends to within six miles of Peterboro, and a good road has been made to connect the two; this road it is intended to macadamize.

At the eastern extremity of Buckhorn Lake are falls, known as Buckhorn Falls, where a bridge and dam have been constructed. This dam raises the water in Buckhorn Lake, Mud Lake, Pigeon Lake and Pigeon Creek, rendering the borders of a large portion of the latter stream marshy. To the east of these is a long irregularly shaped lake, different portions of which are known as Clear Lake, Salmon Trout Lake and Stony Lake. The western portion being clear of islands is called by the former name; the eastern portion, marked on the map as Stony Lake, is principally stony about the edges, the rest of the lake is full of rocks and islands of red granite, varying in size from an acre downwards. Stony Lake receives a small stream, which has its origin in White Lake, a considerable sheet of water, situated principally in the township of Methuen.

From the southern extremity of Clear or Salmon Trout Lake all these accumulated waters make their exit under the name of the Otonabee River, which, after a rather serpentine course, and receiving a few minor streams, discharges itself into Rice Lake. This Lake, which derived its name from the large quantity of wild rice growing in its shallows, is a fine sheet of water; it receives several small streams; and the name of the current, after emerging from the eastern extremity of the lake, again becomes changed, and is called the Trent. Its course still continues very serpentine. Its western portion separates Asphodel from Percy; and a bridge has been constructed between the townships at Crooks's Rapids; also at the same place a lock on the Asphodel side, and a slide for timber on the Percy side. The forming the dam at Crooks's Rapids has converted the whole of Rice Lake and the Otonabee River up to Peterboro into "still water." The banks generally for this distance are rather low; above Peterboro, and below Crooks's Rapids, the streams are rapid, and the banks tolerably high. The Trent is navigable from Rice Lake to Heely's Falls in Seymour, except when the water is very low. At the latter place a slide has been constructed; and the Trent is there joined by the Crow or Marmora River. About two miles lower down, at Middle Falls, is another slide. About three miles below the Middle Falls a bridge has been constructed across

the river; and a short distance below the bridge, at Rannay's Falls, is another slide. These slides are all in the township of Seymour.

The town of Peterboro, lately the district town of the Colborne District, and now the County town of the County of Peterboro, is situated on the Otonabee River; the principal portion in the township of North Monaghan, and the remainder, known as the "Scotch Village," on the opposite side of the river, in the township of Otonabee. A handsome and substantial bridge connects the two; and the village is, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the town, with the single exception that, not being within the prescribed limits of the corporation, the inhabitants are not liable to be assessed for corporation rates.

The situation of Peterboro is pleasant, and the scenery picturesque. Near the centre of the town is a small hill or knoll, on the summit of which the court-house and jail are erected. There are three grist mills within the town (including the Scotch Village), having an aggregate of ten run of stones; also, an oat and barley mill, four saw mills, a woollen factory, carding and fulling mill, brewery, distillery, four foundries, two axe factories, three tanneries, &c. A newspaper, the "Weekly Dispatch," is, as its name implies, published weekly; and the Montreal Bank has an agent here. The town itself has a daily post; and the villages east and west receive a mail twice a-week.

There are five churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic; the two first and the last are of stone, the Methodist of frame, and the Baptist of brick. During the season a steamboat runs daily from Peterboro to the south shore of Rice Lake, from whence stages convey the passengers to Port Hope and Cobourg. Immediately below the town is an expansion of the river, forming a pond or small lake.

Including both sides of the river, Peterboro contains about 2200 inhabitants. It has improved considerably within the last few years; the stumps have been cleared from the streets, and a much better class of buildings erected. A new town hall and market place have lately been built; and a cemetery containing four acres has been formed a little north of the town.

North Monaghan, which is a small township, contained in 1850 675 inhabitants, and two saw mills; 2474 acres were under cultivation, and 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of oats, 13,900 bushels of potatoes, 6,400 bushels of turnips, 3,900 pounds of maple sugar, 2,800 pounds of wool, and 1,600 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Peterboro to Metcalfe, in the township of Emily, is about 14 miles. The country is hilly, and the soil gravelly. Through the front of Smith and Emily, on the road to Metcalfe, most of the settlers are Protestant Irish, with a few English; they have good farms, generally well cleared. In the back of the townships the settlers are principally Irish Catholics. The village of Metcalfe is situated on Pigeon Creek, where there is a fall of about six feet, and contains a grist mill with three run of stones, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, distillery, tannery and post-office. There are two churches, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.

The township of Emily is improving. In 1845, 5399 acres were under cultivation; in 1850 it contained 2461 inhabitants, 7753 acres were under cultivation, and 23,900 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of oats, 29,000 bushels of potatoes, 23,000 pounds of maple sugar, 7000 pounds of wool and 9000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Metcalfe to Lindsay is about fourteen miles. A large portion of the road is level, and the soil of clay, with a few small swamps by way of variety. The village of Lindsay is situated a little north of the centre of the township of Ops, on the Scugog River. A lock has been constructed to connect the navigation of Sturgeon Lake with Scugog Lake; and a steamboat was engaged plying on these waters during the last season. The village of Lindsay contains about three hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with three run of stones, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, a foundry, ashery, tannery and Roman Catholic church.

The township of Ops is settled principally by Roman Catholic Irish, with a few English and Scotch. The soil is mostly clay; and there is a good deal of drowned land in the township. The timber is principally hardwood, and a large proportion is white oak; and large quantities of staves are made in the township. The banks of the Scugog River are generally low; the locality of Lindsay, however, is an exception, as they are here about thirty feet high. The site of the village was, when first settled, very swampy, but the clearing up of the land, by exposing the surface to the action of the sun, has completely and effectually dried it. The township of Ops has lately made considerable progress; the quantity of land under cultivation having more than doubled since 1845, when it comprised 4379 acres. In 1850 this quantity had increased to 9571 acres; the township contained 2233 inhabitants, and 22,000 bushels of wheat, 23,000 bushels of oats, 5800 bushels of peas, 28,000 bushels of pota-

toes, 8000 bushels of turnips, 21,000 pounds of maple sugar, 6000 pounds of wool and 7000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

The adjoining township of Mariposa is becoming well settled, principally by Scotch, English, Americans and Protestant Irish. The land is generally of excellent quality, and the timber principally hardwood. In 1850 it contained 2863 inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills; and 70,000 bushels of wheat, 41,000 bushels of oats, 14,000 bushels of peas, 33,000 bushels of potatoes, 31,000 bushels of turnips, 38,900 pounds of maple sugar, 10,500 pounds of wool, and 4000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

In the township of Eldon, to the north of Mariposa, the land is of mixed quality. In the north of the township much of the timber is pine, in the south there is more hardwood; the south also is the best settled. A good road has been made through the township from Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe, but the settlement along it has not been very successful. In 1845, 2875 acres were under cultivation; in 1850 the township contained 1189 inhabitants, 5265 acres were under cultivation, and 11,700 bushels of wheat, 14,000 bushels of oats, 18,000 bushels of potatoes, 7500 pounds of maple sugar, and 4500 pounds of wool were produced from the crop of 1849.

The northern townships of Bexley, Somerville, Harvey, Burleigh and Methuen are unsettled; the country is of the primitive formation, rocky, and generally unfit for cultivation, and even the timber is stated to be of little value. But traces of valuable minerals are said to have been discovered in various localities. Indeed, rumours have been afloat for some years of silver, not merely having been *discovered*, but having been carried away in large quantities. The land in Bexley and Somerville is very rough.

In the township of Fenelon, on the connecting channel between Cameron's Lake and Sturgeon Lake, twenty-two miles from Lindsay, is a small settlement called Fenelon Falls. The stream is here about 250 feet wide, and very deep. There is a fall of about 22 feet; and grist and saw mills have been erected. There is also a post office and an Episcopal church; and a substantial bridge has been erected across the river just above the falls.

Fenelon and Bexley are united for municipal purposes. They only returned in 1850 a population of 433, and 1340 acres as under cultivation. The amount of produce raised was very trifling.

At Bobcaygean Island in the township of Verulam, limestone is very abundant. Here is a fall of about nine or ten feet, and a grist

and saw mill have been erected. A town plot has been laid off on the north shore by the government, and another on the island by private individuals. The banks in this neighbourhood vary in height, some parts being swampy, and others as much as thirty feet above the level of the water. The land in Verulam is generally of inferior quality, being broken and stony. The timber is principally pine with some hardwood intermixed. Verulam improves but very slowly; in 1850 it contained but 500 inhabitants, and 1604 acres under cultivation. The quantity of produce raised was very small.

In Pigeon Lake is an island containing about 1000 acres. It consists of high land, is rocky, and partly covered with pine timber. On the channel between Mud Lake and Buckhorn Lake is a settlement of Messessaga Indians, which has been previously noticed; and in Buckhorn Lake is a large island containing about 900 or 1000 acres.

Ennismore is a triangular shaped township, bordered on the north and east by Buckhorn and Mud Lakes, the banks of which are here tolerably high. The timber consists of a mixture of hardwood and pine. The township is principally settled by Catholic Irish. In 1845, 935 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 it contained 523 inhabitants, and 1290 acres were under cultivation; the produce of course was very small.

The township of Smith is nearly surrounded by water. It may be called rather a stony township. The soil is generally good, in some places excellent, but much covered with boulders; this is more particularly the case with the north of the township. The south is pretty well settled; this, however, is not the case with the north. Smith and Harvey are united for municipal purposes; but Harvey being unsettled the census returns of the two townships must be considered as applying to Smith alone. Some years since Harvey, like others of these northern townships, contained some good settlers, emigrants from the old country. They soon found the land unfit for cultivation, and not being exactly the sort of settlers to reclaim the wilderness, being more addicted to hunting and fishing than hard work, they soon became disgusted with the country, and gradually deserted it. In 1850 Smith and Harvey contained 2066 inhabitants, 4 saw mills, 13,824 acres under cultivation, and 44,000 bushels of wheat, 24,000 bushels of oats, 14,900 bushels of peas, 49,000 bushels of potatoes, 54,000 bushels of turnips, 26,000 pounds of maple sugar, 13,000 pounds of wool, and 35,000 pounds of butter were produced fram the crop of 1849.

About three-fourths of Douro (to the east of Smith), the southern portion of the township, is very excellent land, rolling, and the timber principally hardwood, with a little pine here and there; and a few cedar swamps are scattered over it. The north of the township is very stony. In 1850 Douro contained 1371 inhabitants and three saw mills, 6750 acres were under cultivation, and 19,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of oats, 28,000 bushels of potatoes, 7000 bushels of turnips, 5000 pounds of wool, and 11,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Dummer, the township to the east, also contains some good land in the south; but about half the township, the northern portion, is, with little exception stony land. There are also a number of cedar swamps distributed over the township. In the south-west of the township, on the Indian Creek, is a village called Warsaw. It is about fourteen miles from Peterboro, contains about sixty inhabitants, a grist and saw mill, carding and fulling mill and post office. The dam at Crooks's Rapids raises the water in the Indian Creek so as to give a sufficient depth for navigation. The stream is about 200 feet wide; and it is intended to run a steamboat from Gore's Landing on Rice Lake to Keene in Otonabee, which is also situated on the same creek. This stream has its origin in Salmon Trout Lake; and it is supposed by some persons that the great body of water was formerly discharged by this channel, and that the Otonabee River is of more recent formation. This opinion, however, is generally believed to rest on a slender foundation. Dummer, in 1850, contained 1148 inhabitants, one grist and three saw mills, 6255 acres were under cultivation, and 11,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000 bushels of oats, 21,000 bushels of potatoes, 4000 bushels of turnips, 20,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 14,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Belmont is but little settled. It is united to Asphodel for municipal purposes, and there is no separate return from it. Near the centre of the township are two lakes, called Round Lake and Belmont Lake; the former of which contains about 750 acres, the latter is of irregular shape, and about four times the size. These lakes are connected with the Marmora Lake.

In the north of Asphodel, on the river Ouse, a tributary of Rice Lake, is a small village called Norwood; it is twenty miles from Peterboro, and contains a grist and saw mill, tannery and post office; there are also three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic.

In 1850 Asphodel and Belmont contained 1511 inhabitants, two grist and two saw mills, 6697 acres were under cultivation, and 14,000 bushels of wheat, 12,500 bushels of oats, 5000 bushels of peas, 29,000 bushels of potatoes, 7000 bushels of turnips, 12,500 pounds of maple sugar, 5000 pounds of wool, and 10,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

In the south-east of Otonabee is the village of Keene, situated a short distance from the mouth of the Indian Creek, 13 miles from Peterboro. It contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill carding and fulling mill, tannery, post-office and two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist. About two miles north from the village is a small settlement called Allandale, where is a grist and saw mill.

We were told in Peterboro, that the road to Port Hope by the new bridge over the Otonabee River was seven or eight miles nearer than the old road, and that it was at least as good: we, therefore, in order to see the interior of the township of Otonabee, resolved to try it. The first mile from Peterboro, over a sandy and gravelly soil, was very good; after that, however, we found the country but little settled, and the road bad. About half a mile before reaching the bridge (ten miles and a half from Peterboro), the road had been graded and freed from stumps, and was tolerably good. With the exception of these two portions, the road the whole distance was either hilly, stony or stumpy, with the exception of about a mile of swamp traversed by bad corduroy. The soil consisted of loam intermixed with gravel; and the timber a mixture of beech, hemlock and pine, with cedar, balsam and a few other trees scattered in. Large boulders and myriads of smaller stones lined the road, and were spread over much of the land adjoining; in many places the fields, where cleared of timber, might be seen, not merely strewed, but literally covered with them. The soil is generally good; but a settler remarked to us, that it was as much trouble and expense to clear off the stones as the timber. The land near the river was of better quality, and there was considerable maple amongst the timber. The bridge is a long and excellent one (with a swing-bridge at one end), crossing not merely the river, but also a broad swamp which borders it on the opposite side. There are a few good sized clearings on the north side of the river; but most of the houses and farm buildings are small and of log. On the south side of the river the land is less broken, but is still hilly. Much of the timber is hemlock; and although there are some good clearings, the buildings are generally poor till you reach the lake, which you get the first glimpse of about

three miles from the bridge. Immediately opposite where you strke the lake is a large island. From thence to the Port Hope road is about five miles. You reach this road about three miles above the Bewdly Landing; thus, instead of saving several miles in distance, the roads turned out to be of nearly an equal length, while that last travelled was decidedly the worst. After reaching the lake (on the north shore) the country is more open, and better cleared, the slopes broader, and the buildings of better quality.

The Otonabee River, where it is crossed by the bridge, is a broad, deep stream.

Plumbago is said to have been found in Otonabee. In 1850 the township contained 3289 inhabitants, three grist and four saw mills, 16,386 acres were under cultivation, and 54,800 bushels of wheat, 29,000 bushels of oats, 11,000 bushels of peas, 50,000 bushels of potatoes, 16,000 bushels of turnips, 21,000 pounds of maple sugar, 13,900 pounds of wool, and 27,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Between Balsam Lake and Peterboro there is a descent of 160 to 180 feet. And Rice Lake is said to be 366 feet above the Bay of Quinté.

The Colborne District received in 1849 the sum of £250 from the government allowance, towards the support of its agricultural societies, £578 for common schools, and £100 for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Colborne District, in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Belmont	1	£3 5 2	£30 0 0
Asphodel	6	26 9 1	160 2 0
Dummer	4	39 2 0	157 10 0
Douro	6	43 17 10	116 15 0
Otonabee	11	98 14 2	407 0 0
North Monaghan	4	64 13 9	172 0 0
Smith	10	67 18 11	297 10 0
Ennismore	1	15 9 10	36 0 0
Emily	11	90 2 5	413 10 0
Ops	6	60 17 2	172 10 0
Mariposa	8	64 9 11	322 4 0
Eldon	5	26 9 0	163 0 0
Verulam	------	----------	----------
Fenelon	------	9 5 11	----------
Total	73	£620 14 4	£2448 1 0

The number of Common Schools in operation in the District in 1849 was ninety-eight; the number in each township was not returned.

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844, *and* 1847, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for the year* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	48910	14	17	....	2789	4756	2264	£159003
1844	58492	15	20	....	2947	5214	2550	180245

1847.

Township.								
Asphodel	4636	2	4	114	229	397	151	£5785
Belmont	515	....	....	9	43	60	22	474
Douro	6038	1	4	177	251	464	69	4606
Dummer	5643	2	2	123	310	482	115	5595
Emily	7781	....	1	281	309	576	146	7288
Ennismore	1399	....	....	33	117	130	72	2344
Eldon	4618	....	....	185	206	416	180	4521
Fenelon & Bexley	1178	1	1	30	189	109	55	1562
Monaghan	3859	3	3	239	97	454	74	24070
Mariposa	10603	1	2	366	446	842	286	10398
Otonabee	13504	1	3	336	506	950	407	15956
Ops	6819	1	2	208	329	525	84	8618
Smith	11480	2	3	399	288	834	309	10679
Verulam & Harvey	1487	1	1	36	101	149	44	1750
Total	79563	15	26	2536	3324	6338	2014	£102647

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills. Grist.	Mills. Saw.	Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat rais'd in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
Asphodel & Belmont	1511	4983	1714	2	2	£18805	14373	250	472	12515	5255	616	29778	307
Douro	1371	3993	2757	....	3	16095	19381	220	.....	12037	3116	160	28102	....
Dummer	1148	3373	2882	1	3	15943	11428	52	76	11056	2027	409	21771	275
Emily	2461	5954	1799	1	2	23273	23932	1216	589	18622	2495	283	29649	....
Eldon	1189	3071	2194	....	....	14302	11737	292	163	14049	3713	108	18079	....
Ennismore	523	703	587	....	....	3937	4324	119	.....	2058	876	292	5810	....
Fenelon and Bexley	433	799	541	1	1	5243	2932	10	.....	1835	556	77	6696	13
Monaghan, North	675	1925	549	....	2	8912	10285	479	15	10049	2520	92	13900	....
Mariposa	2863	3240	2395	1	2	34531	70860	926	235	41288	14656	1119	33613	387
Otonabee	3289	10494	5892	3	4	42546	54884	1059	212	29011	11367	1284	50280	22
Ops	2233	5569	4002	1	2	25848	22400	385	266	23565	5851	263	28373	43
Smith and Harvey	2066	9319	4505	....	4	28830	44583	398	30	24218	14911	669	49205	25
Verulam	500	993	611	1	1	5828	2764	20	.....	2399	634	7	8742	15
Peterboro	1800	.....	.....	2	2	20000	450	.....	.....	140	260	.....	1175	....
	22062	54419	30429	13	28	£264093	294333	5426	2058	202842	68237	5380	325173	1088

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar.	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Asphodel and Belmont	7220	736	440	12534	5244	3200	10361	1630	244	1936	1127
Douro	7490	773	------	8026	5220	------	11950	1375	298	1831	925
Dummer	4044	596	500	20261	5929	116	14233	1432	268	1841	909
Emily	2138	738	------	23514	7474	130	9415	1863	441	2881	1573
Eldon	885	400	------	7553	4501	------	1301	1183	275	2123	883
Ennismore	1170	147	------	1820	1671	------	5055	263	36	570	294
Fenelon and Bexley	5273	235	18	3208	1304	------	1030	462	59	529	277
Monaghan	6434	280	------	3915	2815	20	1681	497	154	1079	423
Mariposa	31237	1456	34	38950	10548	1159	4183	2507	596	4171	2151
Otonabee	16602	1901	500	21513	13904	5958	27083	3278	691	4099	1887
Ops	8430	821	100	21557	6376	30	7557	1869	451	2333	1522
Smith and Harvey	54550	2239	600	26240	13408	3860	35499	2422	613	3653	1480
Verulam	710	169	------	6093	1292	40	3621	468	92	480	309
Peterboro	300	72	------	------	------	------	------	309	128	62	139
	146483	10567	2192	195184	79687	14513	132969	19558	4347	27588	13899

There are still large quantities of both Crown and Clergy Lands for sale in the County of Peterboro. Of these, a large portion of those belonging to the Crown are not worth having; and many of the Clergy Lands have not yet been valued. The following table will show the number of acres at present open for sale:

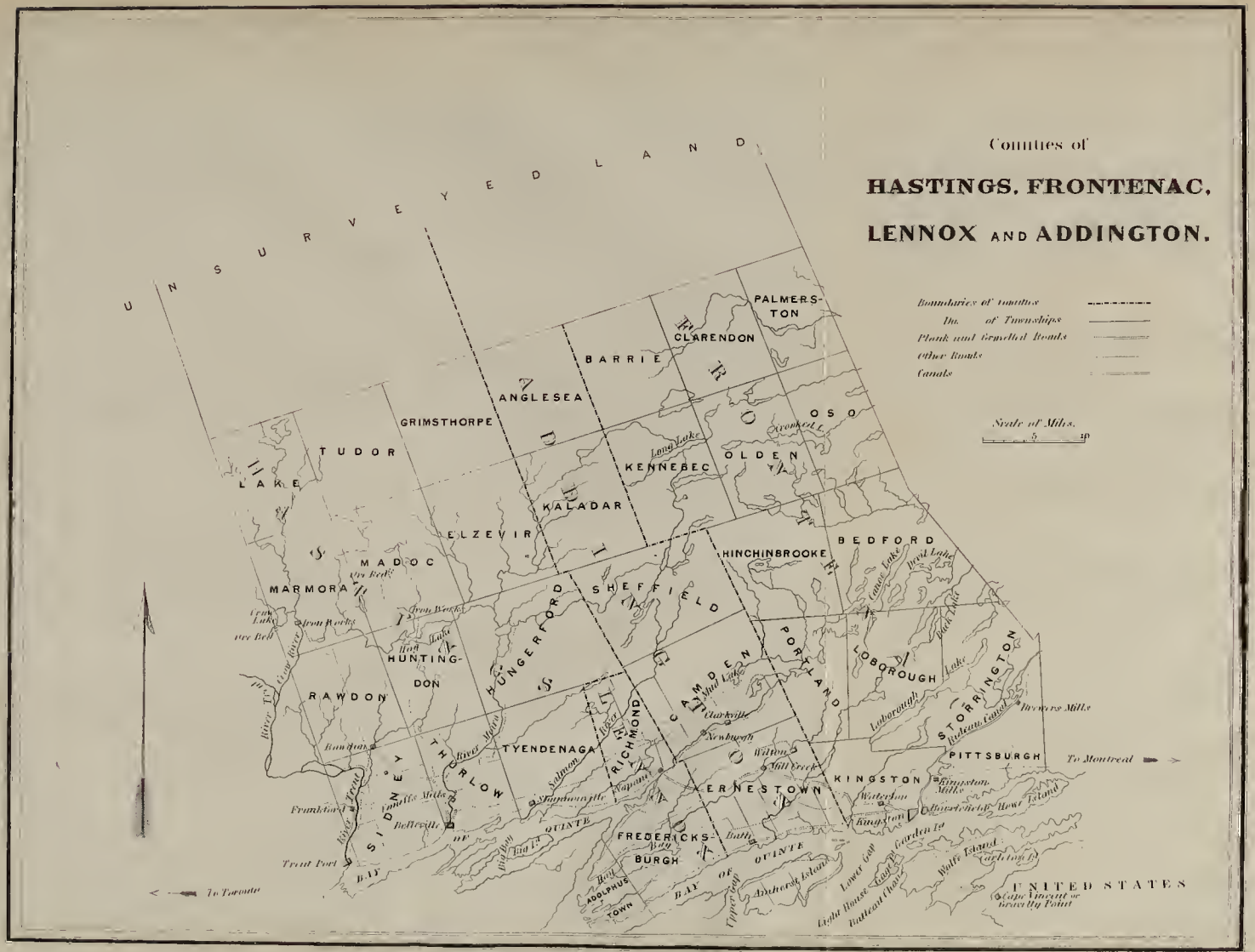
Township.	Crown Lands.	Clergy Reserves.
Asphodel	500 acres.	
Bexley	11000 "	not valued.
Belmont	5600 "	5400 acres.
Burleigh	44000 "	not valued.
Douro	1500 "	400 acres.
Dummer	11600 "	3600 "
Ennismore	1100 "	700 "
Emily	5300 "	2000 "
Eldon	2300 "	not valued.
Fenelon	9300 "	not valued.
Harvey	37000 "	not valued.
Mariposa	500 "	600 acres.
Monaghan		
Methuen	43200 "	not valued.
Ops	6300 "	1000 acres.
Otonabee	700 "	200 "
Smith	2000 "	1400 "
Somerville	whole township.	not valued.
Verulam	10000 acres.	not valued.

Distances in the County of Peterboro.

Peterboro to Metcalf, 14 miles; Lindsay, 28; Fenelon Falls, 50; Keene, 13; Allandale, 12; Warsaw, 14; Norwood, 20; Bewdly, 18.

Keene to Warsaw, 8 miles; Norwood, 16.

Norwood to Warsaw, 11 miles.


Counties of
HASTINGS, FRONTENAC,
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.
Boundaries of counties
Do. of Townships
Plank and Gravelled Roads
Other Roads
Canals
Scale of Miles.
5
10
UNSURVEYED LAND
PALMERSTON
CLARENDON
BARRIE
ANGLESEA
GRIMSTHORPE
TUDOR
LAKE
KENNEBEC
OLDEN
OSO
KALADAR
ELZEVIR
MADOC
MARMORA
HINCHINBROOKE
BEDFORD
HUNTINGDON
RAWDON
HUNGERFORD
SHEFFIELD
CAMDEN
PORTLAND
LOBOROUGH
STORRINGTON
TYENDENAGA
RICHMOND
THURLOW
SIDNEY
ERNESTOWN
KINGSTON
PITTSBURGH
To Montreal
FREDERICKSBURGH
ADOLPHUSTOWN
BAY OF QUINTE
To Toronto
UNITED STATES

HASTINGS.

The County of Hastings, lately the Victoria District, comprises the townships of Sydney, Thurlow, Tyendenaga, Hungerford, Huntingdon, Rawdon, Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Tudor and Lake. The three latter townships are as yet unsettled.

The County of Hastings originally formed part of the Midland District, from which it was set off under the name of the Victoria District. It is bounded on the south by the Bay of Quinté, on the west by the Counties of Peterboro and Northumberland, and on the east by Lennox and Addington. It is well watered by numerous streams, which flow into the Trent and the Bay of Quinté; and some of these are excellent mill streams.

This County has settled up rapidly within the last few years. In 1836 it contained 10,587 inhabitants; in 1841 the number had increased to 13,161; in 1848 to 23,133, and in 1850 to 24,759.

The most westerly township in the County is Sidney, which we reach from the west by crossing the Trent bridge; on the eastern side of which is a continuation of the village of Trent Port, to which the name of Annwood was given by the proprietors; this name, however, appears to have fallen into disuse. The township of Sidney was originally settled by U. E. Loyalists; and the greater portion of it is now occupied. The land is generally rolling or level, except towards the north of the township, where it is hilly. The soil consists mostly of a reddish loam; and in many places the land is much strewed with stones.

In the north of the township, at the entrance of Cold Creek into the Trent, is a village called Frankfort; it is nine miles from Trent Port, and thirteen miles from Belleville. It contains about five hundred inabitants, one grist and two saw mills, a woollen factory, tannery, foundry, &c.

In 1845 Sidney contained four grist and eight saw mills. In 1850 it reported ten saw mills, and only two grist mills. It then contained 3552 inhabitants, and 58,000 bushels of wheat, 11,800 bushels of rye, 27,000 bushels of oats, 19,000 bushels of peas, 7000 bushels of Indian

corn, 24,000 bushels of potatoes, 24,000 pounds of maple sugar, 17,000 pounds of wool, 15,000 pounds of cheese, and 25,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Notwithstanding the positive evidence of wealth exhibited by these returns, many of the houses and farm buildings on the first portion of the road between the Trent and Belleville have an untidy, dilapidated, poverty-stricken look about them. The clearings are generally sufficiently extensive, but their appearance, combined with that of the buildings, gives an impression that the farms are badly managed. As you approach Belleville, the aspect of things improves, and both farms and buildings appear in better condition. The land along the road is still encumbered with stones; and the soil is generally loam.

The road between the Trent and Belleville (twelve miles) is now being planked; and about half the distance is already finished.

Belleville, which is situated in the south-west corner of the township of Thurlow; contains about 3550 inhabitants. It is a very flourishing little town; and, having a good back country, is a place of considerable business. Property has increased greatly in value; and we heard of the large sum of nine hundred pounds being paid for a small lot in the business part of the town. At the time we compiled the Canadian Gazetteer, we were prevented from obtaining a list of the exports from the place through the mischievous interference of a would-be-wise individual, who, in an antediluvian spirit, persuaded the merchants that they would be ruined if they permitted such information to go abroad. The gentlemen in question have since seen the folly of the advice tendered them, and have become awake to their real interest; and, on the present occasion, we found amongst the inhabitants every disposition to assist us in procuring the information we required.

Within the last five years a large number of very excellent buildings have been erected, most of them of stone or brick. The Moira River flows through the town to the Bay of Quinté; and immense quantities of saw logs are floated down the stream, and collected at its mouth by means of booms fastened across it.

Belleville contains three grist mills, the "Sydney Mills," "Coleman's Mills," and the "Grove Mills." There are also four saw mills, a cloth factory, blind factory, three axe and edge tool factories, three foundries, a paper factory, shingle factory, four breweries, two distilleries, a tannery, morocco leather factory, ashery, patent pail factory, three soap and candle factories, a nursery, &c. &c. The

public buildings consist of a court house and jail, built of stone, a brick market-house, a grammar school of stone, and six churches, Episcopal, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Free Church, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Roman Catholic. The government and County offices for the County are kept here. The Upper Canada, Commercial and Montreal Banks; and the Ontario Marine and Fire Insurance, the Provincial Mutual, and the Montreal Fire Life and Inland Marine Assurance Companies have agents here.

Two newspapers are published weekly, the "Belleville Intelligencer" and "Victoria Chronicle."

Belleville is a port of entry, has a collector of customs, and there are also inspectors of potash and beef and pork. During the season a steamboat plies regularly on the Bay, from the Trent to Kingston, touching at the different ports in the Victoria, Prince Edward and Midland Districts; and also at Amherst Island.

The site of Belleville was originally part of a reserve belonging to the Messessaga Indians. It was surveyed and laid out as a town by order of government in the year 1816, when three hundred lots of half an acre each were laid off.

The following statement of exports shows the trade of the town to be in a very flourishing condition. A large quantity of the square timber is brought down the Trent; and some of it comes from a considerable distance.

EXPORTS *from Belleville during the season of* 1849 *to the United States.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes	338 barrels.	£2366 0 0
Barley	90 bushels.	9 0 0
Butter	61 Kegs.	122 0 0
Cows	513 No.	2052 0 0
Flour	18756 barrels.	18756 0 0
Grass Seed	1264 bushels.	474 0 0
Laths	118 M.	43 15 0
Peas	3728 bushels.	466 0 0
Rye	3514 do.	351 8 0
Potatoes	1000 do.	62 10 0
Rags	18210 lbs.	190 0 0
Sheep Skins	1141 No.	143 15 0
Shingles	92 M.	23 0 0
Sawed Lumber	10648000 feet.	21296 0 0
Wool	9912 lbs.	481 19 6
Wheat	30686 bushels.	6137 4 0
		£52974 11 6

A large number of oxen were also sent to the States (across the ice in winter) of which it was impossible to obtain any statement as to number or value.

EXPORTS *to various parts of the Province.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes	3485 barrels.	£24395 0 0
Flour	33198 do.	33198 0 0
Wheat	9765 bushels.	1953 0 0
Peas	4947 do.	618 7 6
Barley	1450 do.	181 5 0
Rye	4349 do.	434 18 0
Pork	192 barrels.	528 0 0
Beef	54 do.	74 10 0
Grass Seed	357 bushels.	137 7 6
Cattle	176 heads.	1840 0 0
High Wines	158 punch'ns	2098 0 0
Whiskey	410 barrels.	1230 0 0
Furs		500 0 0
Butter	173 kegs.	540 12 6
Square Timber	4395590 feet.	91574 15 10
Total		£159303 16 4
To the United States		52974 11 6
Total Exports		£212278 7 10

VALUE *of Imports in* 1850.

From the United States	£17907 5 11
From the United Kingdom	5180 16 1
Total	£23088 2 0

TOTAL *arrivals of Vessels from the United States during* 1850.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
British Steamers	8	2400	104
British Sailing Vessels	81	4140	375
Foreign do.	124	12643	730
Total	213	19183	1209

The following vessels are owned in Belleville :—steamer "Novelty. Schooners—"Caroline," 100 tons; "Gilmour," 100 tons; "Hannah Thompson," 20 tons;"Mary Adeline," 52 tons.

About three miles north from Belleville, on the Moira River, is a village called Caneff's Mills. It contains about five hundred inhabitants, three grist mills, each containing three run of stones, three saw mills, a tannery, planing machine, two carding and fulling mills, ashery, &c. An excellent plank road has been made from Belleville to the village.

The township of Thurlow is well settled. It contains excellent land, the soil being mostly loam, and the timber consisting of maple, beech, basswood, oak, elm, &c.., with an admixture of pine, and, in places, a small quantity of cedar. In 1842 the township contained 2649 inhabitants; in 1850 the number had increased to 3428; it then contained seven grist and nine saw mills, and 54,000 bushels of wheat, 26,000 bushels of oats, 14,000 bushels of peas, 23,000 bushels of potatoes, 16,000 pounds of maple sugar, 16,800 pounds of wool, and 24,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

About 14 miles from Belleville, on the town line between the townships of Sidney and Rawdon, is a village called Rawdon or Sterling. An excellent plank road has been made between the two places. After leaving Belleville the land is rolling for a short distance; the character of the country then slightly changes, and the land is more level for a few miles. About six miles and a half from Belleville is a cluster of houses bearing the name of Smithville. Towards the north of the township the country becomes hilly; a succession of extensive ridges running across it: these ridges are clothed with oak, pine, beech, &c. On the summit of the ridge is a small lake called "Oak-hill pond; it a fine sheet of water, of irregu-

lar form, and its banks rise to a considerable height above the surface. This lake appears to have neither inlet nor outlet. It is said to be about a hundred and fifty feet above the village; and it is two miles from the Bay of Quinté. On reaching the top of the highest ridge you have a fine view over the surrounding country, with a glimpes of the village in the distance; although you have to cross three or four more ridges, gradually descending, before you reach it. The soil the whole distance consists of sandy loam; and the timber principally hardwood, beech, maple, oak, elm, &c., with a little pine. In some localities the land appears to be very much strewed with stones—gravelly ridges cross the road; and in one or two places, where the soil had been disturbed, we noticed that there was but a small depth of mould above the limestone rock. The country is well cleared; and there are many fine farms along the road.

The village of Rawdon is situated on a small stream, a tributary of the Trent; and is underlaid with limestone, which is quarried in the village, and is now used for building. A grist mill and other buildings have already been erected with it, and others are in progress. The neighbourhood is said to have been long settled; but it is only within a few years (the lumber trade having declined from the clearing of the land, and the settlers being compelled, in consequence, to turn their attention to agriculture), that the village has made any progress. It now contains about four hundred inhabitants, a grist mill, with two run of stones, saw mill, two tanneries, ashery, distillery, &c. &c.

The township of Rawdon in 1817, according to Gourlay, contained about three hundred inhabitants; in 1850 the number had increased to 2613, and 37,000 bushels of wheat, 13,000 bushels of oats, 11,000 bushels of peas, 21,000 bushels of potatoes, 5000 bushels of turnips, 30,000 pounds of maple sugar, 8000 pounds of wool, and 7800 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north, or rather N.N.W. of Rawdon, is the township of Marmora, long noted for its beds of iron ore. It was advertised for sale in the year 1821; but, from the rocky and swampy character of a large portion of the land, it has not made much progress towards settlement; and in 1850 only contained 592 inhabitants. The iron mines were worked some years ago, and large sums were expended without any beneficial result. This, however, is not surprising, as, although the distance of the works from the front is not so great as to prove in future any great bar to their successful occupation, the means of communication have hitherto been so little improved, that,

during certain portions of the year, the settlers in the back townships were almost debarred from intercourse with the front; roads existed merely in name, and the expense of carriage of a heavy article like iron was great. This, however, is not the only reason why these mines have been unproductive, or productive only of loss to those engaged in the manufacture. The parties who have had charge of the works have been constantly behind the age they lived in. When, through the agency of the hot blast, and new methods of treating the ore, the cost of manufacturing cast iron had been materially reduced in Britain, the old mode of smelting by means of the cold blast was attempted here, as well as the manufacture of bar iron, without the aid of any other machinery than the hammer, the anvil and the bellows. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the proprietors of the works could not compete with importers or British iron masters, who carried on their operations by means of the most improved machinery, with large capital, and coal at an almost nominal price. The attempt, however, was persevered in manfully, till many thousands of pounds were sunk by the proprietors. This, however, could not last, and the works were closed. About five years since a company was formed in Belleville for the purpose of purchasing the property, and making another attempt to work the mines. The following details of their proceedings were furnished us by a gentleman connected with the company:—

"The Marmora Iron Works, the property of the Marmora Foundry Company, are situated on Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the fourth concession of that township. The works, which are erected on the bank of the Crow River, a short distance from the foot of Crow Lake, are very extensive, and consist of two blasting furnaces of good size, one of which has been within a few months almost newly built, and lined with Stourbridge brick, and is ready for use at any time when the operations of the Company may be resumed. The blast (which is what is called the "hot blast,") is furnished by a new and improved cylinder apparatus with air-heating ovens on the most approved principle, and is driven by a powerful and never-failing stream of water. This furnace has been in blast but for a short period, and that only for the purpose of testing the practicability of working the ore, so as to produce such a quantity of iron per diem as would leave reasonable expectations of the manufacture proving profitable. The Company, therefore, spared no expense in fitting up the furnace; which was done under the superintendence of an eminent iron founder, and practical assistants. The quantity of iron

(pig) produced from this furnace was five tons per day of very superior quality; and it was found that the probable cost of manufacture, in a blast of longer duration, would not exceed three pounds or three pounds five shillings per ton.

"Owing to some difficulty between the directors and a portion of the stockholders who had refused payment of their stock, the works were stopped after this experiment, and will not probably be resumed for a year or two, unless the Company succeed in leasing the premises to some practical person; a course which they would prefer, rather than carry them on in future on their own account.

"The premises of the Company are very extensive, and comprise (in addition to the blast furnaces, and several large houses for storing charcoal) a large stone building with trip-hammer, for the manufacture of bar iron, of several stone buildings and houses used for shops, boarding houses, &c., and about twelve frame dwelling houses, occupied formerly by the workpeople of the establishment, and which are now rented out to various parties. There are also a flouring mill, a saw mill, and a building formerly a tannery, but now about to be converted into a clothing and fulling factory, all driven by the same stream (which is capable of propelling three or four times as much machinery from the same head), over which a very handsome and substantial bridge was last year built. A church (Roman Catholic), built of stone, and of very neat construction, is situated nearly opposite the bridge, on the western bank of the stream. All of these buildings are on the property of the Company, and form together a compact and flourishing village, in which is a post office. On the north side of the village, and also on the property of the Company, a town plot has been laid out, and a few lots sold, on which buildings are now being erected by the purchasers; but the whole of the grounds on which the buildings above described stand is intended to be reserved by the Company for the purpose of leasing to tenants. On the south side of the village is a well cultivated farm, with handsome dwelling houses and suitable outhouses, gardens, &c., also the property of the Company.

"The ore bed (or rather the main ore bed from which the furnace was supplied, for there are many valuable beds of magnetic iron ore in the neighbourhood, and some of bog ore,) is situated on a high bank on the shore of Crow Lake; it is mined easily, and loaded on board scows for transport to the works, from which the ore bed is distant about three miles and a half. The ore is a magnetic oxyde, very rich, three tons yielding two tons of iron. Excellent cast iron

as is made from this ore, it is still more suitable for bar iron; the toughness and ductility of what has been made there giving it a preference to the best Swedes iron.

"On the block on which the village stands the Company have extensive beds of marble, of a quality which will make it valuable at no distant day. A quarry of lithographic stone of superior quality, said to be equal to the best German, is also the property of the Company. Specimens of this stone were sent to the Great Exhibition at London, and received (as did also the iron and specimens of ore sent) favorable notices from the English Press."

It is evident that these works can only be carried on successfully by parties with large capital, and on a large scale, with the most improved machinery. The great drawback appears to be the want of coal in the vicinity, and it therefore becomes necessary to use charcoal; of this it takes from 150 to 170 bushels to smelt a ton of ore; but, as it is said that a thousand bushels of charcoal can be produced from twenty-five cords of wood, there would probably be no great inconvenience from this source for some years. It is plain that the first act of a company with sufficient capital to carry on the works should be, to lay down a railroad or tram-road from the works to the Bay.

The agricultural products of the township are but small.

The three northern townships, Lake, Tudor and Grimsthorpe are as yet unsettled. The two latter are not yet even surveyed. Efforts, however, are about being made to settle this section of country; and we understand that a road is being surveyed and laid out from the rear of these townships to the Madawaska River; and the lots on each side of the road are to be given to actual settlers on the same terms as those on the Owen's Sound Road, viz.: a free grant of fifty acres, with a right to purchase the adjoining fifty.

Madoc, which adjoins Marmora, is attached for municipal purposes to Elzevir. These two townships were advertised for sale in 1821. They both contain a good portion of very excellent land; but Elzevir is as yet but little settled. In Madoc are some valuable beds of iron ore, which were formerly worked on a small scale. The works now belong to a disputed or minor's estate, and are not at present in operation. Madoc and Elzevir together contained in 1850, 2021 inhabitants, one grist and five saw mills, and 20,000 bushels of wheat, 12,800 bushels of oats, 19,000 bushels of potatoes, 36,000 pounds of maple sugar, 4600 pounds of wool, and 3000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Huntingdon, to the north of Thurlow, is a township containing a fair proportion of good land, the greater portion of which is taken up. In 1817 the township contained but four settlers, and in 1850 the population had increased to 2196. There were then eight saw mills in the township, and 21,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000 bushels of oats, 5000 bushels of peas, 20,000 bushels of potatoes, 14,000 pounds of maple sugar, 6000 pounds of wool, 5400 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Belleville to Shannonville is nine miles. This village is situated in the south-west of the township of Tyendenaga, on the Kingston Road. The land along the road is rolling, and the first portion is well settled; the latter portion, however, not quite so well; the buildings generally being of an inferior description. The soil is a stiff loam, and the timber beech, oak, maple, &c. Much of the land is very stony. The scenery is pretty; openings in the timber giving frequent views of the Bay.

Shannonville, which is situated on the Salmon River, is built on a bed of rock about one mile from the Bay. The site of the village was originally the property of the Mohawk Indians, who granted to certain parties a lease of the land for 999 years. The land on the east side of the river has been since surrendered to the government, who have given deeds for the lots; but the land on the west side, to the extent of about 100 acres, is still held on lease. The Indians originally had a reserve here twelve miles square, but they have sold and leased till they have left but a tract nine miles in length by about two miles wide, commencing about a mile and a half west from the village.

Shannonville contains about 250 inhabitants, a saw mill containing five circular and three upright saws, two tanneries, three asheries, and a post office; a grist mill is erecting, and Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist churches are under contract, and will shortly be built. There is a considerable quantity of cedar about the village on the banks of the river.

After leaving Shannonville the road through the Indian lands is not very good, and the settlements along it are very poor, reminding the traveller of a remark once made, we forget by whom, "that it was very easy to convert a white man into an Indian, but very difficult to turn an Indian into a white man."

These Indians, known as the "Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté," comprise four chiefs, 116 warriors, 133 women, and 129 children, who receive presents. They have been settled here since 1784. In

1793 they received from the Crown a grant of land containing about 92,700 acres, but in 1820 they surrendered 33,280 acres in exchange for an annuity of £450; and in 1835 they made a further surrender of 27,857 acres, to be held in trust and sold for their benefit.

Tyendenaga is well settled. In 1842 it contained 2898 inhabitants; in 1850 the number had increased to 4181. It then contained three grist and eight saw mills, and 47,000 bushels of wheat, 27,000 bushels of oats, 9600 bushels of peas, 34,000 bushels of potatoes, 17,000 pounds of maple sugar, 16,000 pounds of wool, and 13,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north of Tyendenaga is the township of Hungerford. This is a large township. It is not very thickly settled, but is filling up fast. It was unsettled in 1817. In 1842 it contained but 880 inhabitants, and in 1850 the number had increased to 2627. 26,000 bushels of wheat, 14,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of peas, 41,000 bushels of potatoes, 24,000 pounds of maple sugar, 6500 pounds of wool, and 4700 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

The Victoria District received in 1849 the sum of £223 from the government grant towards the support of its agricultural societies, £616 for common schools, and £100 for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Victoria District, in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Thurlow	19	£111 16 1	£780 10 0
Sidney	19	118 17 0	825 0 0
Madoc	8	38 9 5	243 10 0
Tyendenaga	22	138 19 4	732 10 0
Rawdon	12	62 0 5	463 10 0
Huntingdon	7	53 15 5	269 0 0
Hungerford	8	51 12 9	207 10 0
Marmora	4	14 3 8	58 10 0
Belleville (town)	4	55 6 11	245 0 0
Elzevir			
Total	103	£645 1 3	£3828 0 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:—

Thurlow, twenty; Sidney, twenty-one; Tyendenaga, twenty-four; Rawdon, thirteen; Huntingdon, nine; Hungerford, thirteen; Madoc, nine; Marmora, four; total, one hundred and thirteen.

EXPENDITURE *on, and Revenue from Public Works in the District, up to December* 31, 1849.

EXPENDITURE.

Work.	Total Cost.
Belleville Bridge	£1455 3 1
Shannonville Bridge	300 0 0

REVENUE *none.*

REVENUE *from Lighthouse, or Tonnage Duties, for the Year ending 5th January*, 1850.

Belleville	£2 15 0

REVENUE *from Customs Duties, for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Belleville	£1483 10 1	£231 13 4	£1251 16 9
For the year ending Jan. 5, 1850.			
Belleville	3466 14 6	234 16 1	3231 18 5

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842 *and* 1844, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for the year* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	61098	17	30	....	1850	5564	2342	£200264
1844	72630	21	39	....	2026	6124	2609	225819

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills.		Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat rais'd in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
				Grist.	Saw.									
Hungerford	2627	4763	2313	1	6	£30130	26494	92	4012	14153	10406	3286	41200	2754
Huntingdon	2196	6001	2358	....	8	24530	21248	64	4867	11412	5287	3734	20815	3121
Thurlow	3428	4583	3479	7	9	60918	54209	235	9645	26109	14687	5622	23344	5412
Sidney	3552	5966	no statement.	2	10	65395	58227	512	11801	27918	19517	7028	24256	3945
Tyendenaga	4181	14842	3713	3	8	55089	47510	733	4231	27280	9650	4194	34807	2619
Rawdon	2613	3420	1538	1	5	31064	37668	403	2802	13562	11162	2676	21679	2132
Madoc and Elzevir...	2021	2093	1507	1	5	20053	20755	.....	319	12871	6583	1903	19370	2283
Marmora	592	1173	348	1	1	6083	4020	231	.....	1604	1926	638	10370	215
Belleville	3549	155	176	3	2	47101	485	.....	110	152	480	80	320	.....
	24759	42996	15432	19	54	£340363	270616	2270	37786	135061	79698	29161	196161	22481

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Hungerford	1656	916	.....	24871	6542	44	4703	2190	500	2555	1834
Huntingdon	711	618	171	14520	6272	348	5465	1163	502	2288	1182
Thurlow	2546	2035	188	16276	16898	4560	24668	2839	1322	5809	1985
Sidney	2101	2823	101	24591	17634	15248	25475	3179	1003	9538	1911
Tyendenaga	283	564	.....	17144	16288	40	13498	2984	788	6567	2802
Rawdon	5352	1458	5	30181	8272	253	7840	2633	501	3481	1736
Madoc and Elzevir	2709	1047	.....	36747	4672	100	3165	1685	224	1641	1149
Marmora	1346	376	6	10336	2414	100	1665	701	130	846	387
Belleville	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	219	79	260
	16704	9869	465	174666	78992	20693	86479	17890	5189	32804	13246

CROWN *Lands and Clergy Reserves for sale in the County of Hastings.*

Township.	Crown Lands.	Clergy Reserves.
Sidney		4000 acres.
Thurlow		1400 "
Tyendenaga	Indian, 10000 acr.	6000 "
Rawdon	Crown, 350 acr's.	2200 "
Huntingdon	400 "	2100 "
Hungerford	5400 "	6000 "
Marmora	1500 "	7400 "
Madoc	10000 "	4300 "
Elzevir	46000 "	10000 "
Lake	54000 "	10000 "

Distances in the County of Hastings.

Belleville to Trent Port, 12 miles; Caneff's Mills, 3; Frankfort, 13; Rawdon, 14; Shannonville, 9; Marmora, 28.

Trent Port to Frankfort, 9; Rawdon, 14; Belleville, 12; Caneff's Mills, 15; Shannonville, 21.

PRINCE EDWARD.

This County, lately the Prince Edward District, comprises the following townships:—Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, Marysburgh, Hillier, Hallowell and Athol. It is of irregular form, being bounded on the north by the Bay of Quinté, which is in reality a continuation of the river Trent; and on the east, west and south by Lake Ontario. It is almost an island; and is indented by numerous bays,

County of

PRINCE EDWARD.

Toronto. Thomas Maclear

Boundaries of Counties
Do. of Townships
Plank and Gravelled Roads
Other Roads
Steamboat Landings

Scale of Miles
5 10

some of which penetrate to a considerable depth into the County.

According to the government returns, published in 1849, the County of Prince Edward contains 213,800 acres, 26,200 acres of which were clergy reserves, all of which are now taken up.

The Prince Edward District was settled after the American war, by the U. E. Loyalists; and there are a few English, Irish and Scotch scattered amongst their descendants.

There is no very high land in the County; the greater portion being rolling, with patches of marsh on the borders of some of the bays and creeks. The soil varies in quality, from clay to sandy loam, in some sections with the rock very near the surface; and the timber consists of beech, maple, oak, ash, elm, basswood, pine, hemlock, &c. The shores of the County were formerly clothed with large quantities of very fine red cedar, but at the present day but little of it remains. A large portion of the County is well adapted for agricultural operations; and it is noted for the quality of its butter and cheese, some of the latter much resembling Gloucester. The wheat crop, however, has been a partial failure for the last few years. Immense quantities of whitefish are taken on the lake shore, which is worth about one pound per barrel at the fisheries, and yields a considerable revenue to the District.

The County of Prince Edward, being to a certain extent cut off from intercourse with the rest of the Province (there being but one spot at which it can he entered, except by crossing the ferries) the inhabitants, in many respects, have scarcely kept pace with the progress of their neighbours. Agriculture is not generally in a very advanced state; although efforts are now making, by means of the agricultural societies, to infuse a little spirit of improvement amongst the population. It is, however, very difficult to induce some people to attempt any course not followed by their great-grandfathers. We recollect, during the time that we were compiling the "Canadian Gazetteer," asking an inhabitant some questions respecting the rural population of the District; his reply was, that they were generally in good circumstances, many of them were rich, but that they were not very intelligent. We fear, or rather hope, this was a libel; as, during our late travel through the District, we did not see a single horse fastened to the plough by his tail, or many of those other signs of non-improvement and stick-in-the-mud-ativeness (it is sometimes necessary to coin a word), that we had been led to expect. The only instance of the kind we met with, occurred where we should least have looked for it, amongst the mercantile portion of the community.

On visiting a certain village in search of information, we inquired, as was our wont, who was the principal merchant of the place? On receiving the necessary directions, we wended our way to the place of business of the gentleman in question. On asking for the master of the establishment, we were referred to a dirty, ragged, scrubby looking fellow, unwashed, unshaven. He was sitting upon his own counter, dangling his legs over the front, and exhibiting very conspicuously a grey patch on one knee, and a green patch on the other. Yet this man had a good store full of goods; and it was evidently not from poverty that he was such a miserable looking object. We soon found that the gem and the setting were about equal; and that little information was to be expected in that quarter.

The next person we called on was not only a merchant, but also a mill owner, and landed proprietor. He was extremely anxious to sell "mill privileges," and was very desirous of pointing out to us the peculiar advantages of the property he wished to dispose of, and, by way of recommendation, seriously informed us, that the water there "*ran down hill*," and that "*when water ran down hill it ran fast.*" Whether this worthy was a native of the place, or if he had ever lived where the water ran *up hill*, he did not condescend to inform us.

The County is thickly settled. It contains a fair, but not more than a fair, proportion of good land. It is pretty well watered; although the streams are generally short. Several large bays of Lake Ontario have been converted into inland lakes through the agency of the sea, which, by washing up extensive banks of sand, has separated the bays from the main body of water, leaving in most instances but a narrow channel for ingress and egress. Some of these bays are marshy at their extremities.

If we enter the County from the west, we leave the village of Brighton, and cross the neck of land separating the western extremity of the Bay of Quinté from Lake Ontario. On the road, about ten miles from Brighton, we pass a settlement called the "Carrying Place," this being the spot at which the Indians and Indian Traders were accustomed to convey their canoes and merchandize overland from the Bay to the Lake, and *vice versa*. There are several good houses about the neighbourhood.

From the Carrying Place to Consecon is about five miles. The country does not appear very well settled; the houses and farm buildings generally being small, and the farms apparently not in very good order; though there are some exceptions. The soil is

loam; and the timber hardwood and pine intermixed, with considerable hemlock in places.

The village of Consecon is pleasantly situated, at the entrance of the Consecon Creek into Weller's Bay. It is partly in Ameliasburgh and partly in Hillier; and contains nearly four hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with three run of stones, a saw mill, carding and fulling mill, post office, and two churches, Episcopal and Methodist. Large quantities of white fish are exported from the village.

The township of Ameliasburgh is irregularly shaped. It has three large bays running into it from the north-east, the extremities of which are marshy; and Weller's Bay on the south-west is a large sheet of water, which was evidently formerly open to the lake, but is now merely attached to it by a narrow gut or channel. About two miles from Consecon is a small lake called "Consecon Lake," about two miles in length. It receives the Consecon Creek, and discharges its waters into Weller's Bay. And in the east of the township is another small lake called "Roblin's Lake." In 1817 Gourlay estimated the population of the township at 1068. In 1850 the number had increased to 2881; there were two grist and five saw mills in the township, and 51,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of rye, 18,000 bushels of oats, 16,000 bushels of peas, 11,000 bushels of Indian corn, 22,900 bushels of potatoes, 16,000 bushels of buckwheat, 39,000 pounds of maple sugar, 15,000 pounds of wool, and 19,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849. In the north-east corner of the township is a ferry across the Bay to Belleville.

From Consecon to Wellington (ten miles) the country is well settled; the land rolling, and the timber principally hardwood. And there are many fine farms with good buildings along the road.

Wellington, which is divided into an upper and lower village, is situated on the north shore of West Lake, a bay of Lake Ontario, now nearly separated from it by a long ridge of sand hills. These hills are partially covered with small cedars, and are a favorite resort for the pic-nic parties of Picton and the neighbourhood. The sandy beach generally shelves off gradually from the shore; and very large quantities of white fish are taken along the coast. The lake or bay is of considerable extent, and penetrates nearly to the centre of the township of Hallowell.

Wellington is partly in Hillier and partly in Hallowell. It contains about five hundred inhabitants, a saw mill, two tanneries, a foundry, post office, &c. It is a port of entry, and has a resident collector of customs. Large quantities of fish are exported of which

no account is taken, they being shipped to places on the British side. The following are the exports from Wellington for the year ending the fifth of January, 1851.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Fire Wood	6 cords.	£1 17 6
Fresh Fish	2 boxes.	15 0 0
Boots	58 pairs.	27 7 6
Wheat	30678 bushels.	9146 11 6
Flour	2643 barrels.	2628 10 0
Peas	5816 bushels.	792 18 0
Rye	8564 bushels.	857 2 0
Total value		£13469 7 6

Exported in

42 British Vessels, of 176 Men, and 1751 Tons.
2 Foreign do. 15 " 236 "

The township of Hillier has three large bays on its western coast; and is well watered with small streams. In 1850 it contained 2595 inhabitants, four grist and nine saw mills; and 59,000 bushels of wheat, 6000 bushels of barley, 9900 bushels of rye, 12,000 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of peas, 10,000 bushels of Indian corn, 18,000 bushels of potatoes, 4500 bushels of turnips, 34,000 pounds of maple sugar, 15,000 pounds of wool, and 16,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Wellington to Bloomfield is between five and six miles. This village is pleasantly situated. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, three grist mills, having six run of stones, a saw mill, ashery, tannery, post office, and three churches, Wesleyan Methodist and two Quaker.

From Bloomfield to Picton is five miles. From Wellington to Bloomfield, and from thence to Picton the country is thickly settled: the land is rolling, and the timber principally hardwood, with a little pine and hemlock intermixed.

Picton, the County town of the County of Prince Edward, is beautifully situated at the southern extremity of a bay of the Bay of Quinté. A village existed here many years since, which was called Hallowell, after the name of the township. When the town was laid

out, subsequently, it was named Picton. A marshy gully separated the two villages, which were connected by means of a bridge. When Picton was incorporated, the village of Hallowell was included in its limits. In 1850 Picton contained 1532 inhabitants, a steam grist mill, with three run of stones, two saw mills, three tanneries, two foundries, an ashery, distillery, brewery, pottery, &c. Two newspapers, the "Gazette," and "Sun," are published weekly; and the Commercial and Montreal Banks have agents here. The court house and jail is a handsome stone building; and there are four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Church, Methodist and Roman Catholic. The Government and County offices for the County are kept in Picton. It is a port of entry, and has a resident collector of customs. During the season it has regular daily communication by steamboat, with Belleville, Kingston, Amherst Island, &c.

The following table will show the exports from the town during the season of 1850. This statement is taken from the returns published by the Inspector General:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Planks and Boards	347 M. feet.	£627 15 0
Shingles	60 M.	15 0 0
Other Woods		440 0 0
Fish	83 barrels.	83 0 0
Butter	6¼ cwt.	17 10 0
Wheat	5907 bushels.	1183 0 0
Flour	564 barrels.	613 17 6
Barley and Rye	3000 bushels.	425 0 0
Beans and Peas	543 bushels.	67 17 6
Potatoes	416 bushels.	28 1 6
Apples	4½ barrels.	1 2 6
		£3502 4 0

The following is a statement of articles shipped by two of the principal exporters, between August, 1850, and August, 1851. These exports we understood to amount to about two thirds of the total shipments:—

Wheat	21507	bushels.
Rye	28648	"
Barley	1091	"
Peas	8602	"
Corn	10037	"
Buckwheat	2000	"
Pork	300	barrels.
Oats	2000	"
Fish	1000	"
Clover Seed	150	bushels.
Grass Seed	150	"
Flour	1000	barrels.

The township of Hallowell is well settled, and contains a large portion of excellent land, loam, with a proportion of clay. The timber consists of beech, maple, white and black ash, oak, basswood, pine, red and white cedar, &c. &c. In 1817 a farm of two hundred acres, with suitable buildings, was stated to be worth from six to eight hundred pounds. Such a farm would now command double the sum. In 1850 the township contained 3271 inhabitants, exclusive of the town of Picton; there were four grist and eight saw mills, and 48,000 bushels of wheat, 22,000 bushels of rye, 19,000 bushels of oats, 17,000 bushels of peas, 10,900 bushels of Indian corn, 28,000 bushels of potatoes, 31,000 pounds of maple sugar, 18,000 pounds of wool, 12,000 pounds of cheese, and 21,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Picton to Demorestville is nine miles. The land is generally rolling; the timber principally hardwood, with a little pine and hemlock intermixed. The country bordering the road is well cleared, and there are many good houses. The farm buildings, however, are not generally so good; and the land does not appear to be very well farmed.

Demorestville is pleasantly situated; and has a small mill stream running through it. It is about twelve miles by water from Belleville, and eighteen miles by land. It contains about three hundred inhabitants (who are principally American, or of American descent), a grist mill, with three run of stones, a saw mill, carding and fulling mill, ashery, tannery and post office. There are three churches, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, and Episcopal Methodist.

About five miles north-east from Demorestville is a small shipping place called Northport. It is situated on the Bay of Quinté, and

contains about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, and a post office.

Opposite the western extremity and centre of the township (Sophiasburgh) is a large island, called "Big Island," situated in the Bay of Quinté. On the south it is separated from the main land principally by marsh, over which a long bridge or causeway has been constructed. A portion of the island is under cultivation.

The township of Sophiasburgh is well settled. The land is generally level or rolling; and the timber consists of hardwood and pine intermixed. When the township was first settled land was sold at a shilling an acre. In 1817 it was valued at from three to five dollars per acre. At the present time improved farms would sell at from six to nine pounds per acre. The township in 1850 contained 3014 inhabitants, five grist and ten saw mills, and 35,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of rye, 10,000 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of peas, 8000 bushels of Indian corn, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 10,900 bushels of buckwheat, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 14,000 pounds of wool, 14,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,800 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Marysburgh, the eastern township of the County, is of a peculiar shape, being divided by a large inlet of the lake, nearly into two separate portions, the upper of which is the largest, and its extremity is known as Point Pleasant. The extremity of the lower division is called Long Point. The end of the bay which divides the two is itself divided into two smaller bays, called Smith's Bay, and Prince Edward's Bay. The latter receives a small stream known as Black River. On this stream, in the west of the township, is a small village called Milford. It is six miles from Picton; and contains two grist mills, having two run of stones each, a saw mill, carding and fulling mill, ashery, post office, and two churches, Episcopal and Methodist. At the shipping-place, called Port Milford or South Bay is a collector of customs. Large quantities of cedar used formerly to be shipped from this place; but the most valuable portion of the timber has now been cut. The following were the exports from the port during the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Oak	16 tons.	£9 15 0
Spars, Masts and Handspikes	150 pieces.	1 0 0
Plank and Boards	34 M. ft.	49 17 6
Lath and Firewood	25 cords.	6 5 0
Shingles	8 M.	3 0 0
Saw Logs	418.	48 13 6
Other Woods		37 16 3
Fish	1 barrel.	1 0 0
Butter	34½ cwt.	97 7 6
Cows	23	80 10 0
Horses	2	30 0 0
Sheep	43	11 1 3
Wool	636 lbs.	36 0 0
Wheat	1477 bushels.	295 8 0
Flour	8 barrels.	7 13 0
Barley and Rye	970 bushels.	97 0 0
Beans and Peas	188 bushels.	23 4 0
Oats	26 "	1 12 6
Onions, &c.	2 "	0 15 0
Potatoes	265 "	17 13 9
Eggs	20 doz.	0 7 0
Articles not enumerated		251 16 3
Total		£1106 15 6

In the north of the township, at a place known as the "Stone Mills," is a regular ferry across the Bay to the Midland District. There are here two grist mills, a plaster mill, and saw mill. The land is here considerably above the level of the Bay, on the top of the bank at least 150 feet. In some places it shelves gradually down to the water's edge, and in others runs out, presenting a bold bluff, with a nearly perpendicular face. On one of these promontories, which is flattened at the top, and presents a semicircular front to the Bay, looking very much like a fortification artificially constructed, is a small lake, having its origin in a marsh about three miles distant. The surface of this lake is about 150 feet above the level of the Bay, and its bottom is said to be many feet below it. Much of the timber on the edge of the Bay is cedar; while farther back it consists of beech, maple, elm, &c., with hemlock intermixed. The soil of Long Point is generally poor, with the exception of that portion bordering on Prince Edward's Bay.

Marysburgh is well settled. In 1850 it contained 3405 inhabitants, five grist and nine saw mills; and 28,000 bushels of wheat, 32,000 bushels of rye, 11,000 bushels of oats, 11,000 bushels of peas, 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 23,000 bushels of potatoes, 10,000 bushels of buckwheat, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 18,000 pounds of wool, and 24,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the west of Marysburgh is the township of Athol. In the south of the township is a considerable lake, called East Lake, formerly a bay of Lake Ontario, but now merely connected with it by a small stream. The land bordering on East Lake is sandy. The three concessions beyond are good land; and that to the south-east is again light and sandy. Near the south-eastern extremity of East Lake is a small settlement called Cherry Valley, where is a saw mill and post office. The township of Athol in 1850 contained 1879 inhabitants, one grist and one saw mill; and 17,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of oats, 14,000 bushels of potatoes, 4900 bushels of buckwheat, 12,000 pounds of maple sugar, 8800 pounds of wool, and 11,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

We heard it stated in the District, that the District had borne a better character than it deserved; and that in consequence many farms were mortgaged for considerably more than they were worth; but probably the parties who lent their money formed an opinion as to what the land *should* be worth, considering its situation; the value or the profits to be derived from a farm depending very much upon what kind of hands it is in. The more intelligent among the farmers are now making efforts to improve the breed of their cattle and sheep; and through the agency of the agricultural societies they are making some progress in improvement. It does not appear from the government returns, however, that the District received any sum in 1849 from the grant in aid of agricultural societies. It received in that year from the allowance for the support of common schools, the sum of £434, in addition to the stipend for the grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Prince Edward District, in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Picton (town)	4	£41 8 3	£241 5 0
Hallowell	13	73 19 8	428 0 0
Athol	10	53 6 4	325 18 0
Sophiasburgh	21	94 16 8	612 8 0
Marysburgh	18	104 12 2	487 0 0
Hillier	14	92 8 8	360 10 0
Ameliasburgh	17	89 15 2	559 5 0
Total	98	£550 7 2	£3014 6 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:—

Sophiasburgh, nineteen; Athol, ten; Hallowell, twelve; Hillier, fourteen; Marysburgh, nineteen; Ameliasburgh, nineteen. Total, ninety-three.

There are no public works in this District.

REVENUE *from Lighthouse or Tonnage Duties, for the year ending 5th January,* 1850.

Wellington	£2 7 0
Port Milford	13 18 0

REVENUE *from Customs Duties, for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Hallowell or Picton	£474 1 4	£115 14 7	£358 6 9
Milford	48 5 10	113 9 9	
Wellington	30 10 8	110 1 11	
For the year ending Jan. 5, 1850.			
Hallowell or Picton	1043 4 10	139 5 7	903 19 3
Milford	74 9 0	95 10 0	
Wellington	87 9 1	106 2 10	

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844 *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.		Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	86767	22	42	....	923	6599	2383	£248990
1844	91139	19	48	....	981	7014	1997	259198

1848.

Township.								
Hallowell	19997	4	8	804	101	1251	286	51239
Marysburgh	15143	5	9	770	256	1329	500	43539
Sophiasburgh	19645	4	11	903	186	1336	376	55502
Ameliasburgh	17677	2	5	830	280	1344	413	46871
Hillier	18824	4	11	767	104	1096	192	49297
Athol	10260	2	4	424	92	705	205	25112
Town of Picton	851	....	1	114	1	190	8	22891
	102397	21	49	4612	1020	7251	1980	£294451

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills.		Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat rais'd in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
				Grist.	Saw.									
Ameliasburgh	2881	9848	3125	2	5	£51247	51753	637	12764	18716	16007	11684	22977	16053
Sophiasburgh	3014	5631	3865	5	10	55716	35123	766	17411	10708	15518	8073	10864	10935
Hillier	2595	10684	3081	4	9	51902	59176	6054	9981	12295	15767	10120	18189	4681
Athol	1879	3916	3145	1	1	24591	17749	1812	12805	3347	5204	6086	14737	4958
Hallowell	3271	10688	12623	4	8	57438	48386	6208	22431	19465	17806	10992	28621	5901
Marysburgh	3405	10572	6560	5	9	48158	28275	1533	32103	11242	11139	6137	23765	10282
Town of Picton	1532	80	10	....	1	19949	120	.....	.....	130	240	.....	250	40
	18577	51419	32409	21	43	£309001	240582	17010	107495	75903	81681	53092	119403	52850

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ameliasburgh	2000	1678	186	39297	15780	2902	19728	3235	1178	5477	1537
Sophiasburgh	2509	1941	13	11439	14716	14458	14808	2758	1230	6309	1646
Hillier	4590	1496	27	34495	15246	5710	16827	2038	1079	4753	1117
Athol	960	953	57	12699	8864	730	11677	1359	442	2954	765
Hallowell	2099	2896	58	31170	18874	12010	21382	2928	166	6512	1533
Marysburgh	1465	1920	------	11145	18341	431	24478	3182	162	6242	2240
Town of Picton	------	60	------	------	100	------	300	175	105	183	155
	13623	10944	341	140245	91921	36241	109200	15675	4362	32430	8993

In Sophiasburgh, 1 fulling and carding mill, 2 asheries, 1 brewery, and 1 foundry. In Ameliasburg, 1 fulling and carding mill, 3 tanneries, 1 ashery, 1 shingle factory and 1 broom factory. In Hillier, 2 fulling and carding mills, 1 brewery, 3 tanneries, 1 ashery, 1 foundry, and 1 plaster mill. In Athol, 1 fulling and carding mill. In Hallowell, 2 fulling and carding mills and 2 tanneries. In Marysburgh, 1 fulling and carding mill, 1 ashery. This township returns 524 occupied houses, and 346 *dogs*.

Distances in the County of Prince Edward.

Picton to Bloomfield, 5 miles; Wellington, 10; Consecon, 18; Demorestville, 9; Carrying Place, 23; Milford, 6; Northport, 14.

Carrying Place to Consecon, 5 miles; Wellington, 15; Bloomfield, 20; Picton, 23; Milford, 29.

Stone Mills to Picton, 4 miles; Milford, 10; Demorestville, 13; Bloomfield, 9; Wellington, 14; Consecon, 22; Carrying Place, 27; Northport, 18.

FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

These Counties, lately forming the Midland District, comprise the following townships: Frontenac contains, Barrie, Bedford, Olden, Oso, Clarendon, Kennebec, Kingston, Loughborough, Palmerston, Pittsburgh, including Howe Island, Portland, Hinchinbrooke, Storrington, and Wolfe Island. Lennox contains, Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh and Richmond. Addington contains, Amherst Island, Anglesea, Camden East, Ernestown, Kaladar, and Sheffield.

Frontenac returns a Member to the House of Assembly; as do

also the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, and the city of Kingston.

The Midland District is bounded on the west by the County of Hastings, on the south by a portion of the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario, and on the east by the Johnstown and Bathurst Districts.

The government account, published in 1849, states the Midland District to contain 1,841,002 acres of surveyed land, 248,856 acres of which were clergy reserves. Of this quantity 1,232,126 acres had been granted or appropriated, leaving vacant 360,020 acres. This statement, however, must include the Victoria District, of which no mention is made. The real contents of the District would therefore be only about three-fifths of this quantity.

The Midland District contains some excellent and a large extent of bad land, or at least land unfit for agricultural purposes. The northern townships have not yet been properly examined; some of them are very rocky, and marble of good quality is known to exist in abundance. Beyond this rocky region again land of fine quality is said to exist; and a number of persons have "squatted" there within the last few years. The government has, therefore, been compelled in self-defence to get the land surveyed; and new townships are being formed in that direction. The District is well watered; and lakes of various sizes are scattered over it.

After leaving the Indian reserve in the township of Tyendenaga, the country improves in appearance, and is full of good farms. The land, till within about a mile and a half of Napanee, is a stiff loam or clay; from thence the soil is principally sandy or sandy loam. The timber mostly hardwood, oak, beech, hickory, elm, &c. The base of the whole country appears to be limestone, which frequently makes its appearance at the surface. This is particularly the case just below Napanee, where some fine blocks present themselves. The layers are horizontal. The stone appears very pure; and slabs of immense size might be obtained. Their surface is perfectly level and smooth; and some of them are apparently sufficiently large to form the flooring of a good sized room. In many places there is but a small depth of soil above the limestone; and the size of the timber appears to be diminished in consequence, the growth seeming to be checked after attaining a certain size.

The village of Napanee (a corruption of the Indian name Appanee) is a flourishing little place. It is situated on the Kingston road, in the south-east of the township of Richmond, and contains about a thousand inhabitants. It is twelve miles from Bath, twenty-four

from Kingston, and twenty-six from Belleville. The Napanee River flows through the village to the Bay of Quinté. It is navigable to the village for schooners drawing six feet water. Napanee contains a grist mill with three run of stones, an oatmeal mill, two saw mills, a foundry, distillery, two tanneries, an ashery, carding and fulling mill. cloth factory, post office, &c. There are five churches, Episcopel, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. On the opposite side of the river is another grist mill and two saw mills.

The road from Napanee to Kingston is macadamized. And a macadamized road is about being constructed from the village to the township of Sheffield, a distance of twenty miles, at an estimated cost of £3500.

The township of Richmond is generally level or rolling. It commenced settling about the year 1790; and in 1817 was said to contain about three hundred inhabitants. In 1850 the number had increased to 3224; there were four grist and eight saw mills in the township; and 14,800 bushels of wheat, 14,000 bushels of rye, 18,000 bushels of oats, 9000 bushels of peas, 16,000 bushels of potatoes, 9000 pounds of maple sugar, 11,000 pounds of wool, and 19,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Fredericksburgh, to the south of Richmond, is a small, well settled township. The land is generally level or rolling. The soil loam; and the timber a mixture of beech, maple, oak, elm, basswood, &c., with a little pine scattered in. The township commenced settling about the year 1784. In 1850 it contained 2498 inhabitants, two grist and five saw mills; and 16,800 bushels of wheat, 36,000 bushels of rye, 36,000 bushels of oats, 8000 bushels of peas, 16,000 bushels of buckwheat, 11,900 pounds of wool, 4000 pounds of cheese, and 8800 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Adolphustown, to the south-west, is a small township, surrounded on all sides but the north-east by the Bay of Quinté. The land is generally rolling. The soil a stiff loam or clay; and the timber principally hardwood, with a little pine. There are some good farms in the township; and at its south-western extremity is a ferry across the Bay to the Prince Edward District. The township commenced settling about the year 1784; and land at that time could be obtained at a shilling per acre. It rose gradually in value, and in 1817 was stated to be worth four pounds per acre for cleared land. At the present time probably few farms could be purchased at

double that sum. In 1850 Adolphustown contained 690 inhabitants, and four saw mills; and 11,000 bushels of wheat, 7800 bushels of rye, 8000 bushels of peas, 4000 pounds of wool, 4700 pounds of cheese, and 7600 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

About seven miles east from Napanee, in the township of Ernestown, a road turns off to the south to the village of Bath, five miles distant. The land through the township is generally rolling. The soil loam, on a limestone base; and the timber a mixture of beech, maple, basswood, pine, oak, ash, elm, &c., with a little balsam, hemlock and cedar. The township commenced settling about the year 1784. A settler informed us, that when his father first came into the country, after the American revolutionary war, this neighbourhood was a wilderness; and land was selling at half a gallon of rum per lot. He was offered the lot on which he afterwards settled for five dollars; he did not purchase then, and a few years afterwards had to pay five hundred dollars for it. The same lot is now worth a thousand pounds. The second year after they came into the country there was a partial failure of the crops; and the settlers suffered great distress before the next harvest was ready. Some persons actually died from starvation. Others supported life by gathering the ears of rye, which had sprung up wild from the droppings of the previous crop, and arrived at maturity before the wheat was ripe. These they prepared by singeing off the beard, and then boiling them into a kind of soup with wild leeks. At this time the nearest mill was Kingston Mills, twenty-five miles off. There were no roads; and the only way of conveying the grain to mill was on sleighs dragged by hand, five bushels at a time.

The country is now well cleared up, and a large portion free from stumps. In 1817 land was stated to be worth five dollars per acre; and improved farms, with tolerable buildings on them, were valued at about three pounds per acre. At the present time farms on the road are valued at ten pounds per acre; and farther back at from six to ten pounds, according to circumstances. Some farms are rented out at from one to two dollars per acre; the former being the general price for dairy farms.

In the south of the township, on the lake-shore, is the village of Bath. It is pleasantly situated, opposite Amherst Island; and the bank on which it is built slopes gently up from the water's edge. It is eighteen miles from Kingston, twenty-two from Picton, and twelve from Napanee. The place has been long settled, but appears to grow but slowly. It contains at the present time about a thousand

inhabitants; has a saw mill, ship-yard, tannery, foundry and ashery, a post office, grammar school, and two churches, Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist. Bath is a port of entry, and has a collector of customs. The following were the exports during the season of 1850:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes	6 barrels.	£42 0 0
Plank and Board	2616 M. feet.	5322 0 0
Shingles	35 M.	10 19 8
Other Woods		86 0 0
Fish		10 0 0
Wheat	4571 bushels.	856 0 0
Flour	1444 barrels.	1291 5 0
Barley and Rye	10223 bushels.	1042 15 0
Beans and Peas	2879 "	287 18 0
Oats	2124 "	106 4 0
Seeds	190 "	60 0 0
Articles not enumerated		3 5 0
Total		£9118 6 8

The road from Bath, along the front or lake shore, to Kingston is well settled. It is a pleasant drive, and the road is now undergoing the process of macadamization.

In the north of the township, on the Kingston road, twelve miles from Kingston, is the village of Mill Creek. It is a pleasant looking settlement, but does not appear to be a place of much business. It contains a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill, woollen factory, pail factory, two tanneries, an ashery and foundry. There are also a post office and three churches, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Roman Catholic.

About four miles north-east from Mill Creek, on the same stream, is the village of Wilton. It contains a grist mill, saw mill, post office, and Wesleyan Methodist church.

The township of Ernestown in 1850 contained 4813 inhabitants, six grist and eleven saw mills; and 14,000 bushels of wheat, 34,000 bushels of rye, 36,000 bushels of oats, 16,000 bushels of peas, 23,000 bushels of potatoes, 10,000 bushels of buckwheat, 15,000 pounds of maple sugar, 21,000 pounds of wool, 8500 pounds of cheese, and 42,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Ernestown is the township of Camden East. It is rather hilly, but contains very good land. It commenced settling about the year 1800; and in 1817 was said to contain not more than about three hundred inhabitants, At the present time it is thickly settled; and in 1850 the population had increased to 5111; and there were five grist and seventeen saw mills in the township. In, or near, the centre of the township is a quarry of marble. And on the Napanee River, seven miles from the village of Napanee, is a village called Newburgh. It contains two grist and three saw mills, carding and fulling mill, axe factory, ashery, &c., and a Methodist church. There is also a small village called Clarksville, about two miles from Newburgh. It contains a grist and saw mill, carding and fulling mill, and an Episcopal church. There are some good farms in Camden; and 37,000 bushels of wheat, 24,000 bushels of rye, 26,000 bushels of oats, 15,900 bushels of peas, 12,000 bushels of Indian corn, 41,000 bushels of potatoes, 32,000 pounds of maple sugar, 17,000 pounds of wool, and 31,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Camden is the township of Sheffield. It was altogether unoccupied in 1817. It commenced settling in 1820, and in 1842 contained 1334 inhabitants. The land is generally level or rolling; and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. In 1850 Sheffield contained a population of 1896, one grist and six saw mills; and 20,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 4000 pounds of wool, and 2900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To return to the main road. After leaving Mill Creek, the road from thence to Kingston traverses a well settled country, the land is rolling and there are numerous fine farms along the road. About three miles before reaching the city you pass through a neat little village called Waterloo, and beyond that, a little without the old limits of the town of Kingston, you notice a cluster of houses, a nucleus of what was intended to be a village. We happened to pass through it about five years since, at which time a schism had broken out amongst its inhabitants as to the name which should be given to the future city. The residents appeared to be divided into two parties, one of which contended for the name of Williamsville, while the other as sturdily insisted on that of Westville. At the time we were through the place the rival sponsors had resorted to the expedient of getting labels printed with the names Williamsville and Westville inscribed on them in large capitals, these were affixed to

the houses, and denoted very decidedly and conspicuously to which party each house belonged, at the same time giving a rather party coloured appearance to the settlement.

The village has since been included within the limits of the City of Kingston.

The locality in which the settlement was made, was originally known by the Indian name Cataraqui, a title which was afterwards given to the river which here enters the lake. This neighbourhood became memorable as the site of several meetings and engagements between the French and the Indians, and the former, who appear to have been always keenly alive to the advantages, in a military sense, possessed by any spot they visited, erected a fort here as a check to the advances of the Indians; this was afterwards called Fort Frontenac, after the governor of that name. But although the French continued to keep a small garrison here, there was nothing worthy to be called a village till after it came into the possession of the English.

The first English settlement was made here about the year 1783, but for a long time it made slow progress, being little more than a military station. From 1811 to 1816 the number of dwelling houses only increased from 130 to 300, but in 1817 it contain 2250 inhabitants. The following description of the town as it then existed, was published in that year.

"Kingston is in lat. 44° 12' north, and long. 75° 41' west, at the north-east point of Lake Ontario, and the head of the St. Lawrence, on its north-eastern shore, opposite Wolfe Island. It occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, the ruins of which are still to be seen, as are also the remains of a breastwork, thrown up by the English under Colonel Bradstreet. The harbour is on the east side of the town, and is formed by a bay stretching up northerly by the front of the town, and meeting the waters of a river (the Cataraqui) on which a few miles above, the Kingston mills are erected. The west shore of the bay is bold and suitable for wharfs, of which there are already as many as ten, where vessels of any burthen may lie in safety, and load and unload with convenience and ease. East of the bay the land projects southwards a considerable distance, to a point called Point Frederick, or Navy Point, beyond which is Haldimand Cove, a deep basin of water, sheltered by this point on the west, and Point Henry on the east, and guarded against south winds by Wolfe Island in front. In this cove the King's shipping lie, and on its western margin are the royal dock yard, wharf, stores &c. The entrance into the cove is safe. The town harbour has shoals, but vessels

coming in or going out, may steer either to the right or left and avoid them."

"In November 1812, Commodore Chauncey, with his small squadron, being then superior to the British, chased the Royal George from the Ducks through the Upper Gap, and the sound of Earnesttown, into Kingston Harbour, where he exchanged a few shots with the batteries, and then sailed away for Sackets Harbour, having captured two schooners in the chase."

"At the commencement of hostilities Kingston had but a small garrison, accommodated with barracks, but no fortification. In various successive stages of the war it was strengthened, with much labour and great expense. A regular fort is constructed at Messessaga Point; and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. The town is surrounded with a line of block houses, and picketed in. The old market is converted into a guard house. Extensive barracks are added to those heretofore erected. The works at Navy Point are enlarged, with the addition of batteries, magazines, and a dock for ship-building on a large scale. But the principal fortress is at Point Henry, which commands the town and harbour. Snake Island, situated near the outlet into the open lake, is fortified, and made a telegraphic station, to communicate with a telegraph at Fort Henry.

"Kingston is the military and naval head quarters of the Province, and next to Quebec and Halifax, it is the strongest post in all British America. As to commercial business it is the third town in the Canadas, being inferior to none but Quebec and Montreal.

"From its situation, it is the natural depot of those articles of commerce which are transported over the lake in vessels, and up and down the river in boats. Here they meet, and deposit and exchange their cargoes.

"As a harbour certainly, and perhaps in other points of relation to navigation and commerce, Kingston unites more advantages than any other place, on either the Canada or New York side of the lake.

"The town fronts the harbour, in full view of the water and shipping. Streets are laid out parallel with the harbour, at convenient distances from each other, and are intersected at right angles by cross streets, dividing the town into squares. One square is an open public area, in front of the court house and gaol and Episcopal church. In this is the market. Besides these public buildings, there are a new Catholic church, barracks for the troops of the garrison, an hospital, and a house for the commanding officer, about three hundred other

dwelling houses, a number of warehouses and stores, about fifty shops of goods, several public offices, a respectable district school, a valuable library, besides mechanics shops, &c. Though the war destroyed Niagara, checked the progress of York, and made Ernestown a 'deserted village,' it doubled the population, the buildings, and business of Kingston.

"The court house and gaol, Catholic church, many of the principal dwelling houses, and some stores, are built of a bluish limestone, dug out of the ground in large quantities, in the midst of the town.

"Kingston is not well supplied with water. Wells are difficult to be obtained; and their water is not very good. The water of the Bay is less pure than that of the open lake. Some springs in the rear of the town yield a partial supply of clear water, very slightly affected by its passage through strata of limestone."

In 1838 the town was incorporated; and in 1841, during the government of Lord Sydenham, it became the capital of the Province, with the understanding that it was to continue to enjoy that advantage, and that the government head quarters were to be permanently fixed there. Property, of course, immediately rose considerably in value; handsome and substantial buildings were erected, and great expense was incurred by the inhabitants to render their town worthy to be called, what it was expected to become, the first city in Upper Canada. These hopes and expectations, however, were doomed to be disappointed, the seat of government was removed to Montreal, and the inhabitants of Kingston were left to lament their credulity. That they were ill used there is no doubt; but when the interests of party are concerned, of what consequence is the prosperity or the ruin of a town or two!

Kingston is always considered to have a bad or unproductive back country, yet the market is always well and abundantly supplied. The supplies of meat in particular, are large and of excellent quality, vegetables are brought in in moderate quantities, and the chief deficiency is in fruit, the best of which is brought from a distance.

The Government establishments, naval and military, with the shipping interest, are the principal support of the city: of the advantage it has derived from the former, the following instance which came to our knowledge, furnishes sufficient proof: In 1809, the estate known as the Murney Property, called a hundred acres, was purchased from the original grantee from the Crown for £500, and in 1840 the Government purchased thirty-two acres of the property, for which they paid £19,000.

In 1816, Bishop Macdonnel bought eleven acres for £600, and in 1840 the front portions were laid out in lots of a fifth of an acre, and sold readily at prices varying from £160 to £250.

The construction of the Rideau Canal added considerably to the prosperity of the town of Kingston, and it was generally supposed that the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals, together with the removal of the Seat of Government would effectually destroy it. The amount of tonnage registered in Kingston, however, appears to be on the increase, being 6621 tons in 1845, and 6910 tons in 1851 After the removal of the Seat of Government, which diminished the population by about 1700, Kingston contained 6123 inhabitants. This enumeration however did not include a large portion of the town, known as lot twenty-four. This lot has since been included within the limits of the Corporation, and in 1850 the population numbered 10,097.

The principal buildings in Kingston comprise the City Hall and Market Buildings, the most massive structure in Upper Canada. It is built of hewn stone, and contains the market, the city offices, post-office, news and reading room, council chamber, &c., and a portion of the back of the building is occupied as business premises. A large room in the upper story was formerly let to the Free Church congregation of the city, but they have since erected a building for their own use. The Jail and Court-house; Queen's College (Presbyterian) and Regiopolis College (Roman Catholic); these institutions receive each a government allowance of £500 annually; the Kingston General Hospital, (this institution receives £300 per annum), the House of Industry and the Hotel Dieu. The latter belongs to the Roman Catholics, and is attended by the sisters of charity. Three Episcopal Churches, St. George's, St. Paul's, and St. James's; one Established Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's; two Presbyterian Free Churches, one Scotch the other Irish; two Methodist Churches, one Congregational, one Baptist, two Roman Catholic, the Cathedral and St. Joseph's; and one Apostolic.

The Government and County offices for the Counties are kept in Kingston, and amongst the Institutions and Societies will be found a Mechanic's Institute, Grammar School, the National Societies, Freemasons, Odd-Fellows and Sons of Temperance. Three fire companies, hook and ladder and hose companies, &c. The city is lighted with gas, has telegraphic communication with Montreal and Quebec and from thence to New York, eastward; and with Toronto and Hamilton, and from thence to New York, westward. It has

also a Board of Trade for the regulation of commercial affairs, &c. The city is supplied with water from the bay by means of water works, and has a Marine Railway for the purpose of hauling out vessels for repair, and many vessels are built here.

Four Newspapers are published in Kingston: the Chronicle and News, British Whig, Herald and Argus. The two former are issued daily and the others weekly. These are the head quarters of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and the Kingston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and the Upper Canada Bank, Bank of British North America, Globe Insurance Company, National Loan Fund Life, and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies, and the Trust and Loan Companies have agents here. There are two building Societies; the City of Kingston and Midland District.

Amongst the general business establishments will be found five foundries; "Kingston," "Ontario," "Eagle," "Mair's," and "Honeyman's;" three tanneries, four breweries, a distillery, five soap and candle factories, a broom factory, nursery grounds &c.

The principal portion of the town is built of blue limestone, which gives it a very substantial appearance, and it contains a large number of very excellent houses. On the eastern side of the city a long bridge has been constructed across the Cataraqui Bay, to the township of Pittsburgh. On the opposite side of the bridge is a scattered village, pleasantly situated, called Barriefield: it contains a number of houses, and an Episcopal church; it is not within the limits of the corporation.

About a mile and a half west from the market is the Provincial Penitentiary. This Institution, and every thing connected with it must be so well known to most of our readers, through the lengthened investigation which took place some time back respecting its management, that we do not consider it necessary to occupy any space with the subject. The expense of supporting it amounted in 1849 to £13,800.

Within sight of the Penitentiary, a little further west, is a large establishment known as "Mortons Brewery and Distillery:" large quantities of the produce of the latter, noted as "Morton's Proof," is prepared for the Montreal and Quebec markets. There was formerly a large manufactory of Saleratus or Carbonate of Potash on the premises, but this branch of the business has been discontinued. A few years since this neighbourhood was much frequented on account of its mineral springs or wells; of these there were two. One was discovered in 1843 in boring for water for the use of the distillery, it

is near the edge of the lake, and the well is 145 feet deep through the solid rock. The other is higher up the bank and is 85 feet deep. The water of these wells was analyzed by Professor Williamson of Queen's College, and gave the following results:—

Upper Well.

Specific gravity 1.0432

In an Imperial Pint,

	Grains.
Carbonate of Lime	3.2631
Carbonate of Magnesia	11.2653
Sulphate of Lime	3.4716
Chloride of Sodium	261.3108
Sulphate of Magnesia	4.3092
Chloride of Calcium	112.8025
Chloride of Magnesium	60.8475
	457.2700

Iodine and Bromine, (traces)
Gas. Carbonic Acid Gas.

Lower Well.

Specific gravity 10.10

In an Imperial Pint,

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium	45.64
Sulphate of Soda	21-36
Chloride of Calcium	35.09
Chloride of Magnesium	15.43
	117.52

Gases, Carbonic Acid Gas, and a trace of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

A saloon and bath-house were erected here, the former has since been converted into offices, but we are not aware what has been the fate of the latter.

Near the centre of the city is a third mineral well, known as "Boyles": the water of which was obtained at a depth of 75 feet. The following is an analysis of the water by Professor Croft, of King's College, Toronto:—

Specific gravity at 68 Fahrenheit 1.018

One Pint contains of Solid Matter,

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium	108.193
Chloride of Calcium	74.959
Chloride of Magnesium	9.463
Sulphate of Soda	3.954
	196.569

A short distance from the distillery, and a little beyond the western limits of the city, is the village of Portsmouth. It is situated on the lake shore, and contains about 500 inhabitants. It also contains three ship yards and marine railways, and considerable business is carried on in building and repairing vessels. There are also a steam saw-mill, brewery, &c., and an Episcopal Church, other denominations use the school-house.

We might have supposed that so long as Kingston has been occupied as a naval and military station, its exact position, and situation with regard to the United States, would have long since been known on the other side of the Atlantic; but the following extract from the "Colonial Magazine" for 1840, which we lately stumbled upon, shows an amount of ignorance respecting the geography of the Province, scarcely credible. It reminds one of the time when the British Government sent out water casks for the supply of the fleet acting on the lakes, not being aware that they were great bodies of *fresh* water.

"On the night of the 22nd of January three soldiers deserted from Kingston, and after wandering for some time in the woods, supposing they had reached the States, entered a tavern where a picquet was stationed, and were of course, instantly made prisoners. The tavern is in fact, but a few yards from the line, on the Canadian side."

After the destruction of the Parliament buildings in Montreal in 1849, an attempt was made by a party in the House to remove the Seat of Government back again to Kingston, but it was unsuccessful. The motion made on the subject will be found in the Introduction, at page 104.

Kingston is divided into 7 wards, each of which returns an Alderman and two Councilmen, to the City Council, who are presided over by a Mayor. The annual value of property in the city at the last return amounted to about £60,000. The following statement

will show the amount of exports during the last year. This return merely includes articles the growth or manufacture of the Province, and not foreign goods entering the port to be re-shipped:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cows	49	£216 10 0
Sheep	1488	503 10 0
Horses	165	3075 0 0
Pigs	305	100 10 0
Lard	635 barrels.	1470 0 0
Tallow	922 "	2600 0 0
Pork	747 "	2552 0 0
Hides	141 bales.	826 7 6
Malt	16990 bushels.	1592 19 9
Wool	759 bales.	4006 10 0
Sundries		12618 10 0
Shingles	222 M.	61 1 0
Staves and Timber Ties	4852	226 1 0
Lumber	3367935 feet.	4762 11 1
Potatoes	2353 bushels.	184 10 0
Wheat	43242 "	8625 3 9
Rye	6030 "	900 0 0
Barley	20621 "	3093 13 0
		£47414 17 1

The following Vessels are owned or registered in Kingston.

Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage
Rachel	128
Thames	112
Shannon	110
Briton	187
Manchester	254
W. Black	211
Quebec	212
Lilla	283
Pearl	114
Sophia	104
Liverpool	120
Dundee	123
Bristol	110
Glasgow	117

Grampus	113
Woodburn	120
Cobden	108
Liffy	104
Belfast	127
Oregon	104
Hannah Counter	137
Cork	104
Dumfries	116
Minerva Cook	138
Rose	104
Liverpool	299
Susan	115
Caledonia	128
California	175
Oxford	66
Buckeye	67
Doon	92
Quebec	91
Marian	59
Jane	30
Alert	98
Perseverance	32
Arabella	50
Tom Dick	34
	4796

Steamers.	Tonnage.
Maple Leaf	399
Ireland	265
England	285
May Flower	336
Reindeer	237
Hope	82
Cataraqui	97
Brittania	97
Juno	82
Ottawa	234
	2114
	4796
Total Tonnage	6910

Great inconvenience having been felt by owners of vessels trading on and above the St. Lawrence, for want of a good line of tug-boats, the government at length took the matter in hand, and made a contract with certain parties to supply steamboats for that purpose. The following notice on the subject was issued from the Department of Public Works, which, although referring to the past season, we here insert as a guide to parties at a distance; as the probability is, that there will be little alteration in the terms next year:—

"Notice is hereby given, that a contract has been made by this Department with Messrs. Calvin & Cook, who are thereby bound to have fully prepared, and well equipped, at least four steam vessels for the purpose of towing vessels during the season, up and down, between Kingston and Lachine, from the first of April (or from the opening of the river) until the first of December next.

The vessels for the towing between Dickenson's Landing and Prescott, to be of at least sixty horse power; and those on the other portions of the route to be of not less than forty-five horse power. They are not permitted to tow rafts; and in case of any accident occurring to any of them, their places are to be immediately supplied with others equally suitable.

A tug-boat will be dispatched, on the downward trips from Kingston and from Cornwall, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and on the upward trips, from Lachine and Dickenson's Landing, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, during the season. The tow of vessels, taken on these days, shall be brought through direct, and without any unnecessary delay whatever.

All vessels shall be taken in their turn, except lake craft, which shall have the preference.

The charges for towing per mile, will be according to the rates in the table annexed.

RATES *for Towage per mile for each vessel, upwards.*

Draught of Water.	Breadth of Beam.															
	Ft. 12	Ft. 13	Ft. 14	Ft. 15	Ft. 16	Ft. 17	Ft. 18	Ft. 19	Ft. 20	Ft. 21	Ft. 22	Ft. 23	Ft. 24	Ft. 25	Ft. 26	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
2	10	11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	2 0	2
2½	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 9	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2½
3	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	3
3½	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 7	2 9	3½
4	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 0	4
4½	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 4	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 3	4½
5	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 9	2 11	3 1	3 2	3 4	3 6	5
5½	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 9	2 10	3 0	3 3	3 4	3 6	3 8	5½
6	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 10	2 11	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	3 8	3 10	6
6½	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 9	2 10	3 0	3 1	3 2	3 4	3 6	3 8	3 10	4 0	6½
7	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 9	2 10	2 11	3 0	3 1	3 2	3 4	3 6	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 2	7
7½	2 8	2 9	2 10	2 11	3 0	3 1	3 2	3 3	3 4	3 6	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 2	4 4	7½
8	2 10	2 11	3 0	3 1	3 2	3 3	3 4	3 5	3 6	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 2	4 4	4 6	8
8½	3 0	3 1	3 2	3 3	3 4	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 8	3 11	4 0	4 1	4 3	4 5	4 7	8½
9	3 2	3 3	3 4	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 8	3 9	3 10	4 0	4 1	4 2	4 4	4 6	4 3	9

The said rates shall be charged for according to the following distances, viz. :—From Lachine to Lower Entrance Beauharnois Canal, 19 miles; length of Beauharnois Canal, 12 miles; from Upper entrance Beauharnois Canal to Cornwall, 40 miles; length of Cornwall Canal, 12 miles; from Dickenson's Landing to Prescott, 41 miles; from Prescott to Kingston, 67 miles. Total, 191 miles.

The charge for Towage downward shall not exceed one third of the above rates.

Vessels availing themselves of the tug line from Kingston to Prescott, downward, will be towed from Prescott to Kingston, or upward at one third the tariff, or same rate upward as downward.

Any further information that may be desired, can be had on application to the office of the Department of Public Works, Toronto.

The township of Kingston commenced settling by the English in the year 1783, and in 1817 it only contained about six hundred inhabitants. The report from the township in that year, says that, "Few or no actual purchases of land were made by the original settlers, as their situation entitled them to grants from Government, many of these people, however, in a few years, got into the books of the merchants, and from that period we may date actual sales; from ten to twelve years ago, lands sold to liquidate debts, may be stated at from half a dollar to two dollars per acre. Since that period it has not come to our knowledge that many sales have been made, excepting in the way of barter, the price of which generally yielded to the circumstances of the seller. Within the last month a sale of six hundred acres of wild land has been made six miles from Kingston; the estimated price is 13s. 4d. to be paid for, part cash and part barter. Farms of 200 acres, with, perhaps sixty or eighty acres cleared, with a house and barn, and within a range of ten miles of the town, may be worth from two pounds to five pounds per acre.

"At the first settlement many sold their two hundred acre lots for the value of a few shillings; twelve years ago, land a few miles from Kingston sold for half a dollar per acre; and lately in the same situations for thirty or forty shillings; but the firewood alone will be soon worth as much as that.

"The roads are very indifferent, but if properly undertaken, might at a little expense be made good, as stone is at hand. What contributes to the neglect of the roads is that the business is mostly contrived to be done by sleighing.

"No general system of cropping is observed. The ordinary mode with new land is to put in a crop of wheat, and continue this from year to year, *as long as the land will bear it;* it is then laid to grass for two or three years: after which it is cropped without observing any general system of husbandry. Manure is seldom used, excepting now and then for a potatoe or Indian corn crop."

Such were the reports of the township in 1817. In 1850 it contained 4523 inhabitants, two grist and twelve saw-mills, and 18,000 bushels of wheat, 31,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of peas, 29,000 bushels of potatoes, 16,000 pounds of maple sugar, 11,000 pounds of wool, and 37,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849. The soil generally consists of loam, on a clay sub-soil, with a limestone base; and the timber a mixture of beech, maple,

oak, elm, pine, &c. &c. Pittsburgh, to the east of Kingston, was formerly a large township, but it was divided to form the new township of Storrington. Pittsburg contains a great deal of rocky land; the Rideau Canal now forms its northern boundary. It commenced settling about the year 1800, and in 1850 contained 2426 inhabitants, 13,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of oats, 7,800 bushels of peas, 20,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,500 pounds of wool, and 15,700 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north of Kingston are the townships of Portland, Loughborough and Storrington, neither of which is very thickly settled.

Portland is tolerably level, and contains some good land. It commenced settling in 1800, in 1842 it contained 1525 inhabitants, and in 1850, 1728. There were then in the township, one grist and eight saw mills: and 10,800 bushels of wheat, 11,000 bushels of rye, 10,000 bushels of oats, 5000 bushels of peas, 22,000 bushels of potatoes, 13,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 10,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Loughborough resembles Portland. It is but thinly settled, and increases slowly. It commenced settling in 1800; in 1842 it contained 1483 inhabitants, and in 1850 the number had only increased to 1611. There were at that time one grist and five saw mills in the township, and 6900 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of rye, 10,000 bushels of oats, 27,000 bushels of potatoes, 12,800 pounds of maple sugar, 5000 pounds of wool, and 9000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Storrington, the greater portion of which was taken from the townships of Pittsburgh and Loughborough, is rough and hilly, still a considerable portion of the land is good. In 1845 it contained 1584 inhabitants, which number, in 1850, had increased to 1940. There were one grist and five saw mills in the township, and 12,000 bushels of wheat, 26,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 5600 pounds of wool, and 12,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Hinchinbrooke and Bedford are but little settled: the former in 1850 contained 236, and the latter 907 inhabitants. Bedford also contained one grist and four saw mills. The quantity of produce raised in them was very small.

Although Olden and Oso are included in Bedford, Hinchinbrooke in Portland, and Kaladar and Kennebec in Sheffield, in the Assessment rolls, we believe there are very few settlers in either of those townships; and the townships to the north, Anglesea, Barrie, Clarendon and Palmerston are altogether unsettled.

Opposite the Midland District, in Lake Ontario, are two large islands, Wolfe Island and Amherst Island. These form separate townships of the District. Wolfe Island, which is very irregularly shaped, contains a considerable portion of excellent land, which is generally rolling or level. It commenced settling about the year 1800. In 1842 it contained 1289 inhabitants, and in 1850 the number had increased to 2330; 7161 acres were under cultivation; and 13,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of oats, 8400 bushels of peas, 14,000 bushels of potatoes, 3500 bushels of turnips, 5900 pounds of wool, 51,000 pounds of cheese, and 15,800 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Amherst Island, formerly called Isle of Tanti by the French, is a large island said to contain about 52,000 acres. It was originally granted by the Crown to Sir John Johnstone for military services. It commenced settling about 75 years since. The principal portion of the island is now owned by the Earl of Mountcashel, and was lately offered for sale. Most of the land is of good quality; and the greater portion is let on lease to tenants at a small rent. There are some fine farms on the island; and the settlers are said to be in good circumstances, and to have some very excellent stock, particularly sheep. In 1850 the island contained 1213 inhabitants; and 10,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of oats, 5500 bushels of peas, 6300 pounds of wool, and 19,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849. There is an Episcopal church on the island, and a post office; and the steamboat calls regularly during the season on its passage from and to Kingston and Belleville.

Opposite Kingston is a small island, containing about thirty acres, called Garden Island; it is occupied by parties engaged in the lumber trade, and is a very convenient depot, and place of rendezvous. The other small islands are of no great consequence.

The Midland District received in 1849, from the government allowance for the support of common schools, the sum of £1077, in addition to the grant of £100 for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Midland District, in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Kingston	21	£205 0 4	£984 0 0
Loughborough	8	50 8 4	276 10 0
Bedford	2	13 14 10	51 10 0
Portland	11	58 1 11	358 15 0
Camden	28	184 14 1	996 15 0
Sheffield	8	43 0 10	215 0 0
Richmond	13	95 7 8	534 15 0
Ernestown	24	152 1 4	957 10 0
Adolphustown	5	21 16 6	170 10 0
Fredericksburg	21	106 9 11	712 3 0
Amherst Island	5	32 6 8	165 0 0
Wolf Island	7	56 17 8	233 5 0
Pittsburg	8	58 6 0	293 0 0
Storrington	4	51 0 6	173 0 0
Total	165	£1129 6 10	£6121 13 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in the Midland District in 1849:

Adolphustown, five; Amherst Island, five; Bedford, two; Camden, thirty-two; Ernestown, twenty-six; Fredericksburgh, twenty-one; Wolfe Island, nine; Kingston, twenty-five; Loughborough, nine; Pittsburg, twelve; Portland, twelve; Richmond, fifteen; Sheffield, ten; Storrington, seven. Total, one hundred and ninety.

EXPENDITURE *on, and Revenue from Public Works in the District, up to December* 31, 1849.

EXPENDITURE.

WORK.	Total Cost.
Kingston and Napanee Road	£36100 0 0
Kingston and Ottawa Road	175 6 8
Kingston Harbour	25 0 0

COMPARATIVE *Statement of Revenue and Expenses for the years* 1846, 1848 *and* 1849.

Kingston and Napanee Road.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection and Repairs.	Net Revenue.
1846	£619 0 0		£619 0 0
1848	1667 0 0	£1072 0 0	595 0 0
1849	1713 0 0	1028 0 0	685 0 0

EXPENDITURE *on Lighthouses for the year* 1849.

Name of Light.	Salaries.	Supplies.	Total.
Point Peter	£106 5 0	£137 6 7½	£243 11 7½
False Ducks	102 10 0	177 7 4½	279 17 4½

REVENUE *from Lighthouse or Tonnage Duties, for the year ending 5th January*, 1850.

Kingston	£205 5 0
Bath	15 9 0

REVENUE *from Customs Duties, for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Bath	£655 0 7	£153 13 9	£501 6 10
Kingston	10937 7 4	1371 11 2	9565 16 2
For the year ending Jan. 5, 1850.			
Bath	684 7 2	162 13 5	521 13 9
Kingston	12833 6 10	1391 11 0	11441 15 10

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1843, 1844 *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Cows.	Oxen.	Horses.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Rateable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1843	119594	19	71	11732	2022	....	4229	£562143
1844	131928	19	69	11194	2390	....	4053	582556
1848.								
Township.								
Kingston	18750	2	4	1887	156	976	430	76873
Pittsburgh	8412	"	2	885	210	361	206	28269
Loughborough	7432	2	4	672	148	304	264	20602
Portland	7825	1	7	596	217	314	357	20205
Wolfe Island	7640	"	1	701	135	352	277	20492
Bedford	1984	"	3	231	116	61	69	6841
Storrington	7311	1	4	738	146	322	195	20155
Ernest Town	22931	6	11	2061	189	1137	652	69448
Fredericksburg	19638	2	5	1436	98	846	520	48111
Adolphustown	6997	"	4	371	28	244	139	16520
Camden	23785	4	18	2072	529	990	694	65563
Richmond	11494	1	4	1209	243	606	358	41202
Sheffield	5797	1	4	539	268	194	197	16134
Amherst Island	5650	"	"	472	12	262	142	12168
	155826	20	71	12870	2495	7069	4500	£462583

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills.		Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat rais'd in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
				Grist.	Saw.									
Adolphustown	690	1966	2873	....	4	£16964	11480	1030	7830	5865	8215	822	4545	1492
Amherst Island	1213	2841	2942	....	....	13072	10046	1206	3430	18885	5545	1360	5615	138
Bedford	907	1480	670	1	4	7682	6190	100	300	2042	664	1817	10470	95
Camden	5111	5356	6749	5	17	74658	37037	985	24875	26063	15920	12060	41580	4012
Ernest Town	4813	7344	6932	6	11	76000	14602	6001	34568	36886	16130	8006	23772	10033
Fredericksburgh	2498	3184	3568	2	5	47680	16800	5120	36640	36000	8166	6528	7528	16552
Hinchinbrooke	236	363	157	....	....	.....	705	.....	223	481	241	425	2706	200
Kingston	4523	7413	5663	2	12	59998	18058	488	8400	31855	10621	3608	29568	2900
Loughboro'	1611	2350	2703	1	5	22014	6973	488	10512	10502	2760	3280	27015	1256
Pittsburgh	2426	5422	1546	....	....	33188	13736	240	1500	17005	7820	865	20000	.....
Portland	1728	5754	2258	1	8	25710	10825	889	11382	10700	5111	3357	22713	2662
Richmond	3224	5900	3450	4	8	43383	14834	222	14681	18835	9552	4338	16050	5565
Sheffield	1896	2298	1874	1	6	20929	20812	60	3670	6901	3395	2696	21816	1510
Storrington	1940	4040	2581	1	5	22475	12718	713	4929	8781	4912	3051	26096	622
Wolfe Island	2330	5660	1501	....	....	25556	13376	513	2460	19000	8452	2770	14700	903
	35146	61371	45467	85	43	£489310	208192	18075	165400	246801	107504	54983	274174	47040

1850.

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Adolphustown	480	983	40	3002	4325	4705	7600	751	330	1352	706
Amherst Island	270	645	"	170	6391	2940	19060	1085	380	1873	773
Bedford	764	605	10	8520	2663	"	6675	921	121	1212	555
Camden	3078	2608	65	32210	17882	1015	31325	4909	1249	7207	2864
Ernesttown	715	4374	"	15778	21326	8574	42586	4939	1949	7807	2104
Fredericksburgh	1132	3440	127	7210	11984	4275	8880	3296	1136	5232	2480
Hinchinbrooke	1634	62	"	3010	487	"	485	189	25	154	83
Kingston	2191	3742	459	16153	11378	2860	37173	2846	1092	3778	1395
Loughborough	47	555	145	12870	5195	255	9112	1541	367	1993	998
Pittsburgh	2956	2864	2	3000	6570	950	15715	2030	505	2085	890
Portland	4056	1310	5	13065	6936	460	10402	1868	501	2383	926
Richmond	1090	1794	"	9604	11211	1010	19750	2692	760	5701	1661
Sheffield	1742	602	280	11393	4387	"	2975	1806	276	1960	1312
Storrington	959	1185	14	11161	5666	220	12097	1884	431	2177	945
Wolfe Island	3553	2393	"	1030	5974	51030	15800	2153	480	2037	980
	24667	27162	1147	148176	122375	78294	239635	32910	9602	45951	18772

In the amount of Ratable Property, Olden and Oso are included in Bedford; Hinchinbrooke in Portland, and Kaladar and Kennebec, in Shefield.

Vacant Crown Lands in the Midland District.

Township.	Quantity in acres.
Bedford, about	10200
Hinchinbrooke, about	47800
Kennebec "	50800
Kaladar "	45200
Loborough "	14600
Olden "	48800
Oso "	35000
Palmerston "	41000
Pittsburgh "	2400
Portland "	1200
Total	297000

Distances in the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

Kingston to Waterloo, 3 miles; Mill Creek, 12; Wilton, 16; Napanee, 24; Bath, 18; Newburgh, 31; Belleville, 50; Picton, 22.

Bath to Mill Creek, 9; Wilton, 13; Napanee, 12; Picton, 22; Belleville, 40.

Napanee to Mill Creek, 12; Newburgh, 7; Wilton, 16; Bath, 13; Waterloo, 21; Kingston, 24.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

These Counties, lately forming the Johnstown District, comprise the following townships:—

Leeds contains Bastard, South Burgess, North Crosby, South Crosby, Elizabethtown, Elmsley, Escott, Kitley, Leeds, Lansdowne and Yonge, and the town of Brockville.

Grenville contains Augusta, Edwardsburgh, South Gower, Oxford, Wolford, and the town of Prescott.

Leeds, Grenville and the town of Brockville, each return a member to the House of Assembly.

The townships of Leeds and Lansdowne are divided for municipal purposes into Leeds and Lansdowne in front, and Leeds and Lansdowne in rear.

According to the government returns, published in 1849, the Johnstown District contained, of surveyed land 1,021,000 acres, 141,646 of which were clergy reserves: of these 846,964 acres had been granted or appropriated, leaving vacant 14,390 acres.

The population of the Johnstown District in 1824 amounted to 14,741; in 1834, to 28,061; in 1848, to 43,436: and in 1850, to 44,206.

The Johnstown District is bounded on the west, north west, north and north-east by the Midland, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Eastern Districts, and on the south and south-east by the Lake of the Thousand Islands and the River St. Lawrence. That expansion of the river known by the former name, contains some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in Canada. Islands of all sizes and shapes are scattered in profusion through the waters: some covered with vegetation, others bare and rugged rocks; some many acres in extent, others measuring only a few feet: some showing a bare, bald head little above the level of the water, while a short distance off, a large island, or rock, crowned with a considerable growth of pine and cedar, will rise abruptly out of the water to the height probably of a hundred feet and more. These Islands are mostly of granite or sandstone, and the same character of country extends for some distance back from the river. The locality appearing to have suffered at some bygone time from some great convulsion of nature.

The Johnstown District is well watered, having the Gananoqui River and various tributaries of the Rideau and other streams, with numerous lakes distributed over it.

From Kingston to Gananoqui the road is rough and rocky; the scenery is picturesque, giving frequent views of the St. Lawrence, but owing to the state of the highway the travelling is very disagreeable. The clearings along the road are generally old, but most of the settlements look poor. The country improves as you approach Gananoqui, and that portion of the road is best settled.

Gananoqui is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Gananoqui River, on the "Lake of the Thousand Islands," and has very valuable

water power. It was founded by the late Colonel Joel Stone, in 1798, when he erected a saw mill, and carried on a small mercantile business. About the year 1810 the late Charles McDonald, son-in-law to Colonel Stone, commenced business, and for many years was the only merchant in the place, Col. Stone having retired, and employed himself in clearing-up his estate, then a wilderness. In 1817 Charles McDonald was joined by his brother John, from Troy, N.Y., and in 1825, Colin, a younger brother arrived: the three soon after became connected together in business, as the firm of C. and J. McDonald and Co., and were generally known as extensive millers and lumbermen. To their enterprise and exertions the place was largely indebted for its improvement, nearly all the present manufacturing establishments having been put in operation or projected by them. These consist of a grist mill with six run of stones, erected in 1826, and at that time the only merchant flouring mill in Canada: its supplies of wheat were drawn partly from Upper Canada and partly from the United States; and previous to the late change in the English corn laws, it usually manufactured about thirty thousand barrels of flour per annum. Connected with this mill is a machine for making staves for the flour barrels, and also for the nail casks.

A second grist mill contains two run of stones: this is employed in grinding wheat for home consumption. Nail works, for the manufacture of cut nails, containing eight machines of the most improved description, and capable of cutting five hundred tons of nails per annum; saw mill, with two gates, and circular saws in an adjoining building for making shingles. Large quantities of deals were exported during the early settlement of the place, and up to 1835; since then but little has been done. A new shingle factory has lately been started. There are besides, an oatmeal mill, turning shop, pail factory, last and shingle factory, carding, cloth dressing and weaving, &c. &c. There are three churches, Presbyterian Free Church, Methodist and Roman Catholic; a grammar school and two common schools, a post-office, &c. Gananoqui contains between eight and nine hundred inhabitants.

The following were the exports during the year 1850:—

EXPORTS *from Gananoqui during the season of* 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
White Pine	150 tons	£ 110 5 0
Plank and Board	425 M feet	483 16 10
Lathwood	18 cords	4 10 0
Shingles	210 M.	105 0 0
Hogs	2 no.	2 10 0
Wooden Manufactures		127 9 0
Wheat	308 bushels	77 0 0
Bran	100 cwts.	12 10 0
Seeds	14 bushels	14 0 0
Articles not enumerated		64 10 0
Potash	75 barrels	562 10 0
Pearlash	32 do.	200 0 0
Flour	170 do.	170 0 0
Butter	65 firkins	130 0 0
White Oak W. I. Staves	60 M.	450 0 6
Red Oak do	32 M.	160 0 0
Hickory Hand Spikes	11300 pieces	184 10 0
Cord Wood	400 cords	110 0 0
Square Pine Timber	8487 feet	106 1 9
Do. Elm do	2030 do	33 16 8
Total		£3108 9 3

There are some good farms about Gananoqui, and much of the stock is of very excellent quality, particularly the horned cattle and pigs. About seven miles back from Gananoqui, on the Gananoqui River, at a spot known by the local name of "marble rock," is a fine bed of white marble, and also of variegated green and white; and iron and lead are said to exist in the rear of the townships of Leeds and Lansdowne.

Leeds commenced settling in the year 1785. A report from the township in 1817, states that, "The land for some distance from the river is exceedingly broken and rocky; the soil of an indifferent quality throughout the township, though there are some patches of good land here and there between the rocks; the surface in general is uneven; the township is thinly settled, and cultivation has made but slow progress. In the rear there are some farms in pretty good order. Lime, iron and freestone are found in great abundance, and there is a stone that withstands the action of fire. In the river

Gananoqui is what is called marble rock, and no doubt there is a great bed of this valuable material. It rises above the surface of the water in the middle of the river. No use has been made of it, except in making inkstands and other trifling articles.

"On the same river are the iron works, which belonged to the late Ephraim Jones, Esq., they are in a state of ruin, and no great use was ever made of them. The height of the fall, the constant supply of water, abundance of ore, and other advantages, render it matter of regret that so valuable a property is not put to use." This is the place known as Furnace Falls or Lindhurst; it contains about a hundred inhabitants, but there is nothing doing there at present.

Lansdowne was laid out in June, 1788, under the patronage of Lord Dorchester. In 1817 the first settler in the township was still living, and had at that time a family of fifty-nine, comprising nine sons, six sons' wives, nineteen grandsons, and twelve grand-daughters, also, three daughters with two children. A tolerable increase, and pretty good progress towards settling a country. At the first settlement land was sold for five pounds per two hundred acres, and had gradually risen (in 1817) to one dollar per acre at a distance from the front, but on the road or river it was valued at three dollars per acre for wild land.

A report sent to Mr. Gourlay in 1817, thus describes the township, "The front is broken and rocky, the soil rather poor, and the farms in a bad state of cultivation, for want of industry and energy of the occupiers.

The land improves much in the rear, where there are some excellent farms in a praiseworthy state of cultivation. The price of land from a late actual sale is two dollars per acre. The front road through this town (township) to Kingston is very bad; the back is rather better. Lime and ironstone are found in various parts of the township. The rear of Lansdowne is a good deal overflowed by the chain of lakes, called the Gananoqui. The large lake of this name has its chief seat in the township. The scenery around this beautiful sheet of water is surprisingly grand: the water of the lake is remarkably clear: the shores of the lake are various; in some places a gradual slope is presented; in others, shelving rocks, with a variety of trees and bushes, but where the foot of man never trod. In other places perpendicular rocks of an immense height strike the mind with terror, in the cliffs of which the eagles build their nests, and in their dreary caverns, beasts of prey have their dens. In viewing the various objects which nature has scattered in wild abundance, the mind is over-

whelmed with a kind of pleasing horror. Yonder a few small islands present themselves, rising out of the bosom of the water; here the rocks extend into the lake, and form a variety of bays and promontories: as far as the eye can reach hills rise upon hills, and mountains upon mountains, till they mingle with the distant horizon, and are lost in the clouds. The human voice reverberates from rock to rock. Nature is here seen in her wildest dress, and the imagination is left without control, while it wanders from object to object. * * * * * * It may however be said that sublimity reigns in terror, for amidst all her grandeur, the eye has to stretch far beyond the banks of the lake, and then only we indistinctly discover a few spots of cultivation. The lake is about three or four miles wide; its margin, and that of all in the neighborhood, is rocky. Vast numbers of bears, wolves, &c. inhabit this quarter of the country. The waters abound with great quantities of excellent fish: oak, pine, and other timber trees are found in abundance, together with vast quantities of juniper bushes, bearing a large and excellent berry," &c.

To this highflown description, Mr. Gourlay adds, in a note, "My duty as a statistical compiler, obliges me to check my Reverend correspondent's poetical license. There is no such thing in Upper Canada as a mountain, according to English idiom. I have traversed much of the country above described, in which is Gananoqui river, its lakes, and many others. There is throughout a wildness, irregularity, and romantic beauty, very peculiar. There are scenes approaching to the 'the Troshack's wildest nook;' but there is no Benvenue, Benlomond, nor Benmore."

The lake spoken of above is said to be nearly thirty miles in circumference, and contains several islands: on one of these an attempt was made at mining a few years since. Through the representation of a person from the United States, who pretended to be deeply versed in the mysteries of mining, a company was formed, and operations commenced; the prospect, however, was not sufficiently favorable to induce the parties engaged to extend their outlay, and the mines were abandoned.

These townships have made some progress since those days. In 1850, Leeds and Lansdowne in front contained 2935 inhabitants, two grist and four saw mills, and 25,000 bushels of wheat, 9,900 bushels of oats, 10,800 bushels of potatoes, 6,600 bushels of turnips, 13,000 pounds of maple sugar, 9,000 pounds of wool, and 22,000 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

Leeds and Lansdowne in rear contained 1497 inhabitants, three

grist and two saw mills, and 5,900 bushels of oats, 11,600 bushels of potatoes, 14,800 pounds of maple sugar, 6,000 pounds of wool, and 14,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Gananoqui to Brockville the road leaves the river, and does not approach it again till almost within sight of Brockville. The scenery the whole distance is exceedingly picturesque: huge rocks rising from the centre of cleared fields, (some of them large enough to build a city,) sometimes clothed with stunted trees: others perfectly bare, and their edges rounded off as smoothly as if ground and polished; in fact, the land bordering the lake and for some distance back requires only to be flooded with water to form another lake exactly resembling the "Lake of the Thousand Islands" In some places a farm will be nearly clear of rock, while the adjoining farm will be almost all rock.

The first eighteen or twenty miles from Gananoqui is the most unpleasant to travel, afterwards the roadway becomes comparatively clear of rocks. Many of these rocks are split, apparently through the action of the frost, and the fragments are scattered about in every direction. In one place we noticed the effect of an accident of this kind: a tree, the trunk of which was about ten or twelve inches in diameter, had been growing on the top of a rock, about twenty feet above the level of the ground: the rock became split and divided, and the tree slipped down the cavity. When we passed the spot the tree was still standing upright, wedged in the rock, and had a rather singular appearance. These rocks appear to split very evenly, and may be obtained in blocks of immense size, and would doubtless make excellent building stones.

From Kingston to within ten or twelve miles of Brockville the soil is a stiff loam or clay, for the rest of the distance the soil is sandy. The timber consists of oak, pine, hemlock, cedar, beech, maple, hickory, elm, &c., none of them being of large size. The land along the whole distance appears to have been long settled; the fields generally are free from stumps, but a majority of the houses and farm buildings seem of an inferior description, and the orchards are small. Little fall wheat is raised, and the farms appear better adapted for stock than for grain.

About ten miles and a half from Gananoqui we stopped a man on the road, to inquire the distance, which he told us, adding: "About a mile and a half from here You'll reach the next———kind of a city." The "kind of a city," being the little village of Escott Mills, containing a small grist and saw mill, tannery, ashery, post office, a

tavern or two, and a few houses. About a dozen miles west from Brockville is a small cluster of houses, called Mallorytown. Between Gananoqui and Brockville there is but little accomodation for travellers, there not being a decent tavern along the road. We halted to feed our horse at what we were told was the best house on the road:—had to wait half an hour till the oats were thrashed; and were afterwards obliged to be our own groom: mine host, apparently one of the "free and independent citizens," seeming to consider it beneath his dignity to fill that office himself, and his "boys" were busy on the farm.

Escott is a long triangular or wedge-shaped township, with its base towards the St. Lawrence. It was originally called Escott, then the Gore of Yonge, and then returned again to its original name. The two townships resemble each other in character: the front is broken and rocky, and the rocks are principally granite or sandstone, but in the back of the township limestone is abundant, the soil between the rocks is generally good.

Yonge is a long narrow township. These townships commenced settling in the year 1786, and in 1817 farms of one or two hundred acres, with ten or twelve acres of improvements, and a log house, were to be purchased at three dollars per acre.

In the northwest corner of Yonge is a village called Farmersville. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill, carding and fulling mill, tannery, ashery, and post office, a building used for a court house, and two churches, Methodist and Baptist.

Escott and Yonge are pretty well settled, particularly Yonge. In 1850 Escott contained 1162 inhabitants, one grist and three saw mills, and 9500 bushels of wheat, 6000 bushels of potatoes, 8000 pounds of maple sugar, and 13800 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

Yonge contained 3419 inhabitants, six grist and thirteen saw mills, and 31,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of oats, 15,900 bushels of potatoes, 36,000 pounds of maple sugar, 17,000 pounds of wool, 13,000 pounds of cheese, and 41,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Leeds and Lansdowne are the townships of South Crosby, North Crosby, Bastard and South Burgess.

North and South Crosby are not very thickly settled, much of the land is rocky and uneven, but the soil intervening is of good quality, and the timber consists of oak, pine, maple, ash, birch, beech, hem-

lock, &c. &c. Part of the chain of lakes through which the Rideau Canal passes are scattered over the townships.

In North Crosby, at the head of the Rideau Lake, is a village called Westport. It is forty-four miles from Kingston by Canal, and about fifty by land, and contains about three hundred inhabitants. The business establishments consist of a grist mill with three run of stones, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, foundry, tannery, &c.; there is also a post-office and an Episcopal Church. About two million feet of lumber and five hundred barrels of potash were shipped from the village during the last season. On the town line between North and South Crosby, and also on the canal, is a village called Newboro'. It is about five miles from Westport, and a macadamised road has been made between the two places. Newboro' contains a steam grist mill, tannery, post-office, and two churches, Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist.

Bastard and South Burgess are connected together for municipal purposes, the latter being a small township and but little settled. The soil of Bastard is generally of excellent quality, but that portion of the township bordering the lakes is poor and rocky. The same character will apply to a considerable portion of Burgess. In the south corner of Bastard is a settlement called Beverly.

In 1850 Bastard and Burgess contained 3134 inhabitants, three grist and seven saw mills, and 33,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000 bushels of oats, 8700 bushels of Indian Corn, 33,000 bushels of potatoes, 39,000 pounds of maple sugar, 39,700 pounds of wool, and 43,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

We will now return to the front. The town of Brockville, which was the District town of the Johnstown District, is pleasantly situated on the St. Lawrence, a little east of the centre of the township of Elizabethtown. The land forming the bank of the river, is here arranged in a succession of ridges, rising gradually one above another from the water's edge, and running parallel with the river. On the first of these ridges the principal street in Brockville is built, while on the one above are the court-house and jail, churches and other buildings. Other streets cut across these at right angles, running down to the river side. The town was laid out in 1802, and in 1817 it was stated to contain sixty-four dwelling houses and stores. At that time the court-house was described as an "elegant brick building." The present court-house and jail is a handsome building of blue limestone, erected on the upper ridge previously mentioned, with a large open space in front, converted into a square by buildings on either

side. The churches are substantial and handsome structures, and consist of Episcopal, Church of Scotland, Free Church, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic.

The principal business establishments comprise a steam grist mill with two run of stones, another grist mill with two run, and saw mill, two tanneries, two asheries, an extensive foundry, where from six to seven hundred tons of iron are melted annually, and about sixty men employed, a candle factory, &c. Two newspapers, the Statesman and Recorder are published weekly, and the Upper Canada Bank, Commercial Bank, Montreal Bank, and the Montreal Fire and Marine Insurance Company have agents here. There are two market houses and a grammar school. The principal houses are built of stone, with a few of brick, and the town has in consequence a very substantial appearance.

The St. Lawrence is here of considerable depth to the water's edge, which obviates the necessity of constructing long wharves, and most of the steamboats passing up and down the river call at Brockville. The town has a shipyard, and a new steamer, to be called "Protection," was built during the last summer, and will be ready to start in the spring. The river at Brockville is about two miles and a half across, and a short distance from the shore, on the Canada side, a large rock projects above the surface of the water, on which a block-house was erected during the rebellion.

Brockville contains nearly 3000 inhabitants, and returns a Member to the House of Assembly. The following were the exports from the port, during the season of 1850. This statement merely includes shipments to foreign ports, no account being taken of articles sent to British ports.

EXPORTS *from Brockville for the year* 1850.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes	97 barrels	£ 543 2 3
Tamarack		22 5 0
Planks and Boards	500 feet	1 5 0
Furs and Skins		822 2 5
Oil	100 gallons	11 10 9
Butter	105548 lbs.	2810 19 0
Pork	25 lbs.	0 4 0
Cattle	2176	6159 13 10
Horses	377	5613 1 8
Hogs	113	45 10 0
Sheep	3866	1289 8 4
Wool	958 lbs.	58 13 2
Iron Manufactures	731 lbs.	5 12 6
Wooden do.		7 5 7
Hardware		52 16 0
Spirits from Grain	129 gallons	21 19 8
Wheat	135 bushels	29 6 6
Flour	237 barrels	252 16 3
Beans and Peas	116 bushels	14 16 0
Oats	436 bushels	23 7 0
Potatoes	608 bushels	80 0 0
Apples	3 bushels	0 7 6
Articles not enumerated		233 1 6
Total		£18099 3 11

The following vessels are owned at Brockville: Steamer Dawn, 168 tons; Steamer Albion, — tons; Barge Bruce, 98 tons; Barge Clyde, 98 tons.

From Brockville a macadamised road is nearly completed to Smith's Falls on the Rideau Canal, aud another to Mirickville, also on the canal, with a short road, five miles in length, to Coleman's Corners.

On the Smith's Falls Road, about fifteen miles from Brockville is a small settlement called Unionville, and at twelve miles from Brockville is a small village called Addison. It contains abont sixty inhabitants, an ashery and post office. About two miles and a half north-east from Addison, on the same concession line, is a small village called Greenbush: it contains a steam grist mill, saw mill, ashery, and Methodist church.

About six miles from Addison, on the macadamized road, is a settlement named Frankville, containing about a hundred inhabitants, and two miles from thence is the village of Chamberlain's, or Kitley Corners. It is situated in the township of Kitley, twenty miles from Brockville, and contains about 150 inhabitants, a tannery, ashery, post office, and two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist.

From Brockville to Chamberlain's Corners the country generally is level without being flat, the land is well cleared up, and a large portion free from stumps. The whole country being underlaid with limestone, it occasionally makes its appearance in large flat slabs at the surface. Notwithstanding stone is so plentiful, most of the houses are built of frame or log. After leaving Chamberlain's Corners the road becomes exceedingly stony, and more of the rock makes its appearance at the surface than is altogether agreeable to the traveller: this road is now being macadamized. The country throughout is well cleared and settled, and is said to be a good farming country; the soil is loam, and the timber consists of beech, oak, maple, elm, &c., interspersed occasionally with a little pine, hemlock, cedar, and balsam.

Elizabethtown is the best settled township in the District. In 1850 it contained 4873 inhabitants, three grist and seven saw mills, and 48,000 bushels of wheat, 24,000 bushels of oats, 7,600 bushels of Indian corn, 26,000 bushels of potatoes, 29,000 pounds of maple sugar, 22,000 pounds of wool, 10,000 pounds of cheese, and 46,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Kitley in 1850 contained 3369 inhabitants, one grist and four saw mills, and 31,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of oats, 21,000 bushels of potatoes, 31,000 pounds of maple sugar, 14,900 pounds of wool, and 51,800 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

South Elmsley is rather rocky towards the lake, but the rest of the township is generally good. In 1850 it contained 1388 inhabitants, one grist and three saw mills, and 8,000 bushels of wheat, 9,500 bushels of oats, 13,900 bushels of potatoes, 7,500 bushels of turnips, 13,000 pounds of maple sugar, 5,500 pounds of wool, and 30,700 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Brockville to Prescott is twelve miles: a plank and macadamized road (with four toll-gates on it) connects the two. The country bordering the road is well settled, there are many fine farms with good buildings on them. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and the timber a mixture of beech, oak, pine, &c. A fine light grey

granite or sand-stone makes its appearance in various places at the surface, and limestone is also abundant. About five miles from Brockville is a small village called Maitland, where is a large steam grist mill, also a distillery, post office, &c.

Prescott, the County town of the County of Grenville, was laid out by the late Mr. Gilkison: it increased gradually, and before the opening of the Rideau Canal, it was a busy little place. The completion of that work, by turning the carrying trade between Kingston and Montreal into another channel, checked its progress. The completion of the St. Lawrence Canals seems to have infused new life into it, and the inhabitants are making great exertions to recover their lost trade. A railroad is projected between Prescott and Bytown, a company has been formed, stock taken up, and during the fall a number of men were at work upon the line. During the American war a fortification was erected (called Fort Wellington) on the east side of the town, where it has the command of the American town of Ogdensburg. The post is garrisoned with Rifles and Artillerymen.

Prescott contains about two thousand inhabitants; it is well situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, in the south-east corner of the township of Augusta, but has rather an old-fashioned look about it. There is a town-hall in Prescott, and a large building, called "Brady's Hall," was erected, and is also used for public meetings, &c. There are also a grist mill, two distilleries, a foundry, two tanneries, an axe factory, brewery, &c. The Commercial Bank, Upper Canada Bank, Canada Life Assurance Company, and County of Grenville Mutual Fire Insurance Company have agents here.

Prescott is a port of entry, has a collector of customs, publishes a weekly newspaper, the "Prescott Telegraph," and contains five churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Roman Catholic. The following statement will show the amount of exports during the season of 1850:

EXPORTS *from Prescott during the season of* 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Pearlash	345 barrels	£1618 0 0
Plank and Board	113 M feet	263 11 2
Furs and Skins	------	449 15 0
Fish, dried	------	1 17 6
Fish, salt	5 barrels	5 0 0
Beef	3 cwts	3 5 0
Butter	39¾ ------	106 12 0
Lard	------	1 0 0
Pork	131 barrels	164 15 0
Cows	196 ------	518 5 0
Horses	91 ------	1226 3 9
Sheep	138 ------	53 5 6
Wool	224 lbs.	16 16 0
Woollen manufactures	------	23 15 6
Leather	------	2 10 0
Hardware	------	0 15 0
Wheat	23 bushels	4 10 9
Flour	393 barrels	447 17 3
Meal	1 ------	1 5 6
Oats	367 bushels	28 4 3
Seeds	130 ------	56 0 9
Potatoes	100 ------	10 5 0
Maple Sugar	8 lbs	0 4 0
Articles not enumerated	------	847 17 7
Total	------	£5850 11 6

In the north-west corner of the township is the village of Bellamysville. It is situated on the south branch of the Rideau River, 17 miles from Prescott. It contains a grist mill, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, oatmeal mill, tannery and ashery. The "North Augusta" post office is kept here, and there are two churches, Episcopal, and one free to all denominations.

The township of Augusta contains a considerable proportion of excellent land. It is well settled. In 1817 Gourlay estimated the number of inhabitants at 1200; in 1850 this number had increased to 4196; there were three grist and four saw mills in the township, and 19,800 bushels of wheat, 24,500 bushels of oats, 8,000 bushels of Indian corn, 29,000 bushels of potatoes, 5,800 bushels of turnips, 23,000 pounds of maple sugar, 16,000 pounds of wool, and 33,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Augusta is the township of Wolford. It commenced settling in 1797, and in 1817 it contained about three hundred inhabitants. At that date wild land in the township was valued at five shillings per acre; at the first settlement the common price was one shilling and three pence per acre. Wolford is bounded on the north-west by the Rideau Canal; it contains a fair proportion of good land, the soil principally light loam, and the timber a mixture of oak, beech, maple, pine, hemlock, ash, &c. In 1850 the township contained 2,884 inhabitants, one grist and one saw mill, and 19,900 bushels of wheat, 13,900 bushels of oats, 16,000 bushels of potatoes, 24,000 pounds of maple sugar, 9,900 pounds of wool, and 25,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-east of Wolford is the township of Oxford—also bounded on the north-west by the Rideau Canal. A part of this township contains land of excellent quality; the upper portion is rather stony, and in the south some of the land is swampy, with a deep coating of vegetable mould. In the north of the township, on the south branch of the Rideau river, is the village of Kemptville. It contains a grist mill, two saw mills, a carding and fulling mill, a second fulling mill, a foundry, tannery, two distilleries and a pearl-ashery. There are also five churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic. About half a mile north from Kemptville, on the same stream, are, a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill, and carding and fulling mill.

Oxford is crossed from south to north by the south branch of the Rideau river. In 1817 the population of the township was estimated at three hundred. In 1850 this number had increased to 3759. There were five grist and five saw mills in the township, and 22,000 bushels of wheat, 22,700 bushels of oats, 6,800 bushels of Indian corn, 24,000 bushels of potatoes, 29,000 pounds of maple sugar, 13,000 pounds of wool, and 29,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Adjoining, and to the north-east of Oxford is the township of South Gower: it is a small and narrow township, containing a tolerable portion of good land, with considerable tamarack swamp in the north of the township. In 1817 Gower was estimated to contain about three hundred inhabitants, and in 1850 the number had only increased to 722. There was then one saw mill in the township, and 4,000 bushels of wheat, 9,700 bushels of oats, 7,600 bushels of potatoes, 3,300 pounds of wool, and 15,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Edwardsburgh, the last we have to notice, is the most easterly township in the District. In 1817 it was estimated to contain 1000 inhabitants. It is now well settled and contains some good farms. Much of the land in the back of the township is swampy, and some of it is very wet. The soil varies in quality, some portions being clay, and others a sandy loam. The land is heavily timbered, the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine, and in some localities the land is rocky. The township is crossed by the Nation River, on which, a litle west from the centre of the township, and twelve miles from Prescott, is the village of Spencersville. It contains a grist mill, oatmeal mill, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, &c., with a Presbyterian and two Methodist churches.

In 1850 Edwardsburgh contained 3746 inhabitants, four grist and twelve saw mills, and 10,000 bushels of wheat, 27,000 bushels of oats, 23,000 bushels of potatoes, 27,000 lbs. of maple sugar, 11,000 lbs. of wool, and 28,000 lbs. of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

The Johnstown District received in 1849, the sum of £250 from the government allowance for the support of Agricultural Societies. £1156 towards the maintenance of Common Schools, and £100 for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Johnstown District, in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Brockville (town)	3	£ 65 10 2	296 6 0
Prescott (town)	4	42 2 0	192 2 0
Elizabethtown	26	180 12 3	858 17 0
Yonge	16	110 13 5	541 6 0
Escott	7	41 12 2	175 13 0
Bastard and South Burgess	17	114 8 3	563 0 0
Kitley	15	117 15 3	458 3 0
South Elmsley	6	38 11 2	192 16 0
Leeds and Landsdown (front)	10	90 17 10	406 16 0
Leeds and Landsdown (rear)	7	49 7 7	243 18 0
South Crosby	6	35 8 4	216 14 0
North Crosby	5	37 3 8	180 13 0
Augusta	21	166 4 9	749 7 0
Edwardsburgh	18	114 16 10	459 11 0
Oxford	20	125 8 5	707 8 0
Wolford	11	86 9 3	386 3 0
South Gower	3	22 11 6	123 2 0
Total	198	£1439 12 10	£6752 10 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:

Elizabethtown, thirty-two; Yonge, sixteen; Escott, eight; Bastard, eighteen; South Burgess, one; Kitley, sixteen; South Elmsley, seven; Leeds and Lansdown, front, twelve; Leeds and Lansdown, rear, eight; South Crosby, six; North Crosby, five; Augusta, twenty-two; Edwardsburgh, eighteen; Oxford, nineteen; Wolford; twelve; South Gower, four. Total, two hundred and four.

EXPENDITURE *on Public Works up to December 31st* 1849:

WORK.	Total Cost.
Brockville and St. Francis Road	£6755 11 1
Gananoqui Bridge	1005 2 7

REVENUE *from Customs Duties, for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1849.

Port.	Gross Amount of Collections.	Salaries and other Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Gananoqui	£284 5 10	£ 158 2 0	£126 3 10
Brockville	3130 18 10	412 19 11	2717 18 10
Prescott	1427 7 2	264 5 7	1163 1 7
For the year ending Jan. 5, 1850.			
Gananoqui	243 8 3	158 2 0	85 6 3
Brockville	5649 2 0	418 1 1	5231 0 11
Prescott	1238 9 10	240 3 3	998 6 7

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844 *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Rateable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	111734	26	46	....	2921	11915	4997	£402992
1844	125095	25	62	....	3363	13251	5362	442992

1848.

Township.								
Elizabethtown	25016	4	11	1273	188	2392	659	£ 74789
Yonge	13886	5	11	723	185	1579	412	43875
Escott	3108	1	3	193	98	469	144	12229
Bastard	11740	1	5	579	277	1157	651	36531
Kitley	14248	1	4	604	307	1310	540	36956
Elmsley	3953	2	3	152	110	418	142	11336
Leeds & Lansdown *	6913	2	4	413	160	930	315	28415
Leeds & Lansdown †	5186	1	2	285	106	541	298	17200
South Crosby	4411	..	3	209	132	445	258	14315
North Crosby	3573	1	4	136	180	390	87	13052
Burgess	588	..	1	23	32	60	48	2176
Augusta	17784	1	4	852	243	1742	508	53016
Edwardsburgh	9565	3	6	614	170	1337	302	35049
Oxford	12582	4	7	508	274	1174	402	40922
Wolford	8802	1	1	425	207	950	291	27692
South Gower	4503	..	2	176	46	366	104	12228
	145862	27	71	7165	2715	15260	5161	£ 459789

* In Front.
† In Rear.

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills. Grist.	Mills. Saw.	Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat raised in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
Leeds & Lansdown, F.	2935	3286	2091	2	4	£31995	25556	383	275	9942	5023	727	10810	251
Leeds & Lansdown, R.	1497	2421	3567	3	2	18892	1597	----	1716	5900	2460	3291	11618	628
Elizabethtown	4873	15194	5448	3	7	69976	48409	614	863	24475	6625	7688	26113	2068
South Crosby	1255	3381	997	--	3	15455	10267	----	705	5886	3248	3442	16097	757
Elmsley	1388	3755	1389	1	3	11717	8219	92	120	9591	1895	1526	13920	838
South Gower	722	2682	1674	--	1	12722	4370	159	1161	9732	1010	3235	7633	1243
Yonge	3419	627	3127	6	13	45934	31835	131	720	15052	5651	5014	15906	1156
Wolford	2884	5868	2949	1	1	29392	19972	23	22	13927	1845	4987	16571	1942
Edwardsburgh	3746	4725	5986	4	12	37341	10708	930	1000	27031	1887	6864	23650	4639
Kitley	3369	9113	4269	1	4	39532	31225	88	20	17436	3983	4418	21812	1469
Prescott (Town)	1828	151	74	1	--	* 8177	484	----	19	440	300	100	210	----
Bastard and Burgess	3134	8879	2549	3	7	41733	33730	125	511	21250	5709	8730	33810	2266
North Crosby	1282	2588	1106	1	4	14566	8382	20	416	2766	1225	2715	11022	218
Oxford	3759	9773	3486	5	5	42103	22383	150	1719	22754	2208	6809	24798	4422
Augusta	4196	13869	5214	3	4	54894	19803	2642	2300	24516	3251	8470	29315	4966
Escott	1162	2846	844	1	3	13927	9566	----	1848	3150	2077	911	6265	126
Town of Brockville	2757	10	21	2	1	*16430	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
* Yearly value from assessment of 1851.	44206	89178	44791	37	74	£504786	286506	5357	13415	213848	48397	68927	269550	26989

1850.

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Leeds and Lansdown (front)	6644	2789	....	13488	9164	490	22147	2547	518	3134	1121
Leeds and Lansdown (rear)	1198	1561	....	14817	6330	325	14003	1628	387	2222	1008
Elizabethtown	2289	4859	2122	29980	22389	10430	46428	3927	1294	7331	1952
South Crosby	649	1211	....	10348	7294	7869	14606	1461	316	1983	678
Elmsley	7564	1163	248	13608	5549	757	30738	1547	266	1689	629
South Gower	825	529	10	2650	3376	1036	15277	798	213	1226	328
Yonge	1717	3070	257	36829	17440	13090	41922	3620	1037	4852	1420
Wolford	1370	1692	....	24388	9965	180	25959	2479	594	3060	1225
Edwardsburgh	3239	2987	254	27210	11497	1030	28382	3216	922	3886	1311
Kitley	2377	2500	142	31357	14939	2072	51819	3919	992	4988	1826
Prescott (Town)	....	167	....	....	....	....	....	328	88	4	157
Bastard and Burgess	2179	3139	117	39697	39769	2931	43293	3794	913	5558	1956
North Crosby	825	775	....	9790	3934	176	5112	971	196	1501	500
Oxford	3206	2074	288	29260	13206	178	29936	3099	760	4342	1455
Augusta	5819	3748	30	23239	16115	4762	33219	2454	877	5280	1385
Escott	170	1209	12	8123	4717	270	13870	1031	215	1615	446
Brockville (Town)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	164	105	....	15
	40071	33473	3480	314784	185684	45596	416711	36983	9693	52673	17411

CROWN LANDS *for sale in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville.*

Township.	Quantity in acres.
Augusta	200
Bastard	800
South Burgess	500
North Crosby	700
South Crosby	900
Edwardsburgh	1000
South Gower	300
Lansdowne	2000
Leeds	2500
Oxford	600
Wolford	300
Escott	1200
Yonge	200
	11,200

Distances in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Brockville to Prescott, twelve miles; Coleman's Corners, 5; Maitland, 5; Mallorytown, 13; Escott Mills, 20; Unionville, 10; Addison, 12; Farmersville, 15; Greenbush, 14½; Frankville, 18; Chamberlain's Corners, 20; Smith's Falls, 32; Mirickville, 26; Spencersville, 23; Burritt's Rapids, 33; Kemptville, 38; Bellamysville, 15; Beverly, 28; Gananoqui, 32.

Prescott to Maitland, 7 miles; Brockville, 12; Mallorytown 25; Escott Mills, 32; Gananoqui, 44; Coleman's Corners, 17; Spencersville, 11; Kemptville, 26; Burritt's Rapids, 20; Mirickville, 30; Unionville, 22; Addison, 24; Greenbush, 24; Farmersville, 27; Frankville, 30; Chamberlain's Corners, 32; Smith's Falls, 44; Beverley, 40; Bellamysville, 17.

Mirickville to Smith's Falls, 12; Kemptville, 15; Burritt's Rapids, 5; Brockville, 26; Prescott, 30; Chamberlain's Corners, 17.

Gananoqui to Kingston, 18 miles; Escott Mills, 12; Mallorytown, 19; Brockville, 32; Maitland, 37; Prescott, 44; Unionville, 39; Addison, 41; Frankville, 47; Chamberlain's Corners, 49; Smith's Falls, 61; Mirickville, 55; Bellamysville, 47; Spencersville, 55; Kemptville, 70; Burritt's Rapids, 65.

LANARK AND RENFREW.

These Counties, lately forming the Bathurst District, comprise the following townships:—

Lanark contains Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess, North Sherbrooke, South Sherbrooke, Dalhousie, Levant, Drummond, North Elmsley, Lanark, Darling, Montague and Ramsay.

Renfrew contains Admaston, Bromley, Blithefield, Horton, McNab, Bagot, Ross, Pakenham, Westmeath, Pembroke and Stafford.

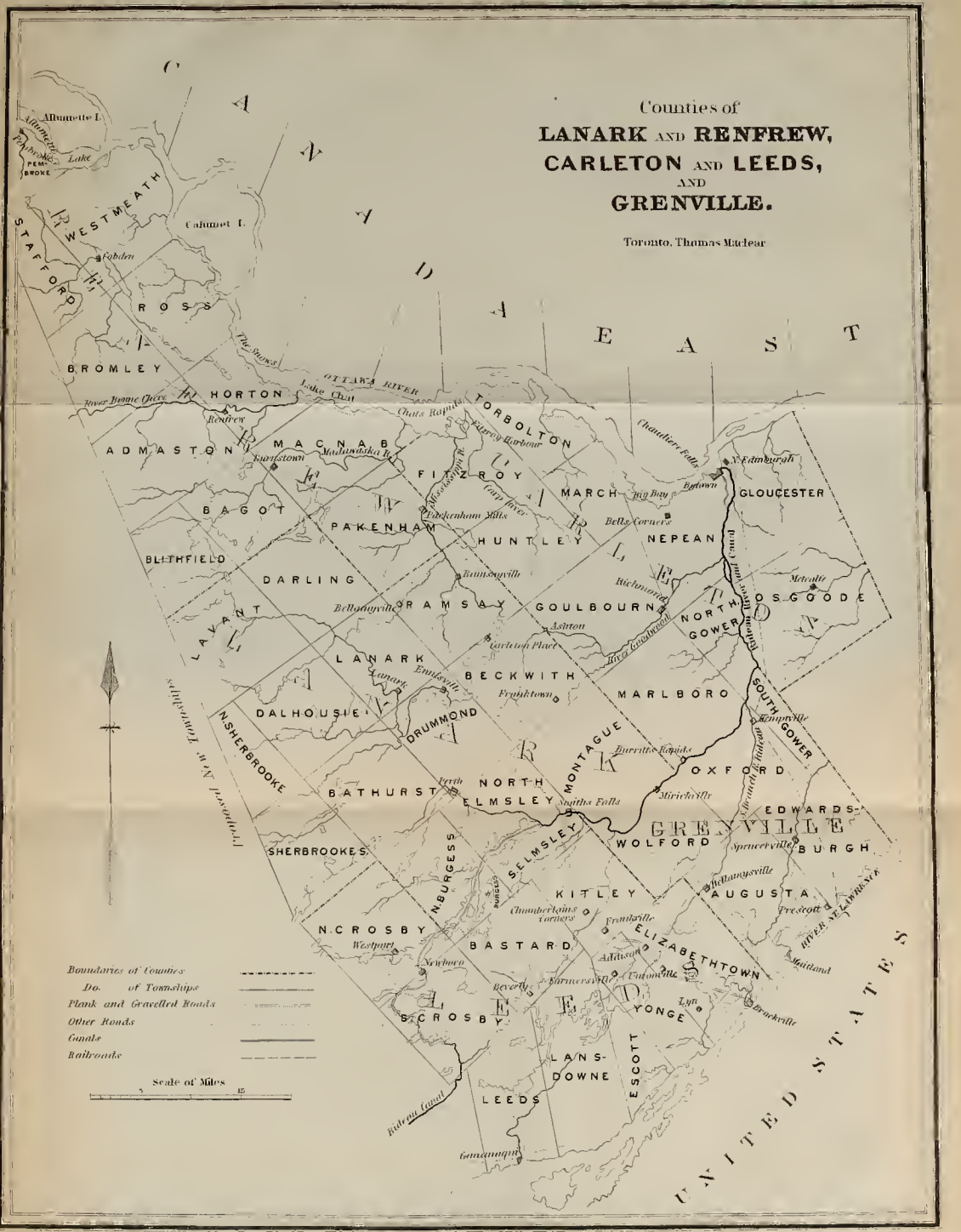
According to the Government returns, published in 1849, the Bathurst District contained of surveyed land 1,165,900 acres, 157,283 of which were clergy reserves: of these 696,995 acres had been granted or appropriated, leaving vacant 311,622 acres.

The Bathurst District is bounded on the south by the Johnstown District, on the west by the Midland District and unsurveyed land, on the north by the Ottawa River, and on the east by the Dalhousie District. It is well watered, having the various branches and tributaries of the Rideau, Mississippi, Madawaska and Bonne Chere rivers distributed over the townships, as well as innumerable lakes, some of which are of considerable magnitude. These rivers are not navigable; they are rapid and have a considerable descent in their course to the Ottawa. A large portion of the land on the banks of the lower portion of these streams is rough and rocky.

The Bathurst District in 1824 contained 10,121 inhabitants; in 1834 the number had increased to 22,979; in 1841 to 27,635. In the following year, some townships were taken from the Bathurst to assist in forming the Dalhousie District, which reduced the population of the former to 21,655. In 1848 it had again increased to 29,448, and in 1850 to 31,039. This was exclusive of Burgess, from which we have no return.

Lanark and Renfrew are United Counties, and return a member to the House of Assembly.

We previously conducted our readers from Brockville to the village of Smith's Falls, which is situated in the eastern corner of the township of North Elmsley, on the Rideau Canal, about 32 miles from Brockville. The situation is pleasant, but the village does not


Counties of
LANARK AND RENFREW,
CARLETON AND LEEDS,
AND
GRENVILLE.
Toronto, Thomas Maclear
CANADA EAST
UNITED STATES
Allumette I.
Allumette Lake
Pembroke
PEMBROKE
WESTMEATH
Calumet I.
Fabden
STAFFORD
ROSS
BROMLEY
HORTON
Renfrew
River Bonne Chere
The Snows
OTTAWA RIVER
Lake Chats
Chats Rapids
TORBOLTON
Fitzgerald Rapids
Fitzgerald Rapids
Chaudiere Falls
N. Edmonton
ADMASTON
MACNAB
Madawaska R.
Braeside
FITZROY
Mississippi R.
Carp River
MARCH
Big Bay
Britannia
GLOUCESTER
BAGOT
PAKENHAM
Pakenham Mills
Bells Corners
HUNTLEY
NEPEAN
BLITHFIELD
DARLING
Ramsayville
Richmond
Richmond Canal
Metcalfe
OSGOODE
RAMSAY
Bellamy's
GOULBOURN
Ashton
Carleton Place
River Carp
NORTH GOWER
LAVANT
LANARK
Lanark
Clyde R.
Ennisville
BECKWITH
Franktown
MARLBORO
SOUTH GOWER
Kemptville
Kemptville Creek
DALHOUSIE
DRUMMOND
Perth
Burritts Rapids
MONTAGUE
OXFORD
N. SHERBROOKE
BATHURST
NORTH ELMSLEY
Smiths Falls
Merrickville
Rideau Canal
EDWARDS-
GRENVILLE
WOLFORD
Spencerville
BURGH
SHERBROOKE
BURGESS
SELMSLEY
Williamsville
AUGUSTA
Prescott
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
KITLEY
Chamberlains Corners
Frankville
ELIZABETHTOWN
N. CROSBY
Westport
BASTARD
Addison
Newboro
Brockville
Beverley
Farmersville
Lyn
S. CROSBY
YONGE
ESCOTT
LANS-
DOWNE
LEEDS
Gananoque
Boundaries of Counties
Do. of Townships
Plank and Gravelled Roads
Other Roads
Canals
Railroads
Scale of Miles

appear to make very rapid progress. This is partly caused by its remote situation, and something is also said to be due to the unwise cupidity of the original owners, in asking exhorbitant sums for building lots. We were told that no less than £250 was the price demanded for a quarter acre lot in the business part of the village. In 1845 the population of Smith's Falls was stated at about 700. It is now said to be 800, but the census return for 1850 merely gives it as 674.

There are three locks on the canal at this place, which give a fall of twelve feet, and this has been taken advantage of for the erection of machinery. The manufacturing establishments consist of two grist mills, having seven run of stones, an oatmeal mill, carding and fulling mill, two saw mills, a foundry, ashery, two tanneries, shingle machine, &c. There are also five churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Secession and Roman Catholic. A stage runs daily (Sundays excepted) between Brockville and Perth, passing through Smith's Falls, and a mail is conveyed tri-weekly from hence to Bytown, Packenham and Mirickville.

From Smith's Falls to Mirickville is twelve miles. The road runs on the north side of the canal; part of it is good and the remainder rough and stony. The soil is a loam, varying in consistence, and the timber principally hardwood, with pine, cedar, hemlock and balsam occasionally intermixed. For a portion of the distance the road is made within sight of the Rideau Canal, which would form a pleasant feature in the prospect, were it not for the large quantity of dead timber still standing on the flooded ground. Much of the land between the two places is cleared, and a great deal of it is free from stumps. There are some excellent stone houses along the road, but a large proportion of the dwellings and farm buildings are of a very poor description, and much of the land appears badly farmed. We noticed fields cropped with wheat, in which the stumps were completely decayed, and would evidently have burned out years ago: and yet the farmer, or occupant, (for farmer he does not deserve to be called) too indolent to set them on fire, continues to plough round them and sacrifice the ground they encumber year after year. As might be expected with such a state of affairs, much of the cattle appeared of poor quality and half starved, and few good orchards were to be seen. Although some of the land is poor and stony, still a large portion is of good quality, and there is no doubt if the country was inhabited by a more active and industrious class of settlers, it would exhibit a very different appearance.

Mirickville, which is on the canal, is rather prettily situated, and contains some good buildings. Its progress, however, is rather slow. It contains about seven hundred inhabitants, two grist mills, having seven run of stones, a saw mill, woollen factory, making from three to four hundred yards of cloth per day; two shingle factories, two tanneries, a foundry, axe factory, ashery, &c. There are two churches in the village, Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

On the canal at Mirickville are three locks, which give a fall of about twenty feet.

Mirickville is partly in Montague and partly in Wolford. The latter township we have already described.

Montague commenced settling about the year 1816. In 1842 it contained 2097 inhabitants, and in 1850 the number had increased to 3022. There were one grist and three saw mills in the township, and 16,000 bushels of wheat, 14,600 bushels of oats, 22,000 bushels of potatoes, 30,000 pounds of maple sugar, 10,800 pounds of wool, and 56,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Smith's Falls to Perth, distant fourteen miles, the country for the first ten miles has a very dreary appearance: the road passing through large tracts of land which have either been flooded and rendered swampy by the construction of the Rideau Canal, or on which, from other causes, the timber has been destroyed. The few clearings to be seen along the road are small, and the buildings generally of a miserable description. A portion of the land is stony and rocky, and part of the road is bad: rough, from the occurrence of stones on the pathway and pieces of corduroy: the major portion however is tolerably good. The soil is principally a light loam, and the timber a mixture of hardwood, pine, hemlock, cedar, balsam, &c. As you approach Perth the appearance of the country rather improves, the clearings are larger, and the buildings of a better character. About half-way between the two places is a small cluster of houses called Pike Falls, where is a saw mill.

This section of country, then known as the Perth Settlement, was settled by the British government in the years 1815 and 1816.

In the year 1815 a proclamation was issued in England, offering a free passage, &c., to such natives of Great Britain as might be desirous of proceeding to the Canadas for the purpose of settling therein. The proclamation stated that a passage and provisions during the voyage would be furnished by the government, and, on their arrival in the colony a grant of one hundred acres of land would be made to the head of each family, of which they would immediately be put

in possession, and all their male children actually residing in the Province, would be entitled, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, to a similar grant of 100 acres.

That, for the first six or eight months after their arrival, they would be allowed rations from the public stores, and in case it should be found requisite, further aid would be afforded for a limited period by issuing rations at a price under prime cost.

Axes and other necessary implements would also be furnished to them, at a price, not exceeding half the prime cost.

Should any number of families proceeding from the same part of Great Britain, be desirous of settling in the same neighbourhood in Canada, care would be taken to allot them lands as nearly as possible together; and a sufficient portion of land would be appropriated in the midst of the settlement for a church, and for the maintenance of a clergyman and school-master. And in case a sufficient number of such settlers should be accompanied from the United Kingdom by a member of either of the above professions, who should be well recommended and approved of by the government, a salary would be provided of £100 for the minister, and £50 for the school-master.

The emigrants were to have the option, whether they would settle in Lower or Upper Canada, but the precise spot was to be regulated by the government of the Colony.

It was necessary that applicants for the free passage and land, should prove that they possessed general good character, and any who, from misfortune, had failed in business, must bring a regular discharge from their creditors or satisfactory evidence of a fair surrender or compromise; and for the purpose of detecting any imposition in this respect, the list of applicants and settlers was open for inspection.

Pensioners emigrating would receive their pensions in the Colony.

Single men emigrating would each receive a grant of 100 acres if above twenty-one years of age, and young men below that age would each receive a similar grant on attaining their majority. A young man whether under or above twenty-one would be allowed to take out a sister, but not more than one sister. Single women would not be allowed to proceed as settlers, unless they were either the daughters or sisters of settlers. Grand-children would be permitted to go out with their parents, and would each receive the grant on attaining the proper age.

In order to prevent persons making an improper use of the liberality of the government, and taking advantage of the free passage

to reach the United States: it was decided that every person embarking for Quebec should deposit in the hands of the government agent the following sum:—"Every male person above sixteen years of age, £16 sterling; every woman, being the wife of any person so embarking, £2 2s. 0d.; children under sixteen years of age will be conveyed free of expense; and whatever sums may be so paid by them will be repaid to them or their representatives in Canada, at the end of two years from the date of their embarkation, upon its being ascertained that they are settled on the grant of land allotted to them."

The bounty or salary promised for clergymen, pastors or schoolmasters, would be allowed without any distinction of religious sect, and they would each be entitled to a grant of 100 acres.

These terms were certainly sufficiently liberal, and if they had been carried out in the original spirit there would have been little cause of complaint. There appears however to have been a great deal of mismanagement on the part of the agents employed by the government. Mr. Gourlay, who visited the Perth Settlement in 1817, about two years after the expedition left Great Britain, gives the following account of the state of the settlement at that time. It appears that "a month was spent by the emigrants of 1815, between the time of leaving home and time of embarking; and that a whole year elapsed from the latter period till the time of their getting possession of the promised land.

"On their arrival in Canada, it appeared as if not the slightest understanding with regard to them, had previously subsisted between the home and colonial government. No land had been laid out for their occupation, and surveyors from all quarters had to be hastily put in requisition to effect this; but so late was it in completion, that at the beginning of the following summer, there was not room provided to hold the party together, and many straggled off to other quarters of the country, much to the detriment of the principal settlement. The principal place of settlement lay twenty miles within the wilderness, and through this the emigrants, unaccustomed to the woods, and unskilled in the use of the axe, had to cut themselves a road. * * * * * While the settlers at Perth most readily and warmly expressed to me their satisfaction with the country, their farms, and the good intention of the government towards them, their complaints of bad agency were almost unanimous, and from some, bitter in the extreme.

"Some lots of land within the range of settlement could not pos-

sibly be cultivated by a single hand, from being flooded, rocky, or matted with cedar trees. When a settler reported his lot to be of this description, he had another location, or still another and another, if they successively proved unfit for occupation. By-and-by many of these lots became notoriously well known, yet the agent would with the most wanton disregard of the time and trouble of applicants for land, send them, perhaps a dozen, one after another, to look at the same wretched lot, only to wander for days in the wilderness after disappointment. Often, too, the settlers would come from a distance for the tools, and other articles promised by government, when the agent, merely to indulge his own caprice and ease, would send them empty away. Again, a mason, a tailor, or other tradesman, might find advantage in quitting his farm for a time, to work for others at his trade; that moment his rations were withheld, even though his farm improvements were proceeding under the hands of a hired axeman, better qualified for this task than himself; but a settler might quit his own farm-work, and perform jobs of any sort for the agent, without being deprived of rations. Such were the practices which went on for years at the Perth settlement, and which, however grievous and well known to all, might have continued to go on, had not his majesty's servant found higher gratification in the act which rendered it necessary for him to decamp.

"By the proclamation, the settlers could only claim rations for six or eight months after their arrival, but these were continued till August, 1817, and the crop of that year being found deficient, from the effects of frost, half rations were again issued, and continued to the greater part till the harvest of 1818. Thus in point of expenditure, government went far indeed to establish this settlement.

"Soldiers discharged in Canada, formed at first the great mass of settlers in the newly surveyed townships of Drummond, Beckwith, Bathurst and Goulbourn. When I paid my first visit to Perth in 1817, I was told that nearly 1000 were then located. Some of them were doing well, but many were very unpromising as settlers; and did indeed remain only till the term of receiving rations expired, or till they acquired a right to sell the land given them. This has been the uniform issue of military settlements from first to last in Canada, and in some degree also in the United States of America. At the first settlement of Upper Canada, it was not uncommon for soldiers to sell their 200 acre lots of land for a bottle of rum. Now-a-days, only one hundred is granted, and settlers are prohibited from selling till after three years residence, and the performance of certain easy

duties. Still I have been told since coming home, by a half-pay officer of the Perth settlement, that scarcely one soldier out of fifty now remains there for good.

"The deserted lots have been for the most part filled up with emigrants from Britain and Ireland."

The township of North Elmsley is separated from South Elmsley by the Rideau Lake and Canal. The road from Brockville to Perth crosses the lake at a spot known as Oliver's Ferry. In 1850 N. Elmsley contained 1126 inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills, and 6,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of oats, 16,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 pounds of maple sugar, 5,000 pounds of wool, and 15,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

The adjoining township of North Burgess contains a great deal of rocky land, particularly in the south and east of the township. It is separated from South Burgess by the Rideau Lake. The soil is mostly loam, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. We have no statistical return from this township but the ratable property in it only amounted to £7750.

Perth, which is situated in the south corner of the township of Drummond, is a neat, well-built and thriving little town. It is built on a rising ground (in fact on a mound of granite) with the river Tay running through it, and is consequently well drained and healthy. The centre of the town is built on an island, surrounded by the Tay, and excellent bridges, two of which are of stone, have been constructed across it. The River Tay has been converted into a canal, and made navigable for small vessels from Perth to the Rideau Lake, by the construction of locks: and barges carrying eighty tons can pass through it. This work was undertaken by a private company, and cost the sum of £7,000, and the island mentioned above was given by the government to the Company to assist in the expense. The canal however, was made on too small a scale, and, when the roads are in good condition, considerable produce is sent by road to Oliver's Ferry on the Rideau Canal. The town was laid out by the government in 1816, and comprises about 400 acres.

Perth is making good and substantial progress; a number of excellent houses have lately been erected, and others are in progress; many of them are built of a pale-drab, or cream-coloured sandstone, which is quarried a short distance from the town, and have a light and handsome appearance. The Court-House and Jail and two or three churches are built of the same material. The principal business establishments of the place consist of a grist-mill, saw-mill,

oatmeal-mill, barley-mill, three foundries, four tanneries, a brewery, &c. A newspaper, the "Bathurst Courier" is published weekly. The Commercial Bank, the Johnstown Mutual, and the Equitable Fire Insurance and the Colonial and National Loan Fund Life Assurance Companies have agents here. The Government and County Offices for the Counties are kept in Perth, and there are seven churches, Episcopal, two Church of Scotland, Free Church, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic. There is also a grammar school. The population of Perth, according to the census of 1850, was 1581; this was taken in the beginning of the year, and the number is said to be now nearly 2000.

A semi-annual fair for the disposal of cattle, &c., is held in the town, at the last of which stock to the value of nearly £3000 is said to have been sold.

We were unable to obtain a complete list of the Exports from Perth during the last season, but the following statement will probably comprise about two thirds of the whole:—

Article.	Quantity.
Potash	1900 barrels.
Butter	1370 kegs.
Pork	650 barrels.
Oats	11000 bushels.
Flour	950 barrels.
Corn Meal	125 "
Oatmeal	300 "
Indian Corn	500 bushels.
Rye	100 "
Peas	150 "
Wheat	3000 "

This section of country, although it has not made as much progress in agriculture as some more favored portions of the Province, is exceedingly interesting from the geological character of its foundation, and doubtless the time will one day come when some of the rocks will yield their owners a rich harvest. For the following sketch of the geological character of the district we were indebted to a scientific gentleman residing in the neighbourhood: "The western limits of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew are traversed by a vast ridge of granite which runs in nearly a north and south direc-

tion. The peculiar feature of this ridge of granite is that its axis is generally occupied by a chain of lakes. From these lakes various streams run westward, to empty themselves into Lake Ontario, and from their eastern shores many streams descend over a long extent of granite and sedimentary rocks, to become tributaries to the Ottawa. From this ridge of granite many minor granitic ridges run eastward along parallel elevations which terminate very unequally among sedimentary rocks. There are also various parts of the country in the neighbourhood of the granite ridge that are tossed into conical hills, giving the appearance of the ocean when a storm is subsiding. Patches of sandstone are frequently found on the tops of the ridges; the fractured and contorted subjacent metamorphic strata expressively tell, that a stormy ocean, composed of the fused materials of granite, has invaded, broken up, and raised in condescent waves the sedimentary rocks, and the antogonizing power of a superincumbent ocean has exerted its denuding agency, till the force from below has raised the whole continent above the ocean. Between the sedimentary rocks the granitic ridge may be more or less distinctly traced round the western outline of the Ottawa basin. This system of rocks is principally made up of stratified gneiss, hornblende, and micaceous schists, and crystalline limestone. These all dip from the granite ridge eastward. The stratified arrangement of this system of rocks is the only evidence remaining as a proof of its sedimentary origin, as part of the wreck of some other continent now under the ocean. For in vain do we search between the strata for any trace of organic remains: instead of these granite is interposed, and the character of the strata is almost as crystalline as the granite itself. There is a peculiar feature in this system of rocks, which consists of the crystalline limestone being often mixed with angular blocks of hornblende rock, feldspar, serpentine and sandstone. In what way these blocks have retained their original characters whilst the rock in which they are enveloped was being so completely changed is still unaccounted for by geologists.

"The rocks which succeed this system, in the ascending scale, are stratified sandstone, the strata or dip to the east. The beds which rest on the gneiss are frequently mixed with pieces of quartz, forming a conglomerate. This sandstone frequently crops out round the north-western shores of the Rideau Lake. In the tenth concession of the township of Elmsley there is a patch of sandstone which is frequently made use of for building purposes. In the third concession of the township of Drummond the sandstone again crops out,

running N. N. West across the township as far as lot No. 9, in the eleventh concession. All the township to the east of this, as is the case with the township of Elmsley is a succession of sandstone and limestone strata. East of these two townships lie the townships of Beckwith and Montague, they also consist of alternate beds of sandstone and limestone. The township of Lanark which lies north of Drummond is situated on the granite ridge. Seven concessions of the township of Ramsay, which is north-east of Lanark is situated on the granitic and metamorphic system; all the township to the east of the eighth concession bears a similar character to the township of Beckwith. The townships of Bathurst, Burgess, Dalhousie, North and South Sherbrooke are all situated on the great granitic ridge, and are rich in minerals, especially iron ore. In the township of South Sherbrooke, on lots 17 and 18, on Myer's Lake, there is a vast lode of magnetic oxyde of iron, the vein of which is about seventy-five feet in width. The ore is rich and is said to yield at least seventy-five per cent of iron. Copper ore of rich quality has been found in several localities in the township of Burgess."

Mr. Hunt in his report on this section of country gives the following description of some of the localities he visited:—

"Leaving Bytown I proceeded down the Rideau Canal, to Oliver's Landing, and thence to Perth, designing to visit the interesting mineral region in its vicinity. This has already been explored to a considerable extent by Dr. Wilson, of Perth, a gentleman who, notwithstanding the duties of an extensive country practice, has been able to devote considerable attention to the natural history of his district, and to enrich the mineralogy of the Province by the discovery of many very interesting minerals.

"Our first excursion was to a locality of apatite, or phosphate of lime, discovered but a short time previous by Dr. Wilson. It is found in the fourth lot of the eighth concession of Burgess, in a bed of coarse crystalline limestone tinged of a flesh-red, and often embracing grains of Pyroxene. The crystals are generally of considerable size, varying from half an inch to an inch in diameter. One immense crystal was found which measured twelve inches in length, and nine inches and a half in circumference. From its great size and its brittleness, it was impossible to remove it entire, but about one half was preserved. The apatite of this locality is translucent, and has a delicate celandine-green colour; the angles of the crystals are invariably rounded, and the terminations rarely distinct, the whole crystals looking as if they had been half-fused after

their formation. The mineral is very abundantly disseminated through the rock, and frequently in rounded masses, in which no distinct crystalline faces can be observed. Associated with it, are beautiful crystals of rhombic mica, two or three inches in diameter; its lustre is unusually metallic, and its colour nearly steel-grey; the crystals frequently present the appearance of having been contorted after their formation, in such a manner as to separate the folia of the mica, and admit of the introduction of thin laminæ of calcareous spar. One crystal was found enclosing a fine prism of apatite an inch and a half in length; the principal axis of the prism was coincident with the basal cleavage of the mica. Overlying this rock was a limestone embracing a large quantity of pyroxene.

"The attention of scientific agriculturists has within a few years been much directed to the important part sustained in the vegetable economy by phosphates, and the great fertilizing powers possessed by phosphate of lime, particularly in the form of bone manure, are universally recognized. With a view of obtaining some cheaper source of this substance, some enterprising Englishmen have lately been exploring a deposit of native phosphate of lime in Spain. Under these circumstances, the limestone just described, which contains throughout it a large supply of this important substance, is certainly well worthy of the attention of our agriculturists. The rock might be directly ground to a powder and applied to the soil, or previously burned to lime, when the united virtues of the phosphate and of quick lime would be rendered available to the soil. In two or three other places, the limestone has been observed to contain large quantities of this mineral disseminated, and doubtless in sufficient abundance to supply any demand. The phosphate of lime is largely contained in wheat; and the exhaustion of this ingredient is one great cause of the sterility of our worn-out wheat lands. In a grain growing country like Canada, therefore, the existence of such deposits as these will prove of great importance.

"Not far from the locality of the apatite, on the land of Mr. George Holliday, on the second lot of the ninth concession of Burgess, is a deposit of copper pyrites. It occurs in the crystalline limestone, but the explorations which had consisted only in two or three small blasts, had not developed any well-defined vein, although masses of the ore four or five inches in diameter had been obtained from the spot; it seemed in *nests* or *strings* throughout the rock. The ore is a pure copper pyrites, granular, often crystalline, and somewhat intermixed with calcareous spar. Specimens from this

locality, which I had formerly received from the Hon. William Morris, gave me upon an average 27-5 per cent. of metallic copper. The richness of the ore is such as would certainly warrant explorations, and it is not improbable that the strings will be found to unite in one vein.

Among the masses of rock thrown out in blasting, were some consisting of silvery mica, with quartz, felspar or albite, and calc-spar, which contain imbedded masses of a delicate emerald-green, and almost transparent pyroxene of rare beauty, and crystals of a dark honey-yellow sphene. The mica is often aggregated in masses of small crystals having a columnar arrangement; imbedded in this and indeed disseminated throughout the rock, were a great number of small crystalline grains of a transparent mineral, varying in colour from a light rose-red, to a deep sapphire-blue. Their hardness which is so great as to enable them to scratch readily the face of a crystal of topaz, shewed them to be nothing else than the very rare mineral *corundum*, which from its colours is referable to the varieties known as the *oriental ruby* and *sapphire*. The grains obtained were small, none indeed larger than a pepper-corn, but at the time I was on the spot they were not noticed, and the specimens were collected for the pyroxene, in only two or three of which I have since detected the *corundum*. It is probable that further examinations may develop larger and more available specimens of these rare and costly gems. It is in this crystalline limestone that they generally occur; and the *corundum* found in the State of New Jersey, is in the same rock and with similar mica. Those of the sands of Ceylon, which have supplied the market of the world with these gems, are derived from a similar crystalline limestone. The existence of the mineral corundum is also interesting from another consideration: it is this substance in a coarse massive form, which constitutes the emery of the East Indies, so much valued as a material for cutting and polishing gems and articles of cutlery.

In company with Dr. Wilson I then proceeded to examine the locality from which he had obtained the specimens described by Dr. Thompson of Glasgow as *perthite*. It is nothing more than a reddish felspar which makes up a large portion of an intrusive mass of granite in the limestone. The perthite occurs in large individuals of three or four inches in diameter. It is of different shades of reddish-brown, the colours being arranged in bands, and the surfaces of cleavage parallel to P. present golden reflections like the sunstone. From the analysis of Dr. Thompson it would appear that

this mineral, unlike other felspars, contains no potassium, which is according to him replaced by calcium, and it was upon this chemical difference principally, that he predicated its distinctness as a species. It has however been analysed by my pupil Mr. Hartley, in the Laboratory of the Survey, and the results show that it contains both potassium and sodium, and is indeed quite similar in composition to othor felspars. This locality is in the third lot of the sixth concession of Bathurst.

"Not far from this place, on the fourth lot of the same concession, is a vein of heavy spar or sulphate of barytes in gneiss, about a foot wide; it occurs either massive or in thin bladed crystals. Small grains of copper pyrites are disseminated through it, but otherwise it is free from foreign substances, and it is worthy of attention as a material for paint. This material is very extensively used both in Great Britain and America for the adulteration of white lead, if indeed it may be called an adulteration which is universally known and admitted by all manufacturers and consumers of the article. Its great specific gravity and opaque whiteness render it peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and it is also often employed as a paint by itself, under the name of *permanent white*. As this is the only considerable deposit of heavy spar yet known in the country, with the exception of the enormous veins described as existing on the north shore of Lake Superior, it is well worthy of attention. I was not able to examine the vein in person, but am indebted for the above account of it, to the accurate observations of Dr. Wilson, and the specimens kindly furnished me by him.

"On my return from the perthite locality, we examined a place which affords abundance of sphene. It is on the tenth lot of the sixth concession of Elmsley, and the locality is a large vein of pyroxene with felspar, in which this sphene is found imbedded in imperfect crystals of a clove-brown. Near here, are beds of a rock which is made up of bright green pyroxene and black mica.

"Having detected among the specimens in the possession of Dr. Wilson, some crystals of black spinel, I went to examine the place from which they had been obtained. It was on the tenth lot of the first concession of Burgess, and imbedded in the flesh-red crystalline limestone, which for a mile or two often exhibits small crystals of the mineral; the best specimens were obtained from loose masses of the limestone scattered about the fields, although large crystals an inch in diameter, but more or less coated with mica were found near the house of Mr. Ritchie, where the limestone had been quarried for

burning. One of these was two inches in diameter and had its edges replaced; it was more or less intermixed with calcareous spar which was observed penetrating the crystal. In ploughing a field near there, a mass of crystals was found, completely separated from their gangue, and weighing eight ounces. They were about thirty in number, and exhibited various modes of composition in their aggregation; their diameters were from one fourth of an inch to one inch. The faces were beautifully black and brilliant, and the larger ones exhibited cavities filled with small and brilliant octahedrons.

"Black tourmaline is frequently met with in the accompanying rock. The discovery of spinel in our limestones is one of much interest, although from the similarity which exists between the limestones of northern New York and Canada, its presence was to be expected. Hitherto the only evidence of its existence, was the presence of one or two minute crystals found in a boulder with chondrodite, and in the possession of Dr. Holmes.

"There were many other interesting minerals which had been observed by Dr. Wilson, and which I should have visited but that the localities were often such as could not be found without a guide, but with great difficulty, and the professional duties of Dr. Wilson prevented him from accompanying me. Among these were the *peristerite* of Dr. Thompson, so named from its beautiful bluish iridescence. It is white, often bluish or reddish, occurs in large cleavable masses, and appears to be nothing more than massive felspar or labradorite containing disseminated grains of quartz. Cut specimens of this, which I saw in the possession of Dr. Wilson, were highly beautiful, exhibiting when cut in the proper direction, a delicate celestial-blue opalescence. It forms a large mass, probably a vein or dyke, in the nineteenth lot of the ninth concession of Bathurst. In the immediate neighbourhood of this, a beautiful white mineral occurs, which cleaves readily into regular forms, often two or three inches in length, that appear to be referable to the diclinate system, and to be probably nothing else than labradorite, although the colours of this mineral are generally dark. The face P presents a fine play of colours, which in polished specimens are exceedingly beautiful; the colours are blue, varying from light sky-blue to violet, pearly-white and gold, equalling in elegance the specimens from the coast of Labrador; it forms a beautiful ornamental stone. The mineral appears to be identical with that which constitutes the base of the peristerite.

"Labradorite occurs also in the first lot of the third concession of

Drummond, where it forms large beds; the mass of the rock is a confusedly crystalline aggregation of the mineral, with quartz containing imbedded large cleaveable masses of it, often several inches in diameter. The colour is blackish-green, but when polished or moistened with water, and held in the proper light, the before dark and dull surface glows with hues of 'azure, green and gold,' rivaling in beauty the plumage of the humming bird. This locality will furnish abundance of this rare and beautiful ornamental stone.

"Fine black tourmalines are found in white translucent quartz in the eighteenth lot of the fourth concession of Bathurst, crystals are met with an inch in diameter, having finely modified terminations. The *Bytownite* of Thompson is found abundantly in the tenth lot of the sixth concession of the same township, but its claim to be considered a distinct species is rather doubtful, and it requires further examination.

"In the township of Dalhousie, tenth lot and sixth concession, are beds of fine white dolomite, holding abundance of crystallized white hornblende. The *ferruginous silicate of manganese* of Thompson, which occurs in quartz on the second lot of the second concession of Lanark, appears to be nothing more than a manganesian hornblende, resembling the variety actynolite. The raphilite of Thompson appears equally referable to the same species, and to be an asbestiform tremolite somewhat peculiarly aggregated.

"Ligniform asbestus occurs abundantly in the fifth lot of the seventh concession of Lanark, apparently associated with serpentine, which is not uncommon in the limestone of this vicinity. Dr. Wilson also furnished me with a specimen of a mineral characterized by Dr. Thompson as anthophyllite, associated with satin spar.

"A boulder of granitic rock found near the spinel locality at Bathurst, contained a mass of the very rare mineral spodumene; but the thoroughly worn and rounded form of the boulder, renders it probable that it may have been transported a long distance."

We saw many of these specimens in the possession of Dr. Wilson, and can bear testimony to the extreme beauty of some of them, particularly of the Peristorite. Whether or not these are in reality new species, we must leave to be decided by further examination. In the mean time our readers must form their own opinion, and judge for themselves if the analysis of Dr. Thompson of Glasgow, or that of "my pupil" is most to be depended on.

Near the north corner of the township (Drummond,) about twelve miles from Perth, is a small village called Ennisville. It is situated

on the Mississippi river, and contains about 150 inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, carding machine and post office. The township of Drummond in 1850 contained 2374 inhabitants, and 20,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of oats, 38,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 12,000 pounds of wool, and 34,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-west of Drummond is the township of Bathurst. It is well settled, and in 1850 contained 2560 inhabitants, seven grist and eight saw mills: 20,700 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of oats, 29,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,900 pounds of maple sugar, 10,900 pounds of wool, and 37,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

About twelve miles from Perth is a settlement called Playfair's Mills. It contains a grist mill, three saw mills, carding machine, &c. &c.

Adjoining, and to the south-west of Bathurst, is the township of South Sherbrooke. It is but little settled, and in 1850 contained but 452 inhabitants: and these had only 630 acres under cultivation. There were three saw mills in the township, and 2400 bushels of wheat, 9500 bushels of oats, and 6000 bushels of potatoes were produced from the crop of 1849.

North Sherbrooke is still more thinly settled, and it does not appear to be making any progress; in 1842 it contained 350 inhabitants, and in 1845, 1516 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 it only contained 343 inhabitants, 1495 acres were under cultivation, and 3400 bushels of wheat, 7000 bushels of potatoes, 9000 pounds of maple sugar, 2000 pounds of wool, and 2900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-east of North Sherbrooke is the township of Dalhousie. It is pretty well settled and contains some good land. Much of the north and east of the township is rocky, and marble of different shades of colour is plentiful. In 1850 Dalhousie contained 1478 inhabitants, and 8000 bushels of wheat, 11,500 bushels of oats, 27,000 bushels of potatoes, 5,300 bushels of turnips, 32,000 pounds of maple sugar, 6,700 pounds of wool, and 19,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Perth to the village of Lanark is twelve miles, and a plank road is now forming between the two places. Lanark is situated on the Mississippi River, in the south of the township of Lanark, and contains a saw mill, tannery, post office, &c. A weekly newspaper of very respectable appearance, the "Lanark Observer," is pub-

lished here, and there are four churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, and a grammar school.

The township of Lanark is one of the best settled in the District. It contains a fair proportion of good land, and is making some progress in settlement and improvement. In 1842 it contained 2129 inhabitants, and in 1845 there were two grist and three saw mills in the township, and 10,430 acres of land were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 2623; 14,082 acres were under cultivation, there were three grist and five saw mills, and 17,500 bushels of wheat, 13,000 bushels of oats, 39,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,600 bushels of turnips, 26,000 pounds of maple sugar, 11,000 pounds of wool, and 29,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

About nine miles from Lanark, near the western corner of the township of Ramsay, is a small village called Bellamysville. It is situated on a tributary of the Mississippi, and contains a grist mill, saw mill and post office. From Bellamysville a road leads to Ramsayville, a village situated on the Mississippi, a little north of the centre of the township. It is nine miles north-west from Carleton Place, and twelve miles from Packenham. It contains two grist mills, a saw mill, woollen factory, and a manufactory of wooden ware. There is a Roman Catholic Church in the village, and two Presbyterian, and a Wesleyan Methodist church about a mile distant.

Ramsay is the most thickly settled township in the District. In 1842 it contained 2461 inhabitants, and in 1845, 10,659 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 3223: 13,305 acres were under cultivation; there were five grist and six saw mills in the township, and 27,000 bushels of wheat, 23,000 bushels of oats, 5,500 bushels of peas, 43,000 bushels of potatoes, 12,000 bushels of turnips, 26,000 pounds of maple sugar, 12,500 pounds of wool, and 47,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-east of Ramsay is the township of Beckwith. It is pretty well settled and contains some good land, but a large portion of the west corner of the township, is taken up by the Mississippi Lake. A little north of the lake, on the Mississippi River, and close to the border of the township of Ramsay, is a considerable village, called Carleton Place. It is about 21 miles from Perth, 21 from Smith's Falls, and about 30 from Bytown, and contains about 500 inhabitants. The manufacturing establishments consist of a grist mill, oatmeal mill, saw mill, woollen factory, carding and fulling mill,

foundry and tannery. A newspaper, the Carleton Place Herald, is published weekly, and there are five churches: Episcopal, two Presbyterian, a Wesleyan Methodist, and Baptist. In the south-east of the township, on the road from Perth to Richmond, is a small settlement called Franktown: it contains about fifteen or twenty houses.

The soil of Beckwith is principally loam, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine, with many patches of tamarack and cedar swamp. Beckwith is not settling up very fast. In 1842 it contained 1898 inhabitants, and in 1845, 8131 acres of land were returned as under cultivation; there were two saw mills in the township, and 10,900 bushels of wheat, 16,500 bushels of oats, 45,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 pounds of maple sugar, 10,000 pounds of wool, and 28,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Twelve miles north-west from Ramsayville, is the village of Packenham Mills. It is pleasantly situated on the Mississippi River, in the north-east of the township of Packenham, and contains about 350 inhabitants, a grist mill with three run of stones, a saw mill, post office, &c. Also four churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, and Roman Catholic. In 1842, the township of Packenham contained 1142 inhabitants, and 4060 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1694, but only 3676 acres were returned as under cultivation. There were one grist and two saw mills in the township, and 12,800 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of oats, 22,000 bushels of potatoes, 3500 pounds of wool, and 13,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849. The soil throughout the township is said to be generally of good quality.

About twelve miles west from Packenham village, on "White Lake," is a small settlement, called by the same name; at present it is not making much progress.

The township of Darling is but little settled. In 1850 it only contained 511 inhabitants, and 1606 acres of land under cultivation. The quantity of produce raised was consequently very small.

The adjoining township of Levant, is almost altogether unsettled. 69,000 acres of Crown lands alone, being open for sale. We have no statistical return from this township.

Five miles west from White Lake is the village of Burnstown: romantically situated on the Madawaska, near the western corner of the township of McNab. It is a new settlement, formed at the point where the main travelled road through this section of country is crossed by another leading from Sand Point on the Ottawa to Mount

St. Patrick and the country in the rear. "Burnstown overhangs a very deep precipitous valley of the Madawaska, which river is crossed by a bridge, and on the other side is a very difficult pass. The Madawaska here presents a view truly American in wildness. The waters bear a dark and turgid aspect, and are characteristically set off by lofty precipitous banks, covered by dark brown woods which flank them on both sides. Down the Madawaska immense quantities of pine timber are now brought. In the early progress of lumbering operations on the Ottawa, the Madawaska being considered unusually dangerous, even for lumber navigation, lumbermen were deterred from venturing upon it: hence it is that notwithstanding its comparative vicinity to market, until about fifteen years ago, no timber was taken out of its valley. At length a few enterprising individuals made ventures. More recently Government took the matter in hand, and the river is now passable."

Burnstown contains a grist mill, and the Registrar for the County of Renfrew keeps his office here.

The township of McNab in 1842 contained but 782 inhabitants, and in 1845, 3195 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1653; 5091 acres were under cultivation, there were one grist and two saw mills in the township, and 7400 bushels of wheat, 6500 bushels of oats, 18,900 bushels of potatoes, 12,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 2500 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-west of McNab is the township of Bagot. It is but little settled, and in 1850 only contained 670 inhabitants, and there were one grist and two saw mills in the township. The produce raised was not worth quoting. Blithefield, to the south-west of Bagot, is still less settled, and in 1850 only contained 121 inhabitants.

These townships are all watered by the Madawaska and its tributaries. On the upper portion of this river is a large surface of fine country, and settlers have for a long time been in the habit of "squatting" in this section of country, which was unsurveyed. It was more particularly so selected as a place of settlement by parties who had "outrun the constable," or in other words, got into debt and found it convenient to abscond; so that the neighbourhood gradually acquired the unenviable title of "Rogues harbour." Being situated in the rear, and forming part and parcel of the Midland District, from whence it was unapproachable, it has been found necessary to survey and lay it out in townships, which will be attached to the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Two ranges of

townships have been marked out, to the west of and joining these Counties. Three of these townships has been already named, viz., Brougham, Wilberforce and Grattan. In the latter township a a village has been started under the name of Donegal. It is situated on the Bonne Chere, about forty miles from its mouth, and a large grist mill has been erected.

About eight miles from Burnstown, near the south-western boundary of the township of Horton, is the village of Renfrew. It is twenty-five miles from Packenham, and is situated on the Bonne Chere. It contains a grist mill, saw mill, foundry, tannery, carding mill and post-office. There are also two churches, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, a grammar school, and the Crown Lands Agent for the County of Renfrew keeps his office here. Although a small place, a considerable amount of business is transacted in the village, and large quantities of potash are exported. There is here a magnificent fall of water, called by lumberers the second *chute* of the Bonne Chere. The property belongs to parties in England and the absence of the proprietors is said to check its progress.

Horton is gradually settling up. In 1842 it contained 544 inhabitants, and in 1845, 2181 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 1048, 3768 acres were under cultivation, and 7300 bushels of wheat, 6000 bushels of oats, 10800 bushels of potatoes, and 2300 bushels of turnips were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-west of Horton is the township of Admaston; it is a large township and but little settled. In 1850 it only contained 561 inhabitants; it is watered by the Bonne Chere, and by tributaries of the Madawaska.

To the north-west of Horton is the township of Ross, which is also thinly settled. In 1850 it only contained 575 inhabitants. To the south-west of Ross is the township of Bromley. It is but little settled, only containing 640 inhabitants in 1850. There were two saw mills in the township, and a settlement has lately been started on the Bonne Chere, which is called Palmerston; it has a post-office, &c.

Bonne Chere Point and Sand Point on the Ottawa, although not arrived at the dignity of villages, are nevertheless shipping-places of some local importance.

About twenty miles north-west from Renfrew village is a settlement called Cobden, a name intended to illustrate its proprietor's admiration for free trade. It is situated at the head of Musk-rat

Lake, in the south of the township of Westmeath, and has been commenced about two years. A road has been formed from the lake to the Ottawa below Calumet Island, and a lin of stage waggons placed on the route. On the first opening of the line of communication row boats were placed on the Musk-rat to convey passengers aud goods to Pembroke, but during the present season a small steamer has been substituted. This is intended to be replaced by one of a superior class next year. All goods and passengers for the Ottawa above Portage-du-fort are now carried along this line. A post-office has been established at the village.

The township of Westmeath in 1850 contained 963 inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills, 3227 acres were under cultivation, and 7000 bushels of wheat, 9600 bushels of oats, 12,000 bushels of potatoes, and 11,700 pounds of maple sugar were produced from the crop of 1849.

The adjoining township of Stafford is almost unsettled. In 1850 it only contained 241 inhabitants.

The most northerly settlement in the County is the village of Pembroke, situated in the township of that name. It contains a grist mill, saw mill, post-office, and the residences of parties engaged in the lumber trade, It is said to be their intention to build a steamboat to ply on the "Deep River," a stretch of the Ottawa, about sixty miles in length, without falls or rapids. The township of Pembroke in 1850 contained 420 inhabitants, and 4600 bushels of wheat, 6000 bushels of oats, and 13,900 bushels of potatoes were produced from the crop of 1849.

As a matter of course, in these northern townships, the cultivation of the soil occupies but a small portion of the time and attention of the great mass of the inhabitants, most of whom are but a floating population. Yet, as the operations of the lumbermen recede, year by year, farther from the more settled localities, and the expense and trouble of conveying the necessary supplies to the camping-ground is thus gradually increased, it becomes necessary, in order to diminish the expenses of the "establishment," to raise as much farming produce as possible in the vicinity of the seat of lumbering operations. Some of the great lumber merchants have themselves established farms in these northern townships, and the regular settlers, being always able to command high prices for their produce, particularly hay and oats, the former of which is too bulky an article to bring from a distance, are thus enabled to farm successfully and profitably, notwithstanding the drawbacks of long winters, severe weather, and high wages.

The following graphic description of the Ottawa, its tributaries and its valley, was published by Bouchette in 1832 :—

"Issuing from Lake Temiscaming upwards of 350 miles north-west of its junction with the St. Lawrence, and having its remotest sources nearly 100 miles beyond that lake, the Ottawa river flows majestically through a fine and fair country, as yet in a state of nature, although, generally speaking, remarkably well adapted to the purposes of agriculture and settlement. From the Falls and *Portage des Allumettes*, distant about 110 miles above Hull, the river becomes better known, as it is usually frequented thus far by timber contractors, who derive their valuable supplies of timber from those remote districts of the Ottawa. The fur traders extend their explorations considerably beyond this point, and a trading post for that object is established on the shores of Lake Temiscaming.

"At the Allumettes the Ottawa is divided into two channels; the one to the north-east, the other to the south-west of a large island, in length about 15 miles, by an average breadth of four. The southerly channel expands below the falls and rapids of the Grand Allumettes to the width of three or four miles, and forms the Lake des Allumettes, at the head of which an arm of the river opens an entrance to the Mud and Muskrat Lakes: the latter, by far the largest of the two, has a solitary settlement on its southern shores, the proprietor of which is an individual by the name of John Persons, whose thriving farm offers a fair exemplification of the fertility of the soil in that part of the Ottawa. Eight miles below the junction of these channels is situate the H. B. Post of Fort Coulange, where one of the agents of the Company resides.

"Four or five miles below Fort Coulange the river again forms two channels; the extensive island by which they are separated extends in extreme length about twenty miles, and its average breadth is about seven. Neither channel is free from impediment to its navigation; but though rapids and falls are frequent in both, that lying to the north of the island is the broadest and most practicable, and the route invariably pursued by voyageurs. The first and longest carrying-place, descending from the Fort, is at the *Grand Calumet*, 21 miles below it; here the river penetrates a ridge of high and broken mountains, and forms a succession of cascades, varying from six to ten feet in height, at the foot of which the current resumes its gentleness to the *Portage d'Argis*, one mile above the Portage de la Montagne.

"From the latter to the *Portage du Sable*, on the north bank of

the river, at the eastern extremity of the island, is four miles, and thence to the *Portage du Fort* about five miles. This portage is nearly twenty chains in length, and passes over a rising ground, 25 or 30 feet above the water's level. The cascades which it avoids do not exceed eight feet perpendicular height, but they are much broken and divided by rocky islands, and are extremely wild and romantic.

"From these cascades to the foot of the *Chenaux*, a distance of ten miles, the river is singularly diversified by numerous beautiful islands, richly clad with trees of luxuriant foliage. Clustered in various parts of the river these islands divide it into as many channels, through which the waters are impelled with different degrees of violence, according to the narrowness to which their bed is contracted, and the obstructions they meet with in their rapid course.

"The banks of this part of the river are composed of white marble, which can be traced for two or three miles along the margin of the stream, and which appears to extend considerably in depth on either shore. The specimens taken from different parts of the quarry on the banks of the river were of a soft and coarse texture; but there is reason to believe that, upon further penetration, a superior description of marble would be found, infinitely more durable, and susceptible of a higher polish. 400 or 500 yards above the line of Clarendon, and in the township of Litchfield, is Bissets *Chantier*, consisting of a log-house, a small clearing, and an area of one or two acres in culture. This romantic and interesting little spot is situated at the foot of the *Rapids du Fort*, and agreeably relieves the eye from the monotony of savage nature, whose characters, however beautiful or grand, are often gloomy. This small settlement is already very much frequented in winter by traders and voyagers, as a welcome asylum from the inclemency of the weather.

"At the foot of the Chenaux, opens to view the magnificent lake which derives its name from the *Rapides des Chats*, situated at its eastern extremity. In extreme length it is fifteen miles, and in mean breadth about one; but its northern shore is deeply indented by several sweeping bays, by which extensive points are formed, sometimes contracting the lake to a width of scarcely one mile, whilst at others it is nearly three. The surface of the waters is prettily studded with occasional islands, richly wooded, and so situated as to diversify most agreeably the natural beauties of the soft and sweet scenery of the lake. The calms of the Ottawa are peculiarly glassy and beautiful, and its waters are much esteemed for their softness.

"In descending the Ottawa, it is interesting to bear in mind that

upon our right we have Upper, and on our left, Lower Canada: hence comparisons may be instituted between the settlements of one province upon the banks of that magnificent river, with those of the other. The shores of Lake *Des Chats* are woody, and generally flat to the northward, with a pebbly or rocky beach; to the southward they are higher, and in some parts even bold, attaining an elevation of 80 to 100 feet. The first settlement presenting itself in passing down this lake is a comfortable frame dwelling-house and rural appendages on the south shore; and four miles lower down, on the same side, is the house and farm of one Andrews, settled in the township of Horton, at the mouth of the river *Bonne Chere*. The lake is here one mile in width, and opposite is the Clarendon Landing. No settlement on the Clarendon shore can be discovered from the lake, as the colony of emigrants located there in 1829–30 are in the third, fourth, fifth, and remoter concessions; but in the front of Bristol one or two wretched hovels are discernible on the margin of the lake. Kinnel Lodge, the residence of the Highland Chieftain Macnab, is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the lake, about four or five miles above the head of the Chats Rapids. A short distance east of Kinnel Lodge is the mouth of the Madawaska river; and nearly opposite, apparently a speck on the margin of the lake, is the miserable habitation of a *bois-brule*, one of that class of people known under the denomination of *squatters*. This is the broadest part of the lake; but about a mile lower down it contracts abruptly from the southward, by the intervention of Government Island, between which and the north shore, dash in swift and violent eddies, the *Rapides des Chats*. These rapids are three miles long and pass amidst a labyrinth of varied islands, until the waters are suddenly precipitated over the falls of the Chats, which are from sixteen to twenty feet in height. There are fifteen or sixteen falls on a curved line across the river, regularly divided by woody islands, over one of which is effected the portage, in passing from the top to the bottom of the falls. Thence to Mondion's Point in Onslow is but a short distance; and here is seen one of the original north-west posts, established on the Ottawa at the most flourishing period of that company's existence. The dwelling-house and store bear evidence of their antiquity from the dilapidated state they are in, and the soil is too poor about the point to invite the resident agent to the culture of the farm. Mr. Thomas resides here as agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, for whom he keeps a store supplied with the articles most in demand by the Indians and other traders, such as broad cloths, blankets, beads, ammunition, spirits, &c.

"From the foot of the Chats to the head of Lake Chaudiere is computed to be six miles. Here a *presqu 'isle*, from the northward of an island called the Six-Mile-Island, contracts the channel, which is very shoal; and half a mile below the island are the settlements of Bolus and Vignola, in the township of Onslow.

"Lake Chaudiere, that now opens before us, has the advantage of the *Lac des Chats* in magnitude; but its views are less diversified by jutting points and picturesque islands. Both contain a sufficient depth of channel to float boats drawing from four to eight feet water; and it is to be hoped that ere long the benefits of steam navigation will be extended to this interesting portion of the province as successfully as it has been below Hull. Lake Chaudiere is eighteen miles long, by an extreme breadth of five miles. The shores to the north increase in boldness and elevation in approaching Hull;—to the southward they are, generally speaking, more bold and elevated, and much better settled. At the south-east end of the lake rapids again impede the navigation, and continue successively from the head of *Rapides des Chenes*, to the Chaudiere Falls, which are situated immediately in front of Wright's Village, in the township of Hull.

"Above the falls the river is about 500 yards wide, and its scenery is agreeably embellished by small grove-clad islets, rising here and there amidst the waters as they gently ripple by, or rush on with more or less violence, to the vortex of the Great and Little Chaudiere. The bed of the river is composed of horizontal strata of limestone, and the *chute* is produced by its deep and sudden subsidence, forming broken, irregular, and extraordinary chasms, one of which is called the *Great*, and the other the *Little Kettle* or Chaudiere. The former derives its name from its semicircular form and the volume of water it involves; but the latter bears no similitude to justify its appellation, the waters being precipitated into a broad, elongated, and straight fissure, extending in an oblique position north-west of the Great Kettle, and being thus strikingly contrasted with it.

"The principal falls are sixty feet high, and their width is measured by a chord of 212 feet. They are situated near the centre of the river, and attract by their forcible in-draught a considerable proportion of the waters, which strongly compressed by the circular shape of the rock that forms the boiling recipient, descend in heavy torrents, struggling violently to escape, and rising in spray-clouds which constantly conceal the lower half of the falls, and ascend at irregular intervals in revolving columns much above the summit of the cataract.

"The Little Chaudiere may without much difficulty be approached from the Lower Canada shore, and the spectator, standing on a level with the top of the fall and on the brink of the yawning gap into which the floods are headlong plunged, surveys the whole length of *chute* and the depths of the cavern. A considerable portion of the waters of the falls necessarily escapes subterraneously after their precipitation, as a much greater volume is impelled over the rock than finds a visible issue. Indeed this fact is not peculiar to the Little Chaudiere, but is one of those curious characters of this part of the Ottawa of which other singular instances are observed; the waters in various places being swallowed by deep but narrow rents and fissures, leaving their natural bed almost dry, to dash on through some subterraneous passage that defies the search of the explorer. There are in the Falls of the Chaudiere materials for much geological speculation, and the mere admirer of nature's scenic wonders and magnificence will derive great gratification and delight by the survey and contemplation of their manifold beauties."

We will now present our readers with a sketch of the same section of country, as it exists at the present day, in a more advanced state of improvement; with a little cultivation from the hand of man added to the wild charms of nature. The statistics of the lumber trade carried on upon the Ottawa and its tributaries we shall give with the details of Bytown.

"The great basin or region drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries lies in the heart of the United Province of Canada, and occupies nearly one quarter of its whole extent, having an area of 80,000 superficial miles, exclusive of the Island of Montreal, which is situate between the mouths of the Ottawa. It is called the Ottawa Country from the head of that Island upwards.

"Although the country is the chief seat of the Lumber Trade, and contributes very largely to the supply of the principal staple of Canadian exports, and notwithstanding its commercial importance, it is but little known in Canada, and is almost wholly unnoticed even in the recent Geographical and Statistical works published in Great Britain.

"That it should be so is not very surprising, when we consider that the current of immigration does not pass this way, and that of this vast region one eighth part only has been surveyed and organised into Townships and Seigniories, which are yet very thinly settled, and that another eighth added to that would include all the extent over which lumbering operations are carried on, leaving three-fourths

wholly unoccupied, except by a few hundred families of the aboriginal inhabitants; and of this there is an extent equal to all England, which is quite unknown, except to the solitary agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

"The chief object of interest in the country we have to describe is the great river from which it derives its name and its importance.

"The circuit of the water shed of the Ottawa is a little over a thousand miles, and its utmost length of course, probably seven hundred and eighty, about fifty miles shorter than the Rhine. From its source, which is supposed to be a little above lat. 49 ° N., and nearly 76 ° W. long., it winds in a generally south-west course through a country almost unknown; and after receiving several tributaries from the height of land which separates its waters from those of the Hudson Bay, and passing through several lakes, one of which is said to be eighty miles in length, at upwards of three hundred miles from its source, and four hundred and thirty from its mouth at Boute de Lisle, below Montreal, it enters the long narrow Lake Temiscaming, which turning at a right angle, extends sixty-seven miles south by east.

"From its entrance into Lake Temiscaming downwards, the course of the Ottawa has been surveyed and is well known. At the head of the lake the Blanche falls in, coming about ninety miles from the north. Thirty-four miles farther down the lake it receives the Montreal River, coming one hundred and twenty miles from the north-west, the latter is the canoe route from the Ottawa to Hudson's Bay. Six miles lower on the east side, it receives the Keepewa, a river of great size, passing through an unknown country, and coming from a lake said to be fifty miles long. The Keepawa exceeds in volume the largest rivers in Great Britain, and in its descent to Lake Temiscaming, presents a magnificent cascade, a hundred and twenty feet in height. Though the middle course of this river is unknown, its commencement, if such it can be called, has been surveyed, and it is extraordinary in its nature. Ninety miles above its mouth, it was found flowing slowly, but very deep, and nearly three hundred feet wide, and issuing from the west side of Lake Keepawa. Out of the southern extremity of that large lake, the river Dumoine, which enters the Ottawa a hundred miles below the Keepawa, was also found flowing swiftly and very deep, and a hundred and fifty feet in width: thus presenting a phenomenon similar to the connection of the Rio Negro and the Orinoco.

"From the Long Sault, at the foot of Lake Temiscaming two hun-

dred and thirty three miles above Bytown (which is 130 from the mouth of the Ottawa, below Montreal), down from Jeux Joachim Rapids at the head of Deep River—that is, for eighty-nine miles—the Ottawa, with the exception of seventeen miles below the Long Sault, and some other intervals, is rapid and unnavigable, except for canoes. Besides other tributaries, in the interval, at 197 miles from Bytown, it receives on the west side the Matawa, which is the highway for canoes going to Lake Huron by Lake Nipissing. From the Matawa the Ottawa flows east by south to the head of Deep River reach, nine miles above where it receives the River Dumoine from the north.

"From the head of Deep River, as this part of the Ottawa is called to the foot of Upper Allumette Lake—two miles below the village of Pembroke—is an uninterrupted reach of navigable water, forty-three miles in length. The general direction of the river in this distance is south-east. The mountains along the north side of Deep River, upwards of a thousand feet in height, and the many wooded islands of Allumette's lake, render the scenery of this part of the Ottawa magnificent and exceedingly picturesque—far surpassing the celebrated Lake of the thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence.

"Passing the short Rapid of Allumette, and turning northward round the lower end of Allumette Island, which is fourteen miles long, and eight at its greatest width, and turning down south-east through Cologne Lake, and passing behind the nearly similar Islands of Calumet, to the head of the Calumet Falls, it presents with the exception of one slight rapid, a reach of fifty miles of navigable water. The mountains on the north side of Cologne Lake, which rise apparently to the elevation of fifteen hundred feet, add a degree of grandeur to the scenery, which is otherwise beautiful and varied.

"In the Upper Allumette Lake, at 115 miles from Bytown, the Ottawa receives from the west, the Petewawa, one of its largest tributaries, about 140 miles in length, draining an area of 2200 square miles; and at Pembroke, nine miles lower on the same side, the Indian River, an inferior stream.

"At the head of Lake Cologne, seventy-nine miles from Bytown, it receives from the north, the Black river, 130 miles in length, draining an area of 1120 square miles; and at nine miles lower on the same side, the river Cologne, which is probably 100 miles in length, with a valley of 100 square miles.

"From the head of the Calumet Falls, to Portage du Fort, the head of the steamboat navigation, eight miles, there are impassable

rapids. At fifty miles above Bytown, the Ottawa receives on the west, the Bonchere, 110 miles in length, draining an area of 980 miles. At eleven miles lower, it receives the Madawaska, one of its greatest feeders, 210 miles in length, and draining 4100 square miles. At twenty-six miles from Bytown, it receives the Mississippi, 101 miles long, draining a valley of 1120 square miles.

"At thirty-seven miles above Bytown, there is an interruption in the navigation, of three miles of rapids and falls, to pass which a railroad has been made. At the foot of the rapids, the Ottawa divides among islands into numerous channels, presenting a most imposing array of separate falls.

"At six miles above Bytown, begins the rapids terminating in the Chaudiere Falls, which though inferior in impressive magnitude to the Falls of Niagara, are perhaps more permanently interesting, as presenting greater variety.

"The greatest height of the Chaudiere Falls, is about forty feet, arrayed in every imaginable variety of form—in vast dark masses —in graceful cascades, or in tumbling spray—they have been well described as a hundred rivers struggling for a passage. Not the least interesting feature they present is the Lost Chaudiere, where a large body of water, is quietly sucked down, and disappears under ground. At Bytown the Ottawa receives the Rideau from the west, with a course of 116 miles, and draining an area 1350 square miles.

"A mile lower it receives from the north, its greatest tributary, the Gatineau, which with a course probably of 420 miles, drains an area of 12000 square miles. For about 200 miles the upper course of the river is in the unknown northern country. At the farthest point surveyed, 217 miles from its mouth, it is still a noble stream, a thousand feet wide—diminished in depth but not in width.

"At eighteen miles lower, the Riviere du Leivre enters from the north, about 260 miles in length, draining an area of 4100 square miles. Fifteen miles below it, the Ottawa receives the North and South Nation Rivers on either side—the former ninety-five, and the latter one hundred miles in length. Twenty-two miles further the River Rouge, ninety miles long, enters from the north.

"At twenty-one miles lower, the River du Nord, 160 miles in length comes in on the same side; and lastly, just above its mouth it receives the River Assumption, which has a course of 130 miles.

"From Bytown the river is navigable to Grenville, fifty-eight miles, where the rapids that occur in a distance of twelve miles are avoided by a succession of canals. At twenty-three miles lower, at one of

the mouths of the Ottawa, a single Lock, to avoid a slight Rapid, gives a passage into Lake St. Louis on the St. Lawrence above Montreal.

"The remaining half of the Ottawa's waters find their way to the St. Lawrence, by passing in two channels behind the Island of Montreal and the Isle Jesus by a course of thirty-one miles. They are interrupted with rapids, still it is by one of them that all the Ottawa lumber passes to market. At Boute de L'Isle, therefore, the Ottawa is finally merged in the St. Lawrence at one hundred and thirty miles below Bytown.

"The most prominent characteristic of the Ottawa is its great volume. Even above Bytown, where it has to receive tributaries equal to the Hudson, the Shannon, the Thames, the Tweed, the Spey and the Clyde,—it displays, where unconfined, a width of half-a-mile of strong boiling rapid; and when at the highest, while the North waters are passing, the volume, by calculated approximation, is fully equal to that passing Niagara,—that is, double the common volume of the Ganges.

"Taking a bird's eye view of the valley of the Ottawa, we see spread out before us a country equal to eight times the extent of the State of Vermont, or ten times that of Massachusetts; with its great artery, the Ottawa, curving through it, resembling the Rhine in length of course, and the Danube in magnitude.

"This immense region overlies a variety of Geological formations, and presents all their characteristic features, from the level uniform surface of the Silurian system, which prevails along a great extent of the South Shore of the Ottawa, to the rugged and romantic ridges in the Metamorphic and primitive formations, which stretch far away to the North and North-West.

"As far as our knowledge of the country extends, we find the greater part of it covered with a luxuriant growth of red and white pine timber, making the most valuable timber forests in the world, abundantly intersected with large rivers, fitted to convey the timber to market when manufactured.

"The remaining portion of it, if not so valuably wooded, presents a very extensive and advantageous field for settlement. Apart from the numerous townships already surveyed and partly settled, and the large tracts of good land interspersed throughout the timber country, the great region on the upper course of the western tributaries of the Ottawa, behind the red pine country, exceeds the State of New Hampshire in extent, with an equal climate and superior

soil. It is generally a beautifully undulating country, wooded with a rich growth of maple, beech birch, elm, &c.; and watered with lake and stream affording numerous mill-sites and abounding in fish. Flanking the lumbering country on the one side, which presents an excellent market for produce, and adjoining Lake Huron on the other, the situation though comparatively inland, is highly advantageous.

"In the diversity of resources, the Ottawa country presents unusual inducements, alike to agricultural industry and commercial enterprise. The operations of the lumberers give an unusual value to the produce of the most distant settlers by the great demand they create on the spot, while the profits of lumbering yield those engaged in it a command of wealth which otherwise could not be had in the country.

"The value of the resources of their forests to the inhabitants of the Ottawa country will be evident, comparing the value of their exports with those of other countries. Take, for instance, the State of Maine, as American enterprise is so much talked of, with all its commercial advantages, and the enterprising character of its people, when their population was upwards of five hundred thousand, the exports amounted in value to $1,078,633; while the value of the exports of the Ottawa country amounts to double that sum, with less than one-third the population.

"If such be the case now, how much more will it be so when, in addition to the more extensive prosecution of agriculture, the unlimited water power which the Ottawa and its tributaries afford, if even partially applied to general manufactures, as well as to that of deals? It would be impossible to conceive an unlimited power presented in a more available form than that which the Ottawa offers in its many divided falls; while she lavishes invitingly unparalleled power to manufacture them, she offers her broad bosom to bring the cotton of the South and the timber of the North together.

"Nor are the mineral resources of the Ottawa country to be overlooked, and here the Gatineau offers its services, with an unlimited supply of excellent iron, and within a mile of its navigable water, close to its lowest falls affording unlimited water power, abundance of timber for fuel, and there are equal advantages for its works on other parts of the Ottawa. The Plumbago, Lead, and Copper, the Marble and the Ochres of the Ottawa country will yet become of commercial importance.

"To judge of the importance of the Ottawa country, we should con-

sider the population which her varied agricultural and commercial resources may ultimately support. Taking the present condition of New Hampshire as data, without noticing its great importance in commercial advantages, the Ottawa country, when equally advanced, which is not much to say, should maintain three millions of inhabitants. But taking Scotland as our data, which the Ottawa country surely equals in soil, and might with its peculiar advantages resemble in commerce and manufactures, the valley of the Ottawa should ultimately maintain a population of 8,000,000 of souls."

The Bathurst District received in 1849 the sum of £250 from the Government grant towards the support of its Agricultural Societies; £750 towards the expense of the Common Schools, and £100 for a Grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Bathurst District in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Admaston	2	£ 6 5 3	£ 80 0 0
Bagot and Blithfield	2	9 11 11	
Bathurst	14	84 15 5	384 0 0
Beckwith	9	69 12 4	386 10 0
Bromley	2	13 2 8	70 0 0
Burgess	2	15 7 2	82 0 0
Dalhousie and Levant	6	42 8 9	107 0 0
Darling	2	10 6 1	25 0 0
Drummond	12	107 6 1	565 0 0
North Elmsley	7	56 13 1	224 0 0
Horton	2	17 17 8	
Lanark	9	76 3 8	316 0 0
Macnab	4	32 16 9	164 0 0
Montague	14	85 17 8	327 0 0
Pakenham	2	37 17 9	134 0 0
Pembroke, Stafford and Ross	7	10 2 1	236 0 0
Ramsay	10	90 18 9	436 0 0
North Sherbrooke	1	10 16 2	42 0 0
South Sherbrooke and Westmeath	5	10 2 1	76 0 0
Total	120	£778 2 6	£3684 10 0

In the above table there will be found a difference of eight between the aggregate number of schools in the townships, and the

total given, the reason of which is that we have omitted the fractions in the published table. In the latter, some of the townships are returned as containing 2½, 4½, 9½ schools, &c. The returns do not state in what way these schools are attended; whether one master attends *two half schools*, or if each half-school is attended by a master who is "only half a man."

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:

Admaston, one; Bagot, one; Bathurst, nine; Beckwith, eleven; Bromley, three; North Burgess, two; Dalhousie, six; Darling, three; Drummond, thirteen; North Elmsley, seven; Horton, four; Lanark, ten; McNab, three; Montague, fifteen; Pakenham, five; Pembroke and Stafford, four; Ramsay, thirteen; Ross, one; North Sherbrooke, two; South Sherbrooke, two; Westmeath, one. Total one hundred and sixteen.

The total Provincial expenditure on Public Works on the Ottawa, including the Chats Slide and Road, the Union Suspension Bridge at Bytown; Gatineau Booms and Ottawa Slides, amounted up to the 31st December, 1849, to the sum of £83,490.

COMPARATIVE *Statement of Revenue and Expenses for the years* 1846, 1848 *and* 1849.

Ottawa Slides.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection and Repairs.	Net Revenue.
1846	£6055	£ 629	£5426
1848	4662	3731	931
1849	8128	1971	6157

Union Suspension Bridge.

1846	£517	£14	£503
1848	330	27	303
1849	365		365

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844 *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	74228	22	34	....	2748	7241	3530	.....
1844	87809	21	43	....	3068	8541	3041	£276063

1848.

Township.								
Admaston	1329	1	1	31	64	141	41	£ 5071
Bagot & Blithfield	1422	1	2	41	76	133	11	5578
Bathurst	10738	6	9	443	257	1014	354	29755
Beckwith	9145	1	2	406	146	1019	313	30429
Bromley	1326	..	2	48	41	119	39	4310
Burgess	2497	..	2	124	62	290	94	7522
Dalhousie & Levant	8371	1	1	134	250	464	315	17090
Darling	1750	..	..	36	69	146	75	3928
Drummond	10779	2	3	549	261	1231	324	44581
Elmsley	5196	1	2	204	148	538	131	18719
Horton	3127	1	2	112	90	238	128	10666
Lanark	13743	3	4	387	200	1003	299	30917
Montague	9482	1	3	402	223	1105	279	26193
Macnab	4871	1	2	110	115	344	140	13391
Pakenham	4932	1	2	206	111	465	133	15704
Pembroke	1638	1	2	79	55	144	36	6557
Ramsay	13070	5	5	510	217	1151	257	35785
Ross	1072	..	2	40	50	108	38	4376
North Sherbrooke	1824	..	..	30	82	134	111	4447
South Sherbrooke	261	..	1	25	58	119	22	1833
Stafford	643	..	1	22	28	49	19	2213
Westmeath	3069	1	2	88	92	213	53	10335
	110288	27	50	4027	2695	10168	3212	£ 329410

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under pasture.	Mills. Grist.	Mills. Saw.	Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat raised in bushels.	Barley Do.	Rye Do.	Oats Do.	Peas Do.	Indian Corn Do.	Potatoes Do.	Buckwheat Do.
Ramsay	3223	5935	7370	5	6	£ 40239	27133	1999	170	23343	5574	3264	43576	472
Beckwith	2056	4426	3712	--	2	30319	10916	1229	245	16576	3357	1016	45145	1554
North Sherbrooke	343	583	912	--	--	4583	3413	550	20	2167	650	497	7253	----
Carleton Place (vill'e)	430	78	159	1	1	-----	331	----	80	236	112	40	1892	12
Dalhousie	1478	2636	4783	--	1	16417	8392	622	950	11569	2116	1812	27176	947
Drummond	2374	6471	4056	1	1	21949	20655	2316	126	20475	3978	1492	38401	479
Bagot	670	1215	660	1	2	4780	4195	31	132	1597	274	419	9826	25
Lanark	2623	8249	5833	3	5	37483	17505	337	1056	13349	2404	4088	39300	520
Montague	3022	7016	3240	1	3	28429	16530	284	158	14600	2439	2591	22426	3843
Elmsley	1126	3269	1889	1	2	15446	6185	220	10	6281	1063	551	16038	115
Bathurst	2560	5734	4415	7	8	29428	20751	1406	27	18236	2898	1473	29567	65
Darling	511	1069	537	--	1	-----	3386	45	148	2812	242	353	9551	25
Pakenham	1694	2460	1216	1	2	16090	12843	344	70	12057	2303	950	22828	14
Blithfield	121	53	79	--	--	1121	230	----	----	25	20	56	1160	----
Smith's Falls (village)	674	84	31	--	--	-----	229	----	----	315	9	3	9600	960
Perth (town)	1581	136	156	1	1	18175	310	192	----	430	64	57	4194	10
Macnab	1653	3293	1798	1	2	18992	7404	407	480	6597	2210	999	18973	22
Admaston	561	1244	492	1	1	6007	5830	49	----	4586	864	42	10375	----
Bromley	640	925	685	--	2	5789	4266	95	42	3958	1263	146	9336	----
Stafford	241	510	169	--	1	-----	2384	35	----	1334	284	187	3810	10
Westmeath	963	2411	816	1	2	20424	7391	518	238	9620	1878	1000	12097	211
South Sherbrooke	452	359	271	--	3	2719	2415	24	26	9537	56	309	6220	----
Pembroke	420	1208	513	1	1	-----	4663	6	----	6382	1610	722	13910	15
Ross	575	1064	237	--	3	-----	3170	----	----	4215	366	113	7884	----
Horton	1048	2683	1085	1	2	5754	7304	304	379	6215	1204	528	10842	38
	31039	63111	45114	27	52	.....	197831	11013	4357	196512	39238	22708	409380	9337

Township.	Bushels Turnips	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar.	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ramsay	12064	1817	------	26309	12595	1860	47519	2721	761	4452	1692
Beckwith	1933	1536	------	11198	10287	75	28110	2327	527	3583	1454
North Sherbrooke	826	469	------	9083	2109	60	2907	553	47	704	189
Carleton Place (village)	------	43	------	100	173	------	170	77	35	43	80
Dalhousie	5300	1116	85	32284	6766	------	19940	1524	211	2660	554
Drummond	2048	1863	5	11477	12356	100	34608	2655	500	3978	1511
Bagot	568	198	------	8902	870	------	347	418	46	443	275
Lanark	6652	1604	478	26439	11139	1256	29164	2627	491	5082	1374
Montague	2342	2258	------	30006	10867	482	56775	2497	536	4081	1440
Elmsley	1915	1008	281	6379	5244	------	15213	1430	265	1681	548
Bathurst	198	2116	250	11920	10975	1380	37061	2842	597	3822	1202
Darling	390	247	------	13515	1768	------	3926	494	61	698	235
Pakenham	3032	809	------	6060	3546	405	13041	1378	266	1414	787
Blithfield	40	10	------	620	125	------	63	69	14	72	30
Smith's Falls (village)	------	65	------	50	494	------	2059	117	42	32	116
Perth (town)	537	135	------	------	494	------	79	201	129	119	229
McNab	1060	658	------	12349	2906	242	2503	1094	157	1300	617
Admaston	20	239	------	3217	891	------	470	392	33	456	223
Bromley	25	136	------	3375	685	------	215	248	61	278	284
Stafford	34	146	------	2495	493	------	980	238	31	201	127
Westmeath	2380	625	200	11760	1614	100	260	693	131	564	403
South Sherbrooke	------	79	------	2669	927	------	280	142	24	328	91
Pembroke	838	414	------	3546	1169	425	4876	432	101	376	205
Ross	2494	189	------	4589	635	------	------	252	44	255	215
Horton	2342	640	1	6810	2798	130	3250	838	174	907	412
Total	47038	18320	1300	244252	101836	6515	303816	26059	5284	37529	14293

CROWN LANDS *for sale in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.*

Township.	Quantity in acres.
Admaston	about 64000
Bagot	" 64700
Blithfield	" 48600
Bromley	" 50500
Pakenham	" 10000
Horton	" 17000
McNab	" 13000
Ross	" 63000
Stafford	" 18500
Westmeath	" 68000
Pembroke	" 1300
Bathurst	" 2300
Beckwith	" 3000
Dalhousie	" 16000
Darling	" 63000
Drummond	" 2300
Lanark	" 7000
Lavant	" 69000
Elmsley	" 1000
Burgess	" 2000
Montague	" 1100
Ramsay	" 2000
South Sherbrooke	" 9000
North Sherbrooke	" 1500
	597800

The above Lands are offered for sale at 4s. per acre, being £20 for 100 acres.

Distances in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

Perth to Smith's Falls, 14 miles; Mirickville, 26; Playfair's Mills, 12; Ennisville, 12; Carleton Place, 21; Ramsayville, 28; Bellamysville, (Ramsay) 21; Pakenham Mills, 40; Lanark, 12; White Lake, 52; Burnstown, 57; Renfrew, 65; Cobden, 85; Franktown, 15; Richmond, 30; Bytown, 51.

Smith's Falls to Mirickville, 12 miles; Perth, 14; Franktown, 17; Richmond, 32; Bytown, 53; Ennisville, 26; Lanark, 26; Carleton Place, 25; Ramsayville, 32; Bellamysville, (Ramsay) 35; Pakenham Mills, 44; White Lake, 56; Burnstown, 61; Renfrew, 69; Cobden, 89.

Mirickville to Smith's Falls, 12 miles; Perth, 26; Bytown, 40; Lanark, 38; Ennisville, 38; Carleton Place, 30; Ramsayville, 37; Bellamysville, (Ramsay) 47; Pakenham Mills, 49; White Lake, 61; Burnstown, 66; Renfrew, 74; Cobden, 94.

CARLETON.

This County, lately forming the Dalhousie District, comprises the following townships: Fitzroy, Gloucester, Goulbourne, North Gower, Huntley, March, Marlborough, Nepean, Osgoode, Torbolton, and the town of Bytown.

The Dalhousie was formed out of the adjoining Districts; it is of a nearly triangular shape, with its base towards the Ottawa, which forms its northern boundary. It is bounded on the west and south-west by the Bathurst, on the south-east by portions of the Johnstown and Eastern, and on the east by the Ottawa District.

It is watered by the Rideau, Goodwood, Carp, and other smaller streams, tributaries of these and of the Nation River.

The first census of the Dalhousie District was taken in 1842, when it contained 16,193 inhabitants; in 1848 the population had increased to 25,520, and in 1850 to 25,568.

From Perth to Richmond, distant 30 miles, the road is as nearly straight as possible. Between Perth and Franktown, and from thence to Richmond, the land along the road is tolerably well cleared, and many of the farms are free from stumps: the houses and farm buildings on two thirds of them however, are of a very poor description, and few of them have good orchards. The soil is generally loam, some of the land is stony, and tamarac and ceder swamps are innumerable, particularly after passing Franktown.

Richmond is a thriving village, situated on the Goodwood River, in the east corner of the township of Goulbourne. It is about twenty-one miles from Bytown, and eleven from the Ottawa River. It was laid out by the Duke of Richmond, (from whom it derives its name)

in the year 1817, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, a grist mill with four run of stones, distillery, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, two tanneries and two asheries. There are also four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic; and a grammar school. The following sketch of the place, by a resident, will show how much a man's ideas of the place he lives in are influenced by his feelings, and will also serve to elucidate one of the difficulties a statistical and topographical writer has to contend with, an impartial description of a locality seldom pleasing any party.

"The village of Richmond is beautifully situated on the Goodwood River, in the township of Goulbourn, District of Dalhousie, twenty miles distant from Bytown, and thirty from Perth, N. Lat. 45° 10', Longitude 75° 55' West. Richmond is bounded in every direction by luxuriant woods, while in front the Goodwood glides in majestic stillness, and may be traced with its windings till its waters are swallowed up in the Rideau River, from thence into the Ottawa.

"The soil around Richmond consists chiefly of blue clay, the colour of which forms a singular contrast during summer with the pure green of the trees and fields in the vicinity.

"Richmond must infallibly acquire magnitude and importance when the Province becomes populous and flourishing, for it is situated in the heart of a flourishing district. The environs of Richmond are beautifully picturesque and romantic, and nothing can be finer than the prospect up the River Goodwood. Immediately above the village its channel narrows very much and its banks are thickly covered with trees of various kinds: in some places they partly over-arch the river and throw an appalling gloom upon its waters."—We hope our readers have had enough of it.

On the south-western border of the township is a small village called Ashton: it contains about 150 inhabitants and three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian Free Church, and Methodist. Goulbourn is well settled, containing in 1850, 2226 inhabitants, and 17,900 bushels of wheat, 24,000 bushels of oats, 48,000 bushels of potatoes, 3000 bushels of turnips, 7800 pounds of wool, and 22,600 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-east of Goulbourn is the township of Marlborough. In soil and quality of timber it much resembles Goulbourn. In the south corner of the township, on the Rideau Canal which forms its south-eastern boundary, is a small village called "Burritt's Rapids;" it is five miles from Mirickville, and contains a grist mill, oatmeal mill, two saw mills, shingle factory, carding and fulling mill, tannery,

two asheries, a post office, and an Episcopal Church. In 1850 Marlborough contained 1480 inhabitants, and 11,900 bushels of wheat, 21,000 bushels of oats, 25,000 bushels of potatoes, 14,000 pounds of maple sugar, 4000 pounds of wool, and 14,600 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-east of Marlborough is the township of North Gower, (originally called "Gore" from its shape, and afterwards changed to Gower). It is a small township, bounded on the east by the Rideau River and Canal, and is pretty well settled. In 1850 it contained 1577 inhabitants, and 13,700 bushels of wheat, 13,500 bushels of oats, 20,600 bushels of potatoes, 12,500 pounds of maple sugar, 5000 pounds of wool, and 8900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Goulbourn is the township of Huntly. It is watered by Carp River, a tributary of the Ottawa: the land is generally level, and there is a great deal of swamp in the township. A large portion of the timber is pine, which is generally of small growth. Most of the township is taken up, but much of it is said to be unsettled from the bad quality of the land. The principal crops are spring wheat, oats and potatoes. Huntly in 1850 contained 2080 inhabitants, and 15,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of oats, 27,500 bushels of potatoes, 5000 pounds of wool, and 13,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Huntly is the township of Fitzroy: the land is generally level and well watered, and the timber a mixture of pine and hardwood. The Mississippi and the Carp Rivers traverse the township, and in the north of the township is a deep bay or inlet of the Ottawa, known as Fitzroy Harbour, where a village was started some years ago. It is 32 miles from Bytown, and during the summer season a steamboat conveys goods and passengers from Aylmer on the Lower Canada side to Fitzroy Harbour, and another boat starts from Mississippi Island (2½ miles above Fitzroy Harbour) for the Snows, 28 miles above the harbour. Immediately above Fitzroy Harbour a cluster of small islands stretches across the Ottawa. The rapids here, called the Chats Rapids, completely obstruct the navigation.

The township of Fitzroy in 1850 contained 2557 inhabitants, one grist and four saw mills, and 22,600 bushels of wheat, 23,700 bushels of oats, 41,700 bushels of potatoes, 6000 bushels of turnips, 13,800 pounds of maple sugar, 6800 pounds of wool, and 20,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-east of Fitzroy is the township of Torbolton; it is nearly triangular in shape, with its base towards the Ottawa, which forms its northern boundary. It is generally level and well watered, and the timber consists of pine and hardwood. The east of the township is traversed by a small stream called the Constance Creek, which takes its rise in Constance Lake in the adjoining township of March: it discharges itself into Sandy Bay, an inlet of the Ottawa. There is an extensive tract of low land in the centre of the township. Torbolton is but little settled, and in 1850 it only contained 370 inhabitants. Fall wheat is said to succeed well, but 1325 acres only being under cultivation, both crop and pasture, the produce raised was necessarily small in quantity.

To the south-east of Torbolton is the township of March, bounded on the north-east by the Ottawa River. The land is undulating and well watered, and the timber consists of pine, cedar, maple, bass, birch, hemlock, &c., spring wheat is stated to be the most certain crop. March is but thinly settled; in 1850 it contained 824 inhabitants, one grist and two saw mills; 6800 bushels of wheat, 8900 bushels of oats, 18,700 bushels of potatoes, 2300 pounds of wool, and 7000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

After leaving Richmond (for Bytown) the road runs for four or five miles within sight of the Goodwood, a pretty, gently winding stream. The land is well settled till you reach the "stony swamp" (about seven or eight miles from Richmond), a desolate, dreary-looking tract, timbered with hemlock, pine, cedar, stunted beech, &c. This tract is in reality what its name implies, a *stony* swamp. Between Richmond and the swamp the land is rolling, and the farms bordering the river prettily situated; the timber consists of hardwood. After leaving the swamp the timber becomes more mixed and the land generally more stony. At eleven miles from Richmond and nine from Bytown, you get a glimpse of the Ottawa, here usually called the Grand River. As you approach the river the land becomes very stony, and many of the fences separating the fields are constructed of stones instead of timber. The scenery from thence to Bytown is picturesque, affording frequent glimpses of the Ottawa, but the road till within a mile or two of Bytown is very stony, rough and bad. This road is about being macadamized to Britannia, a settlement on the Ottawa, six miles from Bytown, where is a saw mill and woollen factory. At the spot where you get the first view of the river (nine miles from Bytown) a village is springing up, known as Bell's Corners: at present it contains about 50 inhabitants. As you

approach Bytown numerous good houses are scattered along the road-side, many of which are comfortable mansions.

The township of Nepean is bounded on the north by the Ottawa, and on the east by the Rideau. It is well settled and in 1850 contained 2819 inhabitants: 12,462 acres were under cultivation, and 34,000 bushels of wheat, 34,000 bushels of Oats, 6000 bushels of peas, 68,000 bushels of potatoes, 8700 bushels of turnips, 5000 pounds of wool, and 18700 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Bytown, the head quarters of the lumber trade of Canada, is situated at the junction of the Rideau Canal with the Ottawa River. In the year 1826 the site of the town was in a state of nature, covered with "bush;" not a house was standing within its present limits, except one old log house where the Upper Town has since been erected, and three houses on what was then known as Nepean Point, near the Union Bridge. The Canal basin was then a beaver meadow, finding its outlet to the Ottawa through the narrow natural chasm where the first eight locks of the Rideau Canal have been constructed. The level portion of Lower Bytown, although much elevated above the Ottawa, was a dense cedar swamp. It is probably known to most of our readers, that, although Bytown derives a large portion of its importance from its connection with the lumber trade, it owes its origin to the construction of the Rideau Canal, which was projected mainly as a great military work for the conveyance of troops and military stores through the interior of the country in case of war with the United States. This work was constructed under the superintendence of Colonel By of the Royal Engineers, in compliment to whom the future town was named. In the beginning of the year 1827, it is said, "nothing could be heard but the clinking of hammers in building houses, the noise of drills boring rocks, and a perfect cannonade of blasts." The canal was completed in 1831, and Bouchette, who visited it the succeeding year, gives the following description of its appearance at that time:—

"Bytown, in Nepean, is situated on the southern bank of the Ottawa, a little below the beautiful falls of the Chaudiere, and opposite the flourishing village of Hull in Lower Canada. It stands upon a high and bold eminence surrounding Canal Bay, and occupies both banks of the canal; that part lying to the east being called the Lower, and that to the west, from a superiority of local elevation, the Upper Town. The streets are laid out with much regularity, and of a liberal width, that will hereafter contribute to the conve-

nience, salubrity and elegance of the place. The number of houses now built is not far short of one hundred and fifty, most of which are constructed of wood, frequently in a style of neatness and taste that reflects great credit upon the inhabitants. On the elevated banks of the bay, the hospital, an extensive stone building, and three stone barracks, stand conspicuous; and nearly on a level with them, and on the eastern side of the bay, is delightfully situated the residence of Colonel By, the commanding Royal Engineer on that station. From his verandah the most splendid view is beheld that the magnificent scenery of the Canadas affords. The bold eminence that embosoms Entrance Bay, the broken and wild shores opposite, beyond which are seen a part of the flourishing settlements and the church of Hull, the verdant and picturesque islands between both banks, and occasional canoes, barges, and rafts plying the broad surface of the Grand River, or descending its tumultuous stream, are the immediate objects that command the notice of the beholder. In remoter perspective the eye dwells upon a succession of varied and beautiful bridges, abutting upon precipitous and craggy rocks, and abrupt islands, between which the waters are urged with wonderful agitation and violence. Beyond them, and above their level, the glittering surface of the river is discovered in its descent through the broad and majestic rapid Des Chenes, until the waters are precipitated in immense volumes over the verge of the rock, forming the falls of the Great and Little Chaudiere. From the abyss into which they are involved with terrific force, revolving columns of mist perpetually ascend in refulgent whiteness, and as they descend in spray beneath a glowing sunshine, frequently form a partial but bright iris, that seems triumphantly to over-arch a section of the bridge."

In the year 1840, Bytown was inserted in the Imperial Union Bill as a town worthy, from its size and importance, of being represented in the United Parliament of Canada, and Lord Sydenham recommended it as being favorably situated as a Seat of Government for the United Provinces. In 1845 the population was stated at about 7000. After the great depression in the lumber trade in 1846, many of the labouring and transient population moved away. In 1847 and 1848 it is said to have suffered from the state of the lumber trade and other causes, but at the present time it is said to be fast recovering from its state of depression. It was incorporated in 1847, and the newly projected railroad to the St. Lawrence is expected to contribute materially to its prosperity. In 1850 the population was returned at 6016. Bytown is divided into an Upper and Lower

Town, which are some distance apart, and it will be many years before the intervening space will be completely built over. The main thoroughfare in both the Upper and Lower Towns is well laid out, that in the Upper Town especially, if proper care is taken in constructing the buildings, will make one of the handsomest streets in Canada. The town however, particularly the Lower Town, has scarcely a British look about it. About half the population is said to be Irish, and half the remainder French, leaving but one fourth to comprise English, Scotch and British Canadian. The streets are filled from morning till night with Lower Canadian caleches driven by Frenchmen, whose continued gabbling, squabbling and laughter in their mother tongue, added to the number of priests clad in their sombre-looking sacerdotal garments continually parading the streets, enlivened occasionally by the gay appearance and singular costume of a bishop, clad in purple, with a grass-green hatband, altogether form a scene exceedingly foreign, and such as we of the west are not much accustomed to see on British ground.

The principal buildings in Bytown consist of a Jail and Court-house, a Town-hall, a Market-house in both the Upper and Lower Towns, a Roman Catholic College, a nunnery with a hospital attached, a Protestant hospital, bishop's palace, &c. Of churches there are in the Lower Town, a Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Free Church, Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist; and in the Upper Town, an Episcopal, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist, the Roman Catholics have also a building engaged as a church. The barracks are situated on ground which is ordnance property, lying between the Upper and Lower Towns.

The slides, to facilitate the passage of lumber down the Ottawa, are situated at the extreme end of the Upper Town, near the Union Bridge which connects Upper with Lower Canada. On the opposite side of this bridge, on the Lower Canada side of the Ottawa, are the cracks or chasms through which the Lost Chaudiere makes its escape. When we were last there, in October 1851, the water was low, and but a small proportion was carried off by the subterranean passage, but during high water and floods the quantity must be considerable. Judging from appearances, the constant friction of the water joined to the destructive action of frost, are exerting their natural effect upon the stone, and some day, (it may be soon, or the time may be far distant) this mass of rock will give way, and the foundation of the bridge on that side of the river will go with it. The chance of such a casualty should not be lost sight of by those interested. Some of

our readers may recollect that in the "Canadian Gazetteer" published in 1846, we noticed the apparently unsafe condition of the table-rock at the Falls of Niagara, and cautioned visitors to beware of venturing on it. We doubt if many persons heeded the warning, —but the rock fell;—sooner indeed than we anticipated; fortunately no one was upon it at the time.

Bytown contains one grist and two saw mills, four foundries and axe factories, a distillery, four breweries, an ashery, seven tanneries, a soap and candle factory, &c. Three newspapers are published in the town, the "Bytown Gazette," "Ottawa Citizen," and "Ottawa Advocate." The latter sometime since hoisted a new title, the "Orange Lily." The Bank of British North America, the Upper Canada and Montreal Banks, and the Canada, Colonial, and National Loan Fund Life Assurance, and the Equitable and Montreal Fire Insurance Companies have agents here. The Government and County Offices for the County are kept in the town, and a telegraphic line is in operation from hence to Montreal. Bytown contains about sixty stores, and, although there is not the same appearance of busy bustle that prevailed some six years ago, the amount of business done is said to be actually greater. Most of the buildings lately erected, in both the Upper and Lower Towns, are of stone, an excellent quality of which may be obtained in any quantity on the ground. There is a Grammar School in the town and seven Common Schools, two of which are for females.

The quantity of timber taken off Crown Lands on the Ottawa, which passed Bytown and paid duty in 1850, amounted to

White Pine	51,466 pieces.
Red Pine	40,060 do.
Oak and Elm	259 do.

which paid a duty of £14,024. The actual quantity received at Quebec during the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, and measured by the Supervisor of Cullers is as follows. Of the white and red pine probably three-fourths came off Crown Lands and down the Ottawa: most of the other timber is procured from private lands, and from various parts of the Province:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
White Pine	11729860 ft.	14371219 ft.	15411277 ft.
Red Pine	3583785	2121048	3189387
Oak	718554	877903	1528397
Elm	974634	1512636	2008268
Ash	58187	82677	174137

Basswood.....	4119	1706	7969
Butternut.....	1255	1011	1617
Tamarac	182971	241294	490080
Birch and Maple.....	144096	70004	76878

From the evidence taken before the select committee on the lumber trade in 1849, we learn that a considerable degree of dissatisfaction has existed amongst the lumbermen with the system of management of the Crown Lands, and the manner in which the timber dues have been levied, causing a frequent glut of the market, and, from the custom of charging so much per stick for timber without reference to its size or value, causing a great destruction of *large* timber for purposes for which small timber would answer equally well. The witnesses examined by the committee were all persons more or less extensively engaged in, and consequently well acquainted with the trade. We shall therefore for the information of our readers make a few extracts from the report:—

"The year 1845 was the most prosperous to which my knowledge of the trade extends. The quantity of timber brought to market that season was 27,702,344 feet, and the quantity exported was 24,223,000 feet, thus shewing that the supply and the demand were not far from being in that proportion to each other, the nearest possible approximation to which is the great point to be attained in any branch of trade, in order to ensure its being on a healthy footing. At the close of the navigation therefore, in the fall of 1845, allowing something for local consumption, the stock on hand was but little greater than in the fall of 1844, and there being no reasonable indication of a falling off in the demand for the ensuing year, the trade might have been said to have worn a most flourishing aspect prospectively, as well as for the time being. Nor would this have been a mistaken position, as far as external circumstance were concerned, for the demand did continue good in 1846, and if the trade had been well regulated, the presumption is, that it would have been as profitable that year as it had been the year before. In 1846, however, the quantity of square timber brought to the Quebec market was 37,300,643, feet, and the quantity exported was 24,242,689 feet. Thus it appears that the quantity exported had actually increased, aud yet in the face of this the prices fell to a ruinous degree, and this simply because, although the demand was all that could have been anticipated, the supply was out of all proportion to that demand. It is also to be remarked that the supply cannot be even fairly estimated at the thirty-seven millions actually arrived in market, as there were several millions more lying between

Quebec and Bytown, which parties, who knew they could not sell, preferred wintering in that way, as it was more convenient than to take it into Quebec.

"The first great blow then which the trade received in 1846, was caused by over production, for had the supply been in due proportion to the demand, there is no reason to believe that prices would have ruled one fraction lower than they did the previous year, nay, it is probable that they would have ruled higher, as, notwithstanding the high prices the British merchants paid for Canadian timber in 1845, they had found their dealings therein sufficiently satisfactory to induce them to increase their demand for it in 1846. In the two succeeding seasons, 1847 and 1848, although other causes entered into combination with it, the over-production of 1846, hanging like a dead weight on the market, still operated as the principal depressing influence. Thus in 1847, including the quantity brought to market and the stock in hand, there was a total supply of 44,927,253 feet of square timber, to meet a demand for 19,060,880 feet, and in 1848 there was in like manner, a total supply of 39,447,776 feet to meet a demand for 17,402,360. The other causes which have combined to depress the trade in the two latter years, resolve themselves, so far as we are concerned, into one, viz: a decreased demand. The causes which have led to the decreased demand we have no control over, and I shall only briefly advert to what seem to be the most apparent. In the first place, our own large export of 1845 and 1846 may have tended in some measure to overstock the British market; in the next place it would appear that an enormous supply has been thrown upon the market in these latter years from the Province of New Brunswick, quite unprecedented at any former period. What influence the Baltic trade may have had I am not very clearly aware, as it does not appear that, at least of square timber, there has been any great increase of the quantity thrown upon the market from that quarter. The greatest and most apparent cause of all, however, is to be found in the diminished consumption arising from the depressed state of commerce in general in Great Britain, and throughout the whole of Europe.

"I believe that there were other causes arising out of the pernicious influence exercised over the government of the trade by the absurd policy sometimes pursued by the Crown Lands Department (as it was then conducted,) the particulars of which, as far as they relate to this question, may be classed under three heads, viz:—

"First.—The order to manufacture a certain large quantity of timber upon every limit, under penalty of forfeiture.

"Second.—The threatened subdivision of the limits, and

"Third.—The want of any equitable or decisive action on the part of the department with respect to disputed boundaries, &c.

"The first of these speaks for itself and needs no explanation, as it is evident that those who considered their limits valuable, or had invested large sums in their improvement, would rather risk the remote, and at that time, inapparent consequence, of overdoing the trade, than yield any just title they possessed. It is at all events impossible to deny some influence to this cause, when we find these two facts staring us in the face,—first fact, the Government ordered the trade to be overdone,—second fact, the trade was overdone.

"With regard to the second, the subdivision of the limits,—there were indeed some who made light of or laughed at it, knowing that it would either be rescinded before it came into force, or that they could evade it; but a great number were carried away by the idea that as, after a stated period, they would have to give up a part of their limits, they aught to make the most of them while they had them, especially as the times were then good. It thus afforded an excuse for some and added a stimulus to others, to increase their business; very few in the lumbering fever of that period, pausing to consider the ultimate consequence.

The third of these causes may appear a strange one, but is easily explained. There were cases of disputed boundaries, which, for the want of any decisive action on the part of the Government, even when applied to by all the parties, resulted in appeals to physical force. This of course induced the parties who struggled for a physical superiority in these remote parts, entirely beyond the ordinary reach of law, to double, treble or quadruple the number of men they would otherwise have employed, and as such force when on the ground, would of course be used to the most advantage, they would thus double, treble or quadruple the quantity they would otherwise have manufactured. That this has been the case to some considerable extent, I am positively aware, as I could point to one instance in which certain parties, who would otherwise have got out but a limited quantity, but who were by this means forced into a business of half a million of feet or upwards. While, therefore, the rage for lumbering, consequent upon the large profits of 1844 and 1845, must be allowed to have been the main cause of the over-production, these other causes aided very materially in producing that result.

"When the trade is in a prosperous condition, the profits are sometimes very large, and this naturally gives rise to an excessive

spirit of speculation, which speedily brings ruin upon all concerned."

"The amount of duty nominally levied upon red pine is one penny per cubic foot. The timber upon which this charge is imposed, is not, however, measured, but only counted, and the amount is made up from a fixed and arbitrary average of the respective rafts or lots of timber upon which it is levied."

"The real averages of the red pine rafts taken to Quebec, vary from 26 feet or under, to 50 feet or upwards per stick. The amount levied therefore, is not as pretended one penny per foot, but in reality 3s. 2d. per stick, each stick being assumed to contain neither more or less than 38 feet, and thus, although ostensibly collected as a penny per foot, the stick of 50 feet or upwards is charged precisely 38d., the same as is the stick of 26 feet or under."

"If then, the comparison be made according to the value of the different articles, the disparity will appear still greater. For instance, a raft was taken to Quebec the other year, the largest sized red pine timber, it is admitted, ever seen there, which averaged 68 feet per stick. Having no record at hand of the small rafts of that season, I shall take one of the years previous, which averaged 26 feet per stick. The owner of the large raft, assuming the duty to be a penny per foot, had exactly thirty feet in every stick, for which he had to pay nothing, while the owner of the small raft had to pay for twelve feet more on every stick that it actually contained. In other words, the owner of the large raft had 5s. 8d. worth of timber in every stick, for which he paid only 3s. 2d., while the owner of the small raft had only the value of 2s. 2d. in each stick, for which he actually paid 3s. 2d. Finally as a charge *ad valorem*, the large raft was sold for 1s. 3¾d. per foot, the small raft was sold for 5d. per foot. Thus the owner of the large raft paid about 3⅓ per cent of the whole proceeds of his timber to Government, while the owner of the small raft paid something over twenty-nine per cent of the whole proceeds of his.

"The plea for discouraging the manufacture of small timber has been that it should be fostered for a future supply. To any one acquainted with the pine forests, the idea is ridiculous. In the first place there are localities where there are quantities of the, nominally, prohibited size, which has attained as mature a growth as timber of double the size in other localities, and it could scarcely be argued that the manufacture of small timber of a mature growth should be prohibited; Again,——where the extreme large sizes are to be found it is generally in a scattered state, and there are many extensive

prolific "groves" of young growing timber, which, as far as the cultivation of the forest could well be practised, are benefitted by the thinning they receive from the operations of the lumberer. If indeed the future timber trade of Canada were dependent upon the cultivation of the small timber which is now in a growing state, and were that small timber coming forward fast enough to be generally available, and subject to no other destroying influence than the axe of the lumberer, the quantity is so immense that the supply would be boundless. The supply of the large sizes of timber is indeed falling back year by year to more remote localities, where greater investments of capital are necessary to carry on lumbering operations, and there is little doubt but that all the choice lots that were at all accessible would gradually dwindle away under the axe of the lumberer alone; but it is not so with the small timber which is in abundance sufficient to yield a supply which we need have no fear of being cut short in any given period to which we can at present look forward."

"But many are under the impression that the timber trade of Canada will owe its extinction to a far more fatal element of destruction, and long before the ordinary operations of the trade could bring it to a close. Any one who has ranged the pine forests extensively will have seen immense tracts that have been over-run with fire, where nothing is to be met with but the scathed and blackened trunks that mark the progress of destruction. It may be said that if the pine forests were ultimately to be destroyed by this means, as the same cause has been at work for ages, they would have been destroyed long ago. But it must be remarked, that, wherever a white man makes his habitation for a time, there is a much increased application of the cause which is so fast producing this result, the clearing of land being entirely effected by the use of fire, and even the manufacture of timber affording increased facilities for it to originate and spread, by means of the dry resinous hewings of the timber. This merely shows the folly of inflicting a present evil for a supposed prospective benefit which must prove illusory. I, therefore see no reason why the lumberer should be compelled to sacrifice the large timber, of which the country possesses but a limited supply, for railroad or other purposes for which small timber is equally well or better adapted, and of which the supply is unlimited.

"After all the large timber is cut off a limit, so many trees, blocks, chips, &c., are down on the ground, the pine woods are subject to be and are frequently destroyed by fire; the young and small tim-

ber reserved in the woods is totally destroyed; whereas, had the lumberman been induced to cut it in the first place by an *ad valorem* duty, he would avail himself of his opportunity, of his advantage to do so, for railroad, framing, lathwood and other purposes where small lumber can be employed. Under the existing system an immense revenue is lost to the Crown, and a serious drawback is inflicted on the lumberman. Under this system as large dues are exacted for the smallest tree as the largest, a tree of twelve or fourteen feet would be as expensive to cut as one of sixty, which amounts to a prohibition of cutting small timber. Were an *ad valorem* duty imposed instead of the present dues, a considerable amount of revenue for masts and spars, over the amount now collected, would be obtained. Instead of paying 3s. 2d. for a stick available for masts worth, say £20, one-eighth per cent should be obtained, and for a red pine spar worth £10, a like per centage, which would make a material difference in favour of revenue derivable from this source. Spruce, black birch, hackmatack, for sleepers for railroads, and other small timbers, would be taken also, which are now left rotting in the woods. Spruce would do for booms; birch for cabinet work; and very large quantities of this species of timber are to be met with very far north of the Ottawa, hitherto untouched.

"A mistaken idea is very prevalent among some unacquainted with the trade, that the forests of the Ottawa are like a field of corn which might be mowed down from one end to another, when in fact, an extent of ten miles may have but two or three "groves" of timber upon it, in which merchantable trees are interspersed, requiring to be reached, in the ordinary course of business, by roads, bridges, &c. &c., irrespective of general improvements. A lumbering establishment, laying aside all question of improvement, is of a most expensive character, and of far too unwieldly a nature to be moved about from year to year, from one station to another, probably some hundreds of miles apart. Most lumberers also, in remote parts especially, invest a large amount in clearing and cultivating farms, which are only useful in connection with their limits, and for the purpose of raising provender for their stock, required in lumbering operations.

"I could point to localities where from several hundreds up to several thousands of pounds respectively, have been expended before one stick of timber could be taken from the limits which, such expenditures were intended to make accessible. The improvements requiring such investments would clearly never be undertaken,

unless a sufficient quantity of timber were secured to afford a reasonable hope of ultimate profit."

It having been proposed to reduce the size of the limits from 10 miles square to five, it was urged that "if the size of the limits were reduced to five miles, the supply of the superior qualities of timber would be checked, as remote limits would not be made available, while in the more easily accessible portions of the country, which have already been denuded of their best timber, the limits would be in a greater number of hands, and the market would be periodically swamped with the inferior qualities. It could scarcely be pretended that a common squatter, even in the heart of a settled country, should have a pre-emptive claim to the lot on which he settled, and that the lumberer, the pioneer of settlement, who goes some fifty or a hundred miles on a track of his own, should not have the same privilege; for by taking his limit from him, his farm and other improvements also would be taken from him, because they would be of no benefit where there are no inhabitants except in connection with his limits, and no market for agricultural produce but what is afforded by his establishment. The party, therefore, who might get his limits, were his absolute right of renewal not recognised, would have his farm and other improvements into the bargain, for nothing, although they might be of the value of thousands of pounds, and not only that, but also his stock in trade, as the cost of any article taken even from Bytown to these remote lumbering stations, is more than doubled by the cost of transport."

"The dealer in sawed lumber pays 1s. 3d. for every tree he uses (the average of saw logs being about three to every tree). He, however, makes timber available for saw logs, which would not be accessible for square timber, and the trade in sawed lumber is also more of a home manufacture, employs a greater number of men, and consequently consumes more taxed articles."

"There exists at present a monoply to a very considerable and fearful extent, and nothing that I am aware of will so effectually check it, as the making it compulsory on licentiates to either relinquish or occupy. Compel the holder of the limit to take a certain quantity of timber off that limit, and not to evade it as it is now notorious he does, by concentrating his business on one or two particular spots, and then returning the timber taken therefrom as having been taken in fair proportions off the whole."

"As lands desirable for lumbering purposes are generally more valuable for the timber than for the soil, and are often purchased for

the timber, the duties on which may be worth five times the purchase money, and the lumberer put to serious inconvenience and loss, the current license should take precedence of all sales; but on the renewal of the license all lands sold up to that date should be excepted."

"The establishment of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown consists of two branches, the Collector's and the Surveyor's branch."

"The Collector's branch consists of the Collector and his clerk, two timber counters, and two boatmen. The Surveyor's branch consists of the Surveyor and his clerk. Connected with the collection of the duties, there is a check officer employed at Chatham, on the Ottawa, during the summer months; and there is the sub-collector or Inspector of Rafts at Quebec."

"The duties of the Collector are to issue the licenses prepared by the Surveyor, and receive the deposits payable thereon; the control of the general affairs of the office; the calculation of the duty on timber cut under license, and the taking of bonds for the payment of it; the transmission of these bonds to the sub-collector at Quebec for collection, and the correspondence connected with the collection of duties and with accounts; and the keeping and rendering of accounts of duties due and collected.

"The accounts of the Collector at Bytown and the sub-collector at Quebec are respectively a check upon each other, and as such are necessary, as in all other cases of revenue, no matter how upright the officers may be.

"The duty of the check officer at Chatham is to note and report any timber that may escape notice at Bytown.

"The duties of the sub-collector or inspector of rafts are, to watch strictly the arrival of rafts at Quebec from the Ottawa timber district, and to keep them in view until the duties are realized; the collection of the duties for which bonds are given, either in cash or good notes; the final realizing of the latter; the keeping and rendering of accounts of all duties so collected; and the correspondence with the office at Bytown and the Crown Land Office at Montreal, connected with his duties; also the collection of dues on all timber passing the Ottawa slides, upon acknowledgments transmitted to him, and the dues of slides on the Trent.

"The duty of the two timber counters is to visit all the rafts, before their leaving Bytown, and count the pieces of timber in them; to deliver to the Collector a report or memorandum of the contents of each raft, and record the same in a report book in the office. They

are generally occupied in this manner from the beginning of May to the early part of September. One of them is sent in winter to visit those parts of the district where there is danger of timber or saw logs being taken from Crown lands unknown to the office.

"It is a notorious fact that a less proportion of the timber taken from Crown Lands above Bytown escapes payment of the Crown dues than of that taken from any other part of the country where there are any Crown Lands, and yet we find the following results: during the last three years, viz., 1846, 1847, and 1848, the gross quantity of white pine which passed Bytown was 322,332 pieces, equal, at the Government average, to 22,563,240 feet. Of this the Crown dues were levied upon 7,854,980 feet, producing £17,364 to the revenue, while the amount for which exemption from these dues was claimed and obtained was 14,708,260 feet, equal (at the Government charges) to a revenue of £30,642. Of the amount exempted from the Crown dues I have no hesitation in giving it as my decided opinion, that little more than half was entitled to exemption, which would make, say £15,000, of which the revenue has been defrauded, and which, under the present system, it is impossible to have an effectual check upon. It is clear, therefore, that the timber, for which exemption from the Crown dues is thus fraudulently obtained, enters into unfair competition, not only with the timber on which the Crown dues are exacted, but also with timber from private lands.

"Taking the year 1845, the gross amount of lumber exported from Quebec, was sold at a moderate calculation for the gross sum of £1,196,863. The export from below Quebec I have no data to estimate exactly, but I am confident I am under the figure when I state its value at £200,000. The value of the export from the western sections of the Province has been stated in Parliament, by one who ought to know as well as any, at £300,000, for sawed lumber sent into the United States. Thus the timber trade, when on a good footing, may be said to be worth £1,696,863 to the Province annually. Every thing therefore, which can tend to cheapen the production of this article, so as to make it enter into more extensive competition with foreign timber, thereby increasing the annual export, and the sum total to be derived from it, must tend to the general prosperity of the country."

The completion of the St. Lawrence Canals has had a most annihilating effect upon the traffic on the Rideau Canal: previous to that time the canal was a constant scene of bustle from the opening to the

close of navigation: now, both passengers and luggage are conveyed by the St. Lawrence, which, being the most expeditious, is consequently the cheapest route, and it is doubtful if the receipts on the Rideau Canal will for the future be sufficient to pay the expense of keeping it in repair. The canal is 126 miles in length. Starting from Bytown, it is carried as directly as possible along the course of the Rideau River till it reaches the Great Rideau Lake, through that and afterwards through Mud Lake, and from thence to the Cataraqui River, along the bed of which it is conveyed to Kingston. The locks on the canal, although rather small, compared with those on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, are remarkably well built. The principal settlements on the canal consist of Burritt's Rapids, 41 miles from Bytown, Mirickville 47, Smith's Falls 60, Oliver's Ferry 72, the Isthmus 87, Brewer's Mills 109, Kingston Mills 120, Kingston 126. These are the distances by canal.

A short distance below the limits of the town, at the mouth of the Rideau River, is a village called New Edinburgh. It contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist mill with seven run of stones, a saw mill containing 35 upright and six circular saws, a stave machine, planing machine, shingle machine, sash and door factory, carding and fulling mill, and woollen factory. About 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 100 barrels of potash were exported in 1850, and about 6500 barrels of flour were made.

During the summer a steamboat leaves Bytown every morning for Grenville, on the Lower Canada side of the Ottawa, (touching at various points on the way down,) and for L'Orignal on the Upper Canada side, from whence stages convey passengers to Montreal.

To the east of Nepean is the township of Gloucester, which is bounded on the north by the Ottawa, and on the west by the Rideau River. Much of the land is hilly or disposed in ridges, the soil generally clay or stiff loam, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. Gloucester is pretty well settled and in 1850 contained 2475 inhabitants; 8922 acres were under cultivation, and 13,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of oats, 24,900 bushels of potatoes, 5600 bushels of turnips, 9600 pounds of cheese, and 12,500 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

Osgoode, to the south of Gloucester, is generally level, with many tamarac and cedar swamps distributed over it. It is well settled, containing 2733 inhabitants in 1850; 9886 acres were under cultivation, and 21,000 bushels of wheat, 23,000 bushels of oats, 26,000 bushels of potatoes, 8800 bushels of turnips, 12,000 pounds of maple

sugar, 6600 pounds of wool, and 9400 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849. Near the centre of the township is a village called Metcalfe; it is 25 miles from Bytown, and contains three pearl-asheries, a post office, and a Methodist Church.

The Dalhousie District received in 1849, the sum of £250 from the Government grant for the support of Agricultural Societies; £392 from the allowance for Common Schools, and £100 for a Grammar School.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Dalhousie District in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Nepean	9	£ 151 19 4	£ 883 0 0
Goulbourn	8	72 13 0	240 0 0
Fitzroy	7	45 5 4	260 0 0
Gloucester	10	57 9 10	327 0 0
Marlborough	8	27 13 8	234 0 0
North Gower	4	24 0 11	108 0 0
Osgoode	7	39 18 2	147 0 0
Huntley	6	46 13 7	188 0 0
March	1	19 16 1	31 0 0
Torbolton	1	14 15 0	30 0 0
Total	61	£ 500 5 2	£ 2348 0 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:—

Torbolton, one; Nepean, eleven; Osgoode, nine; Goulbourn, eleven; Marlborough, six; Gloucester, ten; North Gower, five; Fitzroy, six; March, three; Huntley, six: Total sixty-eight.

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, *and* 1844, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	42357	8	14	----	1268	4718	1821	£167816
1844	44146	5	16	----	----	------	----	166210

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills.		Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat raised in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
				Grist.	Saw.									
March	824	2169	1055	1	2	£ 10807	6873	217	377	8914	1081	512	18735	10
Huntley	2080	3388	1761	----	1	22184	15407	280	576	19289	946	1395	27522	60
Nepean	2819	8199	4263	----	3	36269	34250	832	3145	34341	6115	4438	68185	------
Fitzroy	2557	5903	2152	1	4	26695	22699	920	2320	23703	4589	1738	41720	49
Gloucester	2475	4726	4196	1	1	26516	13093	160	1546	15364	2307	2137	24906	144
Marlborough	1480	3457	1013	----	2	15244	11914	17	12	21642	1547	2001	25287	2203
Osgoode	2733	6754	3132	1	1	30584	21491	535	360	23087	3509	4138	26310	1476
Goulbourn	2226	5182	2059	1	1	25885	17983	411	2094	24128	2939	2097	48887	1095
Torbolton	370	911	414	----	----	4665	2688	53	25	4377	1880	575	9880	------
North Gower	1577	3150	1256	----	1	15849	13742	251	748	13530	1713	1754	20621	737
Bytown (town)	6016	81	46	3	2	67872	290	------	------	360	137	------	900	------
Richmond (village)	411	539	58	1	1	5039	2611	145	------	2101	526	40	4941	150
	25568	44459	21405	9	19	£ 287614	163041	3821	11203	190836	27289	20825	317894	5924

1850.

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
March	410	687	150	540	2310	.....	7190	499	163	799	427
Nepean	8770	2329	200	513	5351	40	18769	2408	737	1849	1159
Fitzroy	6368	1720	200	13814	6849	450	20984	2367	474	2475	1193
Gloucester	5643	1811	254	4314	3006	9687	12505	1683	528	1164	849
Marlborough	1200	969	.....	14331	4283	170	14640	1052	258	1803	796
Osgoode	8816	1949	40	12009	6620	392	9484	1970	518	2618	1293
Goulbourn	3070	1253	.....	6050	7826	658	22686	2173	482	2716	1309
Torbolton	1315	386	60	859	951	874	5545	432	64	586	169
North Gower	6081	85	.....	12580	5154	200	8988	1390	333	2013	692
Huntly	1072	862	.....	3406	5121	100	13279	1302	361	1787	985
Bytown	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	291	6	104
Richmond (village)	100	78	.....	16	348	.....	100	224	72	108	195
	42845	12181	904	68432	47819	12571	134080	15830	4281	17924	9171

In Bytown, in addition to the population given, there are in barracks, 64 men, 33 women, and 62 children.

CROWN LANDS *for sale in the County of Carleton.*

Township.	Quantity in acres.
Fitzroy	1941
Goulbourn	7960
Gloucester	8500
Marlborough	8636
Nepean	586
North Gower	130
Huntley	12315
March	1372
Osgoode	6541
Torbolton	5733
	53714

Distances in the County of Carleton.

Bytown to Brittannia, 6 miles; Bell's Corners, 9; Richmond, 21; Franktown, 36; Perth, 51; Metcalfe, 25; Kemptville, (by road) 31; Burritt's Rapids, 41; Mirickville, (by road) 40; Smith's Falls, (by road) 51; Oliver's Ferry, 72; Brewer's Mills, 109; Kingston Mills, 120; Kingston, 126; Carleton Place, 30.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

These Counties, lately forming the Ottawa District, comprise the following townships:—

Prescott contains Caledonia, East Hawkesbury, West Hawkesbury, Longueil, Alfred, North Plantagenet, and South Plantagenet.

Russell contains Clarence, Cambridge, Cumberland and Russell.

These Counties are bounded on the north by the Ottawa, on the west by the Dalhousie District, on the south by the Eastern District, and on the east by a portion of Canada East or Lower Canada. They are well watered, having the Nation River and its tributaries, with other minor streams, spread over the townships.

The Ottawa District, according to the Government returns, contains of surveyed land, 709,720 acres, 97,327 acres of which were Clergy Reserves: of these, 623,069 acres had been granted or appropriated in 1849, leaving vacant 89,329 acres.

The Ottawa District in 1824 contained 2560 inhabitants; in 1834 the number had increased to 6325: in 1841 to 9324: in 1848 to 10,364, and in 1850 to 11,334.

Gourlay in describing this section of country in 1818, says:—

"This district, recently formed out of a part of the Eastern District, had no communication by land with the other parts of the Province, till 1816, when some Scotch emigrants were located in the upper part of Lancaster, and assisted in opening roads. At great hazard I crossed to it through the new settlements, the first week of June 1818, on horseback, and spent a couple of days there.

"The only settlements were in Hawkesbury and Longueil; and I do not suppose the whole population could amount to more than 1500; probably not so many. Much of the landed property being held by merchants in Montreal, &c., the farmers in Hawkesbury were so kept at arm's length by untaxed lots that they could do little in union for public good or their own relief."

Cumberland and Clarence, the two western townships of the Ottawa District, are but little settled. In 1842 the former contained 713 inhabitants, and the latter 200, and in 1845, 1616 acres were under cultivation in Cumberland, and 734 in Clarence. In 1850, the population of the former had increased to 915, and of the latter to 381. These townships are watered by tributaries of the Nation River and other small streams, they contain a fair proportion of good land, but their settlement has been much retarded by the want of good roads. In Clarence are numerous cedar, black ash and tamarac swamps.

In the Ottawa, opposite both the west and east of Cumberland, are islands, varying in size and partly wooded: these are said to be generally overflowed by the spring floods.

Cambridge and Russell, the townships to the south, are but little settled: the former in 1842 only contained 108, and the latter 196 inhabitants. In 1845, Cambridge had 161 and Russell 504 acres

under cultivation; in 1848 the former had increased to 301, and the latter to 868; and in 1850, the population of Cambridge was 162, and of Russell 389. The want of roads into these townships is the main cause of their tardy settlement, and the inhabitants themselves are too poor to make them.

Plantagenet, to the east, is divided into North and South Plantagenet, (formerly called Plantagenet in front and Plantagenet in rear). These townships are gradually filling up. In 1842 the whole only contained 934 inhabitants, and in 1845, 2356 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, North Plantagenet contained 1111 inhabitants, and South Plantagenet 503. Plantagenet is watered by the Nation River. In North Plantagenet is a small settlement called Hattsfield.

To the east of Plantagenet is a small triangular-shaped township, called Alfred. In 1842 it only contained 220 inhabitants, and in 1845, 682 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 411.

Longueil, to the east, is better settled: in 1842 it contained 1122 inhabitants, and in 1845, 6972 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1345. In the east of the township, on the bank of the Ottawa, is the village of L'Orignal, the County Town of the United Counties. It is notwithstanding a poor little place, a mere village, and only contains about 400 inhabitants. It contains also a jail and court-house, (on a diminutive scale, but probably large enough for the requirements of the Counties,) a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill, tannery and post office, a grammar school and three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, and most of the Government and County Offices for the Counties are kept here. L'Orignal must be a pleasant little place in summer, though not particularly lively. From the bad state, or indeed almost impassable condition of part of the road by land from Bytown to L'Orignal, passengers between the two places are in the habit of descending the Ottawa by steamboat. We cannot give a better description of this portion of the river than the graphic one of the accomplished Bouchette. He says:—

"Below the Falls of Chaudiere the Ottawa River is uninterruptedly navigable for steamboats to Grenville, a distance of sixty miles. The current of the stream is gentle, and the banks of the river generally so low as to be flooded in spring to a considerable distance in the interior, especially on its northern bank, the opposite side of the river being almost uniformly higher and sometimes bold, and therefore not so liable to inundation. The scenery of this part

of the Ottawa is indeed tame, yet always pleasing: the frequently varying widths of the river, its numerous islands, the luxuriant foliage of its banks—objects ever changing their perspective combinations as the steamer moves along—and an infant settlement appearing here and there on the skirts of the forest and the margin of the stream, are all in themselves possessed of sufficient interest to destroy the monotony of a trip upon this part of 'Ottawa's tide.'

"The impetuous Long Sault, which commences at Grenville, is stemmed or descended but by *voyageurs* and raftsmen of experienced energy and skill. The river below it still continues, at intervals, rapid and unnavigable as far as Point Fortune, where it exp nds into the lake of the Two Mountains, and finally forms a junction with the St. Lawrence, below the cascades; but the waters of both streams do not immediately commingle, the line of contact being distinctly observable, by which the black hue of the waters of the Ottawa is strongly contrasted with bluish-green colour of those of the St. Lawrence."

From L'Orignal to Hawkesbury village in the township of West Hawkesbury is six miles. The land bordering the road is level and the soil sandy; the timber a mixture of hardwood, pine, larch, &c. The banks of the river and adjacent country are much strewed with stones.

Hawkesbury is a thriving little village and is pleasantly situated: it contains between four and five hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with four run of stones, including oatmeal and barley mills, two saw mills, woollen factory, tannery, post office, &c.; also a grammar school and three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Congregational. About three-quarters of a mile below the village is "Hawkesbury Mills," a large establishment, consisting of three buildings, in which are 75 upright saws, five circular saws for "edging," and six for "butting." When in full operation these mills cut about 30,000 deals per week for the Quebec market, and employ about 300 men, this however, is generally only for about six months in the year. There is here also a grist mill with four run of stones. The scenery about the mills is rather picturesque.

From Hawkesbury village to Vankleek Hill (six miles), also situated in the same township, the land is rolling and much covered with stones, large gatherings of which frequently border the road. The soil varies from sandy loam to stiff clay, and the timber from hardwood to hardwood and pine, with a mixture of cedar, hemlock, balsam, &c. There are also two or three tamarac swamps. There

are many good clearings along the road, with comfortable farm houses on them.

Vankleek Hill, although situated, as its name implies, on the top of a ridge, and having an extensive view over the surrounding country, is badly drained, and after a little rain is exceedingly muddy. The base is limestone and the stone is quarried in the neighbourhood. Vankleek Hill contains between four and five hundred inhabitants. A saleratus factory has been in operation here for some years: the carbonic acid gas is supplied by means of charcoal, of which it takes a bushel to impregnate 100 pounds of pearlash; the time required for each batch being about four weeks. About 2000 boxes of 100 pounds each are made annually, besides about 700 barrels of pearlash. In addition to the factory there are a steam grist mill with three run of stones, a carding and fulling mill, foundry, tannery, &c.; also a Presbyterian Free Church, and a grammar school. A stage which runs between Cornwall and L'Orignal three times a week, passes through Vankleek Hill.

Hawkesbury West is 1842 contained 1976 inhabitants, and in 1845, 7201 acres were under cultivation. In 1848 the cultivated land had increased to 8147 acres, and there were two grist and nine saw mills in the township, and in 1850 the population had increased to 2644.

Hawkesbury East in point of soil and timber resembles West Hawkesbury. In 1842 it contained 1751 inhabitants, and in 1845, 4746 acres were under cultivation. In 1848 the cultivated land had increased to 5910 acres, and there were one grist and five saw mills in the township, and in 1850 the population had increased to 2517.

From Vankleek Hill to the Caledonia Springs, situated in the township of Caledonia, is eight miles. In the "Canadian Guide Book" we find the following sketch of the early history and progress of this settlement:—

"The Hon. Mr. Grant first noticed the peculiar qualities of the springs about 1806, while engaged in beaver-hunting. It is remarkable that at that time there remained vestiges of evidence that the springs had been known to, and appreciated by the aborigines, as a beaten track led to their source, and the trees around were inscribed with rude hieroglyphical figures. A settler named Kellogg while engaged in deer-hunting, was struck with the singular taste and smell of the waters, the use of which convinced him of their medicinal qualities. He recommended their use to his neighbours, who began by-and-bye to resort to them in considerable numbers. Seeing that the springs might be made a source of profit to himself, Kellogg

erected a *shanty* upon the spot, and charged a small fee for the liberty of using the waters. They now assumed the character of a spa, and attracted invalids from some distance. A house was erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the wonderful efficacy of the waters was more and more acknowledged. In 1835 they were purchased by Mr. Samuel Cushing, who erected a hotel in the hope that a better class of visitors might be induced to resort thither. Up to this period little had been done towards improving the roads leading to Caledonia, and still less towards attracting visitors to prolong their stay by doing somewhat for the surrounding locality. In 1836 the property came into the possession of Mr. William Parker, who immediately commenced improvements by clearing and building. The springs were secured from the drainings of the land, cleaned out and encased. In 1837 the land in the vicinity was laid out in lots for a village, having a large public square in the centre. Besides the erection of a well stocked store, and of a large hotel, a post office was established, and a carriage road opened through the woods to the settlement. In 1838 the hotel, called the Canada House, capable of accommodating one hundred persons, was opened under favourable circumstances, and received a great influx of visitors. A bath-house was also erected and an octagon temple over the gas-spring. The value of the land had now advanced fifty per cent., several shops had sprung into existence, and the Caledonia Springs held out most encouraging prospects of success, when a most untoward event occurred: the new hotel was entirely destroyed by fire, little more than a month after it was opened. So convinced, however, were the visitors of the benefits they had received from the use of the waters, that most of them preferred to remain and put up with such lodgings as could be hastily prepared, rather than forego these benefits by returning home. The proprietor was thereby so encouraged that when winter set in, the entire frame of the new hotel was completed on the site of the one destroyed. In order to have the means of suitably finishing and furnishing the hotel, and continuing further improvements, he had recourse to the sale of one hundred building lots, that had been already laid out around the springs. These lots were valued at £25 each, and the purchasers had their chances of location by a *tirage au sort*. The undertaking proved successful, and the drawing took place at Montreal in March 1839. By a second *tirage au sort* at Montreal in June 1840, Mr. Parker was enabled to realize a large sum, the whole of which was expended in making various alterations and additions to the attractions of the Spa.

Besides the enlargement of the hotel and the improvement of the baths, a billiard-room and ball-alley were built and furnished, a weekly newspaper, the 'Life at the Springs' was started, and a church and school-house erected. Since that time improvements have been made each successive year."

The property has since changed hands, and last autumn all the moveable property on the ground was disposed of by auction.

There are four mineral springs at the place: called the saline, sulphur, gas, and one more lately discovered called the intermittent. The following is an analysis of these waters:—

SALINE SPRING.—*One quart of water.*

Chloride of Sodium	108.22
Chloride of Magnesium	2.01
Sulphate of Lime	1.28
Carbonate of Lime	2.00
Carbonate of Magnesia	5.12
Carbonate of Soda	.82
Iodide of Sodium	.38
Vegetable Extract	.61
Grains	120.44

100 cubic inches of the gas from the gas spring, analyzed, gave the following results:—

Light Carburetted Hydrogen	82.90
Nitrogen	6.00
Oxygen	1.56
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	4.00
Carbonic Acid	5.54
Cubic inches	100.00

INTERMITTENT SPRING.—Specific gravity, 1.0092.—*In an Imperial pint.*

Carbonate of Magnesia	7.437
Carbonate of Lime	2.975
Sulphate of Lime	1.788
Chloride of Sodium	98.925
Chloride of Magnesium	11.916
Iodide of Sodium, 3 in a gal.	
Bromide of Sodium, 1.7 in do.	
Grains	123,04

Gases. { Light Carburetted Hydrogen. Carbonic Acid Gas. Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

GAS SPRING.—*One quart of water.*

Chloride of Sodium	89.75
Chloride of Magnesium	1.63
Chloride of Potassium	.55
Sulphate of Lime	1.47
Carbonate of Lime	2.40
Carbonate of Magnesia	2.50
Carbonate of Soda	1.00
Carbonate of Iron	.03
Iodide of Sodium	.35
Resin, a vegetable extract	.52
Grains	100.20

Gases. { Carbonic Acid. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Nitrogen.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.—*One quart of water.*

Chloride of Sodium	60.42
Chloride of Magnesium	.64
Sulphate of Lime	.68
Carbonate of Lime	.82
Carbonate of Magnesia	3.60
Vegetable extract, &c.	.30
Grains	66.46

Gases. Carbonic Acid	3.20
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	6.14
Cubic inches	9.34

The Caledonia water is bottled, and distributed over the Province for sale. It would be wonderful indeed if its use had not *some* effect, as we have heard of persons swallowing *sixteen* tumblers before breakfast.

The township of Caledonia is but little settled: in 1842 it contained but 714 inhabitants, and in 1845, 1594 acres were under cultivation. In 1848 only 1572 acres were returned as under cultivation, and in 1850 the population amounted to 956. This number of course included the residents at the springs.

The Ottawa District in 1849, received the sum of £279 from the Government grant for the support of Common Schools and £100 for a Grammar School.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Ottawa District in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Hawkesbury West	7	£ 58 4 0	£ 254 0 0
Hawkesbury East	8	49 16 3	164 0 0
Longueil	5	34 5 0	138 0 0
Caledonia	4	24 11 0	91 0 0
Plantagenet	5	31 0 4	147 0 0
Cumberland and Cambridge	3	25 19 4	108 0 0
Alfred	2	10 2 1	24 10 0
Clarence	2	6 5 3	54 0 0
Russell	1	4 17 0	21 0 0
Total	37	£ 245 0 6	£ 1080 10 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:—

Hawkesbury West, eight; Hawkesbury East, nine; Longueil, five; Caledonia, four; Plantagenet, six; Alfred, two; Clarence, two; Cumberland, five; Russell, three. Total, forty-four.

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844 *and* 1848.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	20659	8	18	....	419	2430	943	£86387
1844	24141	10	25	....	401	2905	....	96528

1848.

Township.								
East Hawkesbury	5910	1	5	453	44	859	142	£20537
West Hawkesbury	8147	2	9	451	51	871	190	30650
Longueil	4480	1	1	244	10	421	106	18223
Caledonia	1572	1	4	143	6	247	29	7648
Alfred	920	..	1	69	10	118	24	3969
North Plantagenet	1836	1	1	150	22	272	46	8724
South Plantagenet	1059	..	..	103	7	171	47	4569
Clarence	797	..	1	43	47	99	59	3405
Cambridge	301	..	1	18	6	26	2	1319
Cumberland	2450	..	1	127	94	311	89	9283
Russell	868	2	3	33	22	89	10	3088
	28343	8	27	1834	319	3484	744	£111418

We had the misfortune to lose our general abstract from the Census Rolls of this District for 1850, and did not discover the loss till it was too late to remedy it. The following statement of the population and amount of ratable property for that year however, will to a certain extent supply the deficiency, by showing the comparative rate of progress of each township:—

Township.	Population.	Amount of Rateable Property.
East Hawkesbury	2517	£26762 0 0
West Hawkesbury	2644	32448 7 0
Longueil	1345	29836 0 0
Caledonia	956	9428 7 0
Alfred	411	9860 0 0
North Pantagenet	1111	17488 0 0
South Plantagenet	503	10118 0 0
Clarence	381	3619 8 0
Cambridge	162	1555 12 0
Cumberland	915	9967 17 0
Russell	389	4813 12 0
Total	11334	£155897 3 0

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

These Counties, lately forming the Eastern District, comprise the following townships: Stormont contains Cornwall, Finch, Osnabruck, Roxborough, and the town of Cornwall; Dundas contains Matilda, Mountain, Williamsburgh and Winchester; Glengarry contains Charlottenburgh, Kenyon, Lancaster and Lochiel.

The Eastern District is bounded on the north by the Ottawa and Dalhousie Districts, on the west by the Johnstown District, on the south by the St. Lawrence, and on the east by a portion of Lower Canada.

The Eastern District contains of surveyed land 779,480 acres, 104,791 of which were Clergy Reserves: of these, 673,315 acres had been granted or appropriated in 1849, leaving vacant 1374 acres. Of the entire quantity 30,280 acres were Indian Lands.

The Eastern District in 1824 contained 14,879 inhabitants: in 1834

the population had increased to 25,105: in 1841 to 30,279, In 1848 38,653, and in 1850 to 40,145.

The District is well watered, having various tributaries of the Nation, aux Raisins, au Baudet, and other smaller streams distributed over it.

The Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and the town of Cornwall each return a member to the House of Assembly.

To pursue our journey.—Leaving Vankleek Hill for the Eastern District, the first place we reach is Alexandria, seventeen miles distant. After leaving Vankleek Hill, the first mile consists of rolling land: the next five are nearly all cedar swamp, with, in places, a little tamarac intermixed: for the rest of the distance the land is generally rolling, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine, with occasionally a cedar and tamarac swamp. Much of the land is stony. There are some good clearings along the road, but a majority of the buildings are poor.

Alexandria, which is situated on the River Garry, in the south corner of the township of Lochiel, fourteen miles from the St. Lawrence, is a busy little place. It contains about 600 inhabitants, most of whom are Highland Scotch; has a grist and oatmeal mill, with four run of stones; a saw mill, foundry, three pearl asheries, three tanneries, a post-office, &c., and a Roman Catholic church.

The township of Lochiel, in 1842, contained 2047 inhabitants, and in 1845, 8366 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 3883; 9791 acres were under cultivation; there were two grist and three saw mills in the township, and 17,900 bushels of wheat, 33,000 bushels of oats, 6000 bushels of peas, 17,000 bushels of potatoes, 23,000 pounds of maple sugar, 11,000 pounds of wool, and 7000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south, or S.S.E. of Lochiel, is the township of Lancaster, bounded on the south by the St. Lawrence. It is well watered, well settled, and contains numerous good farms. The timber consists generally of a mixture of hardwood and pine. Near the north corner of the township, on the river Garry, is a small settlement called Dalhousie, and a little north of the centre is another small settlement called Clairville. In the south-west corner of the township, on the dividing line between Lancaster and Charlottenburg, is a village called Lancaster, the general shipping place for all the country from thence to Alexandria, and beyond. Considerable potash and other produce are exported.

In 1817, Gourlay estimated the population of the township at 2000. In 1842, it had increased to 3171; and, in 1845, 10,094 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 3735; 11,171 acres were under cultivation: there were two grist and seven saw mills in the township, and 24,000 bushels of wheat, 54,000 bushels of oats, 7,800 bushels of peas, 12,000 bushels of potatoes, 6000 bushels of turnips, 11,900 pounds of maple sugar, 11,600 pounds of wool, and 6,400 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-west of Lochiel, is the township of Kenyon: it is well settled, principally by Scotch and Irish emigrants, and their descendants. In 1842 it contained 2536 inhabitants, and in 1845, 3,837 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 3569: 10,120 acres were under cultivation; there were three saw-mills in the township; and 15,000 bushels of wheat, 34,900 bushels of oats, 14,600 bushels of potatoes, 23,500 pounds of maple sugar, 11,000 pounds of wool, and 6,700 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Alexandria to Martintown, fifteen miles, the road runs in a south-easterly direction for about seven miles. The land is level, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine, with a large sprinkling of cedar and balsam; and in some places there are cedar swamps. The clearings are numerous. The road then turns to the southwest, and passes through a tract of rolling land, with large clearings stretching away on either side. The timber is principally hardwood, with hemlock and balsam intermixed: and, at intervals, in the hollows, a cedar and tamarac swamp. The land is much encumbered with stones. About half-way between the two places is a cluster of houses, called St. Raphaels. Here is a large stone church, built by Bishop McDonell, intended to accommodate the Roman Catholics of the County of Glengarry; but as the country settled up, a large portion of the intended congregation found it more convenient to erect churches nearer their own dwellings.

Martintown is pleasantly situated, in the west of the township, on the Riviere aux Raisins, and contains about 300 inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, carding and fulling-mill, distillery, tannery, and five asheries, a post office, and two churches—Episcopal and Presbyterian Free Church.

A little east from the centre of the township, on the Riviere aux Raisins, is the village of Williamstown. It contains about 300 inhabitants, a grist-mill and saw-mill, two tanneries, an ashery, a post

office, and two churches—Episcopal and Roman Catholic. The registry office for the county of Glengarry is kept in the village.

According to Gourlay, the township of Charlottenburgh, in 1817, contained about 2500 inhabitants. In 1842, the number had increased to 4975; and, in 1845, 17,415 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had diminished to 4783; but the quantity of land under cultivation had increased to 18,581 acres; there were four grist and six saw mills in the township; and 33,000 bushels of wheat, 96,000 bushels of oats, 13,800 bushels of peas, 10,900 bushels of Indian corn, 32,000 bushels of potatoes, 45,000 pounds of maple sugar, 18,000 pounds of wool, 10,900 pounds of cheese, and 16,500 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

On the western side of the township of Kenyon and Charlottenburg, is a long narrow slip of land, a reserve belonging to the St. Regis Indians.

In the north of the reserve, is a small settlement, called Athol.

From Martintown to Cornwall is thirteen miles. About half-way between the two places is a small settlement called St. Andrews, situated on the south branch of the Rivere aux Raisins.

Cornwall, the county town of the three counties, is a neat, quiet, pleasant, old-fashioned looking place, situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence. The streets are regularly laid out, running upwards from the river, with others crossing them at right angles; and there are several good houses scattered through the town. Cornwall is not a place of any great business; and it is in fact most noted as being the birth-place of that alliance (real or imagined), called the "Family Compact," and is usually considered the old Sarum of Canada. Of this alliance, its origin and results, we shall have occasion to speak in another part of the work.

Cornwall remains rather stationary. In 1845 its population was stated at about 1600; but in 1850, the number of inhabitants, according to the census, only amounted to 1506. The water power obtained by the construction of the Cornwall canal, has lately been taken advantage of, and two grist mills have been erected—one containing six, and the other four run of stones. The town also contains a saw mill, three tanneries, two foundries, an ashery, &c. Two newspapers, the "Constitutional" and "Freeholder," are published weekly. Most of the government and county offices for the counties are kept in Cornwall; and the Upper Canada, Montreal, and Commercial Banks have agents here. There are four churches: Epis-

copal, Presbyterian, Presbyterian Free Church and Roman Catholic, a jail and court house, market house and grammar school.

Cornwall is a port of entry, and has a resident collector of customs. The exports, however, are very small.

EXPORTS *from Cornwall for the year* 1850.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Oats	3224 bushels.	£161 4 0
Peas	869 "	86 18 0
Wheat	1410 "	352 10 0
Shingles	30 M.	8 0 0
Horses	30	400 0 0
Cows	18	59 0 0
		£1067 12 0

In addition to which about fifty barrels of Potash were shipped to Quebec.

Opposite the town of Cornwall, in the St. Lawrence, is a large island, called Cornwall Island, belonging to the St. Regis Indians.

On the St. Lawrence, about five miles west from Cornwall, is a village called Mille Roches. It contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist mill, oatmeal mill, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, and post office. A quarry of fine black marble is worked close to the village.

About two miles farther west, also on the St. Lawrence, is a village called Moulinette. It contains a grist mill with three run of stones, a saw mill, shingle factory, last factory, ashery, &c., and two churches—Episcopal and Methodist.

The township of Cornwall is well settled. The land is generally rolling or level; and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. In 1817, the township and town together contained about 2500 inhabitants. In 1842 the population of the township alone amounted to 3907; and in 1845, 13,624 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population amounted to 3897; there were three grist and four saw mills in the township; 13,711 acres were under cultivation, and 17,000 bushels of wheat, 42,000 bushels of oats, 9,500 bushels of pea, 11,000 bushels of Indian corn, 13,000 bushels of potatoes,

43,900 pounds of maple sugar, 13,000 pounds of wool, and 24,900 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Cornwall is the township of Roxboro. In 1817, we are told by Gourlay, it contained very few inhabitants, and in 1842 the number amounted to 1107. In 1845, 2411 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 1704; 8472 acres were under cultivation; there were one grist and three saw mills in the township; and 7500 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of oats, 13,500 bushels of potatoes, and 20,000 pounds of maple sugar were produced from the crop of 1849.

From Moulinette to Dickenson's Landing is about five miles. The village is situated on the St. Lawrence, in the west corner of the township of Osnabruck, at the entrance of the canal which was constructed to avoid the Long Sault Rapids. Dickenson's Landing contains about 200 inhabitants, a steam grist mill and distillery, a tannery, a fancy soap factory, a post-office, and a Methodist church. There is also a Roman Catholic church near the village. Dickenson's Landing is a port of entry, and has a resident collector of customs. The exports are but small, as the following statement for 1850 will show:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses	21 number	£327 10 0
Sawed Lumber	132,327 feet	152 0 0
Horned Cattle	120 number	300 0 0
Sundries	----------	160 0 0
Total	----------	£939 10 0

In the south corner of the township, seven miles from Dickenson's Landing, and also on the St. Lawrence, is the village of Charlesville: it contains about 120 inhabitants, a grist and two saw mills, a tannery, three potteries, and two asheries. About 400,000 feet o sawed, and some square lumber in addition, were exported during 1850.

From Cornwall to Mille Roches, and from thence to Dickenson's Landing, the country is closely settled, the land generally level, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. From Dickenson's

Landing to Charlesville, the whole distance is a perfect village, the country bordering the road being thickly settled. A large portion of the buildings, however, are of a second-rate character. After leaving Charlesville, the houses are not so close, the farms appear larger, and the character of the buildings is decidedly improved; the land becomes more rolling, and the road is frequently crossed by water-courses or gullies. The soil varies in quality from sand to clay; the larger portion, however, being a rather stiff loam.

The name "Santa Cruz" was given some time since to a cluster of houses between Dickenson's Landing and Charlesville, but at the present time a stranger would not distinguish the settlement from the rest of the road. From Cornwall, westward, you have fine and picturesque views of the St. Lawrence, with its islands and rapids: the former, or at least the larger of them, appear to be well cleared and cultivated.

The township of Osnabruck in 1817, according to Gourlay, contained nearly 2000 inhabitants, and in 1842 the number had increased to 3623. In 1848, 12,116 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 4206: 22,724 acres were under cultivation; there were one grist and thirteen saw mills in the township; and 33,000 bushels of wheat, 56,800 bushels of oats, 14,900 bushels of peas, 48,000 bushels of potatoes, 9800 bushels of buckwheat, 45,000 pounds of maple sugar, 13,000 pounds of wool, and 4000 pounds of cheese, were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Osnabruck is the township of Finch. It is well watered by the Nation River and some of its tributaries, the banks of which were formerly timbered with a considerable quantity of pine, most of the best of which has now been cut. The township is not very thickly settled: it had commenced settling before the year 1817. In 1842, it contained 756 inhabitants, and, in 1845, 2305 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 1223, 3936 acres were under cultivation, and 6000 bushels of wheat, 13,000 bushels of oats, 5500 bushels of potatoes, 11,600 pounds of maple sugar, and 2500 pounds of wool were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the south-west of Finch is the township of Winchester. It is watered by the Nation River and some of its tributaries. In 1817, according to Gourlay, there were few or no inhabitants in the township. In 1842, the population amounted to 979. and, in 1845, 2461 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 2070; 4649 acres were under cultivation; and 15,000 bushels of

wheat, 11,700 bushels of oats, 4000 bushels of peas, 7500 bushels of potatoes, 24,500 pounds of maple sugar, 5000 pounds of wool, and 4300 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849. Near the east corner of the township, on the Nation River, is a settlement called Armstrong's Mills. It contains a grist mill with three run of stones, saw mill, two tanneries, a pearl-ashery, carding and fulling mill, and two churches, Methodist and Roman Catholic. There are 50 asheries in the township, to supply which a considerable quantity of land must be cleared annually.

About nine miles south-west from Charlesville, at the eastern extremity of the Williamsburg Canal, (constructed to avoid the Rapids de Plats,) is the village of Morrisburg, formerly called West Williamsburg. It contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist mill with four run of stones, carding and fulling mill, &c. There is here a collector of customs, and it is called the Port of Mariatown, although the settlement bearing that name is about two miles distant. There is a Roman Catholic church in Morrisburg, an Episcopal church two miles below, and a Methodist church in Mariatown. In the latter settlement there are about 75 inhabitants, a foundry, &c.

EXPORTS *from the Port of Mariatown for the year* 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Oxen	16 No.	£ 120 0 0
Cows	213 „	594 0 0
Horses	107 „	1285 0 0
Sheep	230 „	86 5 0
Hogs	23 „	10 0 0
Wheat	1243 bushels	233 0 0
Oats	2219 „	110 0 0
Indian Corn	21 „	2 10 0
Rye	33 „	3 6 0
Peas	74 „	7 0 0
Grass Seed	150 „	76 0 0
Flax Seed	4 „	1 0 0
Flour	1 barrel	1 5 0
Butter	32¼ cwt.	89 19 0
Lard	84 lbs.	2 0 0
Iron	----------	32 0 0
Leather	----------	0 15 0
Fish	----------	1 2 6
Eggs	30 dozen	0 10 0
Hides	3 No.	1 5 0
Woollen Manufactures	----------	2 0 0
Beer	----------	1 2 6
Hardware	----------	1 0 0
Shingles	----------	2 10 0
Articles not enumerated	----------	24 4 0
Total	----------	£2677 14 0

Six miles north-west from Morrisburg is the village of Cooksville. It contains about a hundred inhabitants, a tannery, Presbyterian church, &c.

The township of Williamsburg is described by Gourlay as being settled back to the seventh concession in 1817. In 1842, it contained 2941 inhabitants; and in 1845, 8301 acres were under cultivation. In 1850, the population had increased to 3698; 11,534 acres were under cultivation; there were one grist and six saw mills in the township, and 16,900 bushels of wheat, 4500 bushels of barley, 35,000 bushels of oats, 8000 bushels of peas, 5000 bushels of Indian

corn, 9800 bushels of potatoes, 33,900 pounds of maple sugar, 12,000 pounds of wool, and 22,000 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

Six miles south-west from Mariatown, and 14 miles east fron Prescott, is the village of Matilda, situated on the St. Lawrence, in the township of Matilda. It contains about 200 inhabitants, a grist mill with three run of stones, a carding and fulling mill, saw mill, two tanneries, &c., with two churches, Episcopal and Methodist.

The township of Matilda is described by Gourlay as being "marshy and unsettled through a considerable portion of its extent." In 1842 it contained 2535 inhabitants, and in 1845, 6518 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 3534, 8647 acres were under cultivation, there were one grist and five saw mills, five tanneries, and seven asheries in the township, and 15,600 bushels of wheat, 6600 bushels of barley, 29,000 bushels of oats, 6600 bushels of peas, 5000 bushels of Indian corn, 18,000 pounds of maple sugar, 10,800 pounds of wool, and 28,000 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the north-west of Matilda is the township of Mountain. It contained several inhabitants in 1817, and in 1842 the population amounted to 1316. In 1845, 6269 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 2437; 7091 acres were under cultivation; there were two grist and four saw mills, five tanneries, and seven asheries in the township; and 14,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of oats, 7500 bushels of Indian corn, 8000 bushels of potatoes, 16,000 pounds of maple sugar, 7500 pounds of wool, and 11,800 pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of 1849. In the south-east of the township, on a tributary of the Nation River, is a settlement called Boyd's Bridge.

The Eastern District, in 1849, received from the government grant the sum of £250 towards the support of its agricultural societies, £1013 for common schools, and £100 for a grammar school.

NUMBER *of Common Schools in operation in the Eastern District in* 1847, *with the amount of remuneration paid to Teachers.*

Township.	No. of Schools in operation.	Apportionment from Legislative School Grant.	Total Annual Salary of Teachers.
Matilda	17	£ 118 18 6	£681 14 0
Mountain	11	62 14 11	278 16 0
Williamsburg	18	129 4 7	738 19 0
Winchester	6	46 15 7	170 15 0
Osnabruck	20	133 3 5	565 15 0
Finch	6	32 0 7	139 10 0
Cornwall	23	138 4 6	665 19 0
Roxborough	7	51 12 7	199 10 0
Charlottenburgh	23	164 15 11	694 7 0
Kenyon	14	112 7 2	473 13 0
Lancaster	14	111 0 10	542 19 0
Lochiel	13	112 5 1	426 0 0
Cornwall (town)	6	45 13 5	184 0 0
Total	178	£1258 17 6	£5661 17 0

Number of Common Schools in operation in 1849:—

Matilda, seventeen; Mountain, twelve; Williamsburgh, seventeen; Winchester, nine; Osnabruck, twenty-one; Finch, six; Cornwall, twenty-one; Roxborough, eight; Charlottenburgh, twenty-two; Kenyon, fifteen; Lancaster, fourteen; Lochiel, fourteen: total one hundred and seventy-six.

The Public Works in this District consist of the St. Lawrence Canals, on which the expenditure, up to the 31st December, 1849, amounted to £1,364,450.

STATEMENT *of Revenue and Expenses of these Canals for the years* 1845, 1847, *and* 1849:

Date.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection and Repairs.	Net Revenue.
1845	£ 5833	£ 4658	£ 1175
1847	15376	8067	7309
1849	17198	8469	8729

ABSTRACT *from the Assessment Rolls for the years* 1842, 1844, *and* 1848, *and from the Census and Assessment Rolls for* 1850.

Date.	No. of Acres Cultivated.	Mills.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Amount of Ratable Property.
		Grist.	Saw.					
1842	89237	20	46	....	642	12291	3519	£366956
1844	90872	17	50	....	710	13269	2871	372604

1848.

Township.								
Roxborough	1780	....	4	341	6	535	60	12745
Mountain	7368	....	4	378	158	794	161	20989
Matilda	7891	....	6	686	79	1146	285	33989
Finch	2843	1	2	242	10	409	194	11898
Winchester	3519	1	2	278	93	551	97	15107
Osnabruck	12983	2	11	980	163	1585	355	50931
Kenyon	3612	....	....	717	2	1144	174	21142
Lancaster	11034	2	7	839	2	1563	304	42718
Charlottenburgh	18231	4	10	1292	18	2525	613	69433
Lochiel	9506	2	2	820	22	1435	335	37753
Williamsburgh	9537	2	4	903	35	1409	555	49420
Cornwall	14154	3	4	1132	32	1955	364	70420
	102462	17	56	8608	620	15051	3497	£ 436550

1850.

Township.	Population.	No. of Acres under crop.	No. of Acres under Pasture.	Mills. Grist.	Mills. Saw.	Amount of Ratable property.	Wheat raised in bushels.	Barley do.	Rye do.	Oats do.	Peas do.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Buck-wheat.
Finch	1223	2796	1140	1	1	£ 14525	6262	81	134	13111	2568	966	5581	1173
Lancaster	3735	8137	3034	2	7	45904	24510	1051	269	54361	7878	5115	12200	4606
Matilda	3534	6391	2256	1	5	35284	15698	6699	1428	29055	6661	5178	7950	2575
Mountain	2437	3494	3597	2	4	24909	14065	154	1772	16414	2497	7527	8309	1394
Kenyon	3569	7366	2754	....	3	31539	15338	748	.....	34979	6789	2977	14679	1481
Osnabruck	4206	15140	7584	1	13	56977	33253	1108	252	56882	14982	6589	48675	9825
Charlottenburgh	4783	13992	4589	4	6	77180	33420	3031	669	96885	13833	10925	32841	2747
Roxborough	1704	4317	4155	1	3	19007	7504	466	.....	18280	3601	2013	13538	2272
Cornwall	3897	9665	4046	3	4	51838	17969	742	470	42766	9530	11067	13068	5925
Winchester	2070	3786	863	1	1	18245	15354	629	210	11771	4255	3668	7546	1432
Williamsburgh	3698	8663	2871	1	6	50463	16958	4544	2843	35320	8330	5192	9825	4179
Lochiel	3883	7231	2560	2	3	39842	17921	584	27	33237	6244	3577	17197	486
Cornwall (town)	1506	.....	.....	2	1	24212	614	12	.....	867	150	846	5340	24
	40145	90958	39449	21	57	£ 489925	218886	19669	8074	443988	89318	65640	196749	38119

Township.	Bush. Turnips.	Tons of Hay.	Mangel Wurzel	Lbs. Maple Sugar	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Finch	1340	619	------	11651	2562	100	910	914	317	1313	589
Lancaster	6484	2585	------	11944	11666	1090	6445	3324	1190	4481	1990
Matilda	------	2208	1260	18449	10836	571	28128	3020	968	4173	1585
Mountain	660	1466	------	16472	7584	120	11875	2222	623	3091	1236
Kenyon	23	2222	------	23578	11081	336	6771	2705	1037	5097	2045
Osnabruck	13	2256	------	45894	13015	4100	770	3411	1333	4720	1865
Charlottenburgh	523	3743	------	45516	18110	10931	16596	5693	1735	9653	3540
Roxborough	120	1134	------	20139	4568	------	3800	1429	589	2052	1107
Cornwall	245	2967	537	43995	13062	1100	24995	3567	1379	5187	2237
Winchester	1014	1173	29	24500	5001	------	4350	1677	459	1913	1012
Williamsburgh	20	2288	1061	33945	12237	140	22404	2111	831	4037	1578
Lochiel	370	2140	------	23122	11276	360	7077	2936	1080	5182	1683
Cornwall town	------	45	------	------	------	------	------	176	122	35	191
Total	10812	24846	2887	319205	120998	18848	134111	33185	11563	50934	20658

Distances in the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Cornwall to Mille Roches, 5 miles; Moulinette, 7; Dickenson's Landing, 11; Charlesville, 18; Morrisburg, 27; Mariatown, 29; Armstrong's Mills, 33; Matilda, 34, Alexandria, 28; Martintown, 13; Williamstown, 14; Lancaster, 13; Cooksville, 33; Boyd's Bridge, 45.

Matilda to Mariatown, 5, Morrisburg, 7; Cooksville, 13; Boyd's Bridge, 12; Charlesville, 16; Dickenson's Landing, 23; Moulinette, 27; Mille Roches, 29; Cornwall, 34; Armstrong's Mills, 25; Martintown, 47; Williamstown 48; Alexandria, 62.

Lancaster to Alexandria, 14; Williamstown, 8; Martintown, 16; Cornwall, 13; Mille Roches, 18; Moulinette, 20; Dickenson's Landing, 24; Charlesville, 31; Morrisburg 40; Mariatown, 42; Armstrong's Mills, 46; Matilda, 47; Cooksville, 46; Boyd's Bridge, 58.

We have now, as far as our limits would permit, given a synopsis of the early history, progress, and present state of each separate locality of the Upper Province. It remains for us to touch upon a few subjects not yet handled;—to glance at the natural productions of the country, animate and inanimate—animal, vegetable, and mineral;—to examine the nature of its climate, and to compare it, and its advantages or disadvantages, with other Colonies and the United States, for capability of raising the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life;—to show its general state of improvement, and its ratio of progress, as compared with the neighbouring States;—to expose a few of the absurdities that have been, and still continue to be published in Great Britain, respecting the Colony; and to analyze the origin of, and the motives for these misrepresentations, and the gross ignorance that still exists respecting Canada, on the other side of the Atlantic;—with other matters that may be useful or interesting to our readers.

We have also to redeem our pledge of giving special and specific advice, based upon a considerable amount of experience and observation, spread over a large extent of country, to that class of the *genus homo*, denominated "emigrants," by heeding which they will not only avoid much trouble and vexation, but save themselves a few "bawbees" into the bargain.

We will begin with the

Productions—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral.

The struggle between the English and French, for the possession of Canada, was once sarcastically called "a contest for a few acres of snow;" and indeed, in the early days of the settlement, "Nouvelle France" was merely looked upon as a huge hunting ground, and valued accordingly. The most valuable of the wild animals, of course, were those whose fur was most in demand for its beauty or rarity, and a war of extermination was consequently carried on. As the country became settled up also, the four-footed denizens of the forest found no security within the bounds of civilization; they

consequently followed the example set them by the human family, and emigrated in their turn, receding gradually farther and farther from the settlements. As an evidence of the destruction committed amongst these animals by the hunters, we find the following given as the exports of furs, by the North-West Company (we do not know in what year), for a single season :—

Beaver skins	106100
Bear skins	2100
Fox skins	1500
Kitt Fox skins	4000
Otter skins	4600
Musquash (Muskrat) skins	17000
Martin skins	32000
Mink skins	18000
Lynx skins	6000
Wolverene skins	600
Fisher skins	1650
Raccoon skins	100
Wolf skins	3800
Elk skins	700
Deer skins	750
Deer skins, dressed	1200
Buffalo robes	500

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the fur-bearing quadrupeds should have become thinned to a very serious extent. Within the last few years, on account of the high price of Beaver fur, the hatters have contrived to substitute Neutria fur, wool and silk for the more expensive material, in consequence of which the price of Beaver skins has diminished so much that the hunters do not think them worth killing, and they are now therefore said to be again on the increase. A beaver was lately taken in the outskirts of a town (we forget the exact locality) where one had not previously been seen for many years. An Indian, on hearing of the circumstance, remarked, with characteristic quaintness, that "he supposed he had been sent to the settlements to ascertain why they were allowed to live in peace, instead of being hunted as formerly."

The following is a list, as correct as we have been able to make it, of the native quadrupeds of the Province :—

Field Mouse .....*Arvicola Pennsylvanicus,*
Red Squirrel .....*Sciurus Hudsonius.*
Virginian or American Deer ..*Cervus Virginianus.*
Wapiti or American Elk .....*Cervus Wapiti.*
Moose .....*Cervus Alces.*
Black Wolf.....*Canis Nubilus.*
Grey Wolf.....*Canis Lupus.*
Canadian Lynx.....*Felis Canadensis.*
Otter .....*Lutra Canadensis.*
Beaver .....*Castor Fiber.*
Musk-Rat .....*Arvicola Zibethicus.*
American Hare.....*Lepus Americanus.*

Gosse, in his "Canadian Naturalist," remarks, that the *Rabbit* is unknown on this continent: in this he is mistaken. We have never seen a Rabbit in Canada, but in the south of Illinois they are numerous: we have frequently shot them, and they exactly resemble the wild rabbit of England.

Ground Hog, Wood Chuck, or
Marmot .....*Arctomys Monax.*
Black Squirrel .....*Sciurus Niger.*
Red Squirrel .....*Sciurus Hudsonius.*
Ground Squirrel or Chipmonk .*Tamia Striata.*
Grey Squirrel .....*Sciurus Leucotis.*
Flying Squirrel .....*Pteromys Volucella*
Skunk .....*Mephites Americana.*
Deer-Mouse or Jerboa .....*Gerbillus Canadensis.*
Red Fox .....*Canis Fulvus.*
Black Bear .....*Ursus Americanus.*
Shrew .....*Sorex Brevicaudis.*
Martin .....*Mustela Martes.*
Mink .....———
Fisher .....———
Raccoon .....*Procyon Lotor.*

We have also a species of Ermine; a Porcupine or Hedgehog, an animal more resembling the latter than the former. As civilization advances, and the country becomes cleared of forest, these wild animals become very scarce; indeed, the principal *game* to be found in Canada now consists of Squirrels. These, if properly cook-

ed, are really excellent eating, the black squirrel resembling hare, and the red would scarcely be distinguished from chicken. The Canadian Hare, in flavour, much resembles the English; it is seldom killed except in winter, at which time the squirrels are snugly concealed in their dormitories. Raccoon, Ground-hog, and even Musk-rat are esteemed good eating by some, and Bear's ham is considered a great delicacy. We recollect an amusing instance of disappointment experienced by an unlucky wight, who had been a great hunter in Canada. On returning to the "Old Country," he took with him a considerable qu ntity of bear's fat, that great desideratum of whisker-desiring dandies, expecting to make a good speculation, and a large sum of money, by disposing of it to one of the fashionable vendors of "genuine bear's grease." To his great astonishment, however, not a man would look at it: they "did not *buy* bear's grease," and he thus discovered, what he was not previously aware of, that the "genuine," for pots of which he himself had paid many a half-crown, was nothing more than the production of veritable porkers.

We now seldom hear of a bear being killed within the range of the settlements, and wolves are also becoming scarce. Of Foxes there are four varieties, differing only in colour: the common red, the silver-grey, the cross Fox (a cross between the silver-grey and the red), and the black, the most valuable of all. The finest of our furs are generally exported to Europe, and a cheaper description of dressed fur is imported for use in the Province. The value of furs fluctuates exceedingly, according to the whims and caprices of fashion, and their price in the Province varies accordingly.

The following list of the feathered race, native and migratory, is as correct as we could make it, although we believe it is far from being complete; our list of birds seeming to vary occasionally, according to the state of the seasons. We have this year seen two or three species never before observed in Upper Canada, even by that most remarkable gentleman "the oldest inhabitant:" whether they were wanderers from the north or from the south we have uot been able to ascertain; but from their gaudy plumage we should be inclined to suspect the latter. A considerable change appears to take place in birds of the same species in different latitudes, though it

might be difficult to decide upon what particular causes this change depends. Thus we have noticed that the American Robin, although in all other respects essentially the same, is in the south of Illinois, on the banks of the Ohio, at least one-half larger than the same bird in Canada West, although, from its being migratory, we would not have expected to find any difference in that respect. Again, the note of the Whip-poor-will, when it visits our Canadian settlements, has not the same melancholy melody with which it wakes up the solitudes of the south; the bird here, when it enlivens us on a summer evening, appearing to be whistling for a wager, one note so completely treading upon the heels of its predecessor that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the syllables.

For many of the names in our list of birds we are indebted to an interesting little work, Gosse's "Canadian Naturalist."

Hairy Woodpecker .....*Picus Villosus.*
Golden Woodpecker .....*Picus Auratus.*
Red-headed Woodpecker .....*Picus Erythrocephalis.*
Pileated Woodpecker, or Cock of the Woods .....*Picus Pileatus.*
Downy Woodpecker .....*Picus Pubescens.*
Black-capped Titmouse .....*Parus Atricapillus.*
Pine Grosbeak .....*Loxia Enucleator* (*rare*).
White-winged Crossbill .....*Curvirostra Leucoptera.*
Common Crossbill .....*Curvirostra Americana.*
Pine Finch .....*Fringilla Pinus.*
Tree Sparrow .....*Fringilla Arborea.*
Golden-eyed Duck .....*Anas Elangula.*
Snow Owl .....*Strix Nictea.*
Black-capped Nuthatch .....*Sitta Varia.*
Snow Bunting .....*Emberiza Nivalis.*
Wild Goose .....*Anas Canadensis.*
Long Sparrow.....*Fringilla Melodia.*
Snow-bird .....*Fringilla Nivalis.*
Crow .....*Corvus Corone.*
Ruffed Grouse .....*Tetrao Umbellus.*
Yellow-bird, Flax-bird, or American Goldfinch .....*Fringilla Tristis.*
Lesser Red-poll .....*Fringilla Linaria.*
Blue Jay .....*Corvus Cristatus.*

Barn Swallow ..... *Hirundo Americana.*
American Robin..... *Turdus Migratorius.*
Evening Grosbeak ..... *Fringilla Vespertina.*
Purple Martin..... *Hirundo Purpurea.*
Pewit Flycatcher ..... *Muscicapa Nunciola.*
Belted Kingfisher ..... *Alcedo Alcyon.*
Redwinged Starling ..... *Sturnus Predatorius.*
Bald Eagle ..... *Falco Leucocephalus.*
Meadow Lark ..... *Alauda Magna.*
Ferruginous Thrush ..... *Turdus Rufus.*
Rice Bunting ..... *Emberiza Oryzivora.*
Blackburnian Warbler ..... *Sylvia Blackburniæ.*
Black and Yellow Warbler ..... *Sylvia Magnolia.*
Canada Flycatcher..... *Muscicapa Canadensis.*
Bay-breasted Warbler ..... *Sylvia Castania.*
Purple Grakle or Crow Blackbird .. *Quiscalus Versicolor.*
Rusty Grakle ..... *Quiscalus Ferrugineus.*
Kingbird ..... *Muscicapa Tyrannus.*
Scarlet Tanager ..... *Tanagra Rubra.*
Indigo Bird..... *Fringilla Cyanea.*
Purple Finch ..... *Fringilla Purpurea.*
Ruby-throated Humming-bird ..... *Trochilus Colubris.*
Raven ..... *Corvus Corax.*
Black-poll Warbler ..... *Sylvia Striata.*
Cat-bird ..... *Turdus Felivox.*
Great Horned Owl..... *Strix Virginiana.*
Passenger Pigeon ..... *Columba Migratoria.*
Turtle Dove ..... *Columba Carolinensis.*
Barred Owl ..... *Strix Nebulosa.*
Cedar Bird ..... *Ampelis Americana.*
Night Hawk..... *Caprimulgus Americanus,*
Whip-poor-Will ..... *Caprimulgus Vociferus.*
Sandpiper ..... *Tringa Semipalmata.*
White-throated Sparrow ..... *Fringilla Albicollis.*
Blue Bird ..... *Saxicola Sialis.*
Baltimore Oriole ..... *Oriolus Baltimorus.*
Fox-coloured Sparrow ..... *Fringilla Rufa.*
Wood Duck ..... *Anas Sponsa.*
Hooded Merganser Duck ..... *Mergus Cucullatus.*
Black Duck ..... *Anas Obscura.*
Winter Wren.. ..... *Sylvia Troglodytes.*

Brown Creeper ..... *Certhia Familiaris.*
Indian Hen, or American Bittern ... *Ardea Minor.*

In addition to these, we have the Wild Turkey, which, however, is confined to the south-west of the Province; and we are visited in the proper season by the Woodcock and Snipe: we have also the Plover, Curlew, several varieties of Ducks, several Hawks, the Gull, &c., with an occasional visit from a Pelican.

The Wild Turkey, although the stock from whence our English domestic Turkey sprang, is rather difficult to tame, even when taken young from the nest, or reared from the eggs, under the fostering care of the domestic hen; and, unless closely watched, they are very apt to make their escape, and take to the woods in the following spring. The Turkey is naturally a very stupid bird, and a common mode of capturing them is by trapping. This is effected by erecting a large pen or hut of fence rails, leaving the lower rail on one side a sufficient height from the ground to allow of the Turkey creeping under it. A long train of barley, corn, or some other grain is then laid on the ground, leading into the trap: the Turkeys gather up the grain till they arrive at the trap, when they follow the bait, and creep under the rail: as soon as they discover the predicament they are in they become so alarmed that they appear at once to lose all instinct; there is nothing to prevent their leaving the trap the way they came in, but they seem not to be aware of that, and remain stupidly staring about them till they are captured. In consequence of this known stupidity of the Turkey, trapping is prohibited in Canada, as tending to exterminate the breed, the Turkey usually wandering in flocks or families, and the whole flock being thus generally taken at once; whereas, if they are *shot*, the chances are that some out of each brood will escape.

The following list of Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs has been collected from various sources, aided by personal observation. As a Canadian "Flora," however, it must be very incomplete, there being little doubt that Canada possesses many species that have never yet been described by the botanist. Many of these, both trees and herbs, are found distributed over several degrees of latitude: thus the Sugar Maple, Hickory, Beech, &c., may be found from the north

shore of Lake Huron to the south of Illinois. The same may be said of the Hop, the Hazel Nut, Dogwood, Red-bud, Scarlet and Blue Lobelia, Purple Gentian, May Apple, &c. The Grape, however, which may be found growing wild over the whole of this region, is a very different fruit in Canada to what it is in the south: in the latter it is a fair fruit, in the former it scarcely deserves the name. The Black Walnut, a magnificent tree, and plentiful in that section of country bounded by Lake Erie, has, we believe, never been found on Lake Ontario. The Persimmon is said to have been found on Lake Erie, but we have never met with it so far north, and have some doubts of its existence. The Larkspur, which grows in great profusion in the south of Illinois, is not to be found so far north as the Lakes, while the blue or perennial Lupin, which is found abundantly on our sandy plains, from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, may be sought for in vain in the south-west. Many plants, like the Virginian Creeper, were named from that portion of North America where they were first discovered; although, like the one just named, they exist in abundance through the length and breadth of Canada.

Cerasus Serotina .....Wild Cherry.
Pirus Aucuparia .....Mountain Ash.
Fraxinus Acuminata .....White Ash.
Fraxinus Sambucifolia ....Black Ash.
Rhus Canadense .....Sumach.
Sambucus Canadensis .....Common Elder.
Ulmus Americana .....White Elm.
Ulmus Fulva .....Slippery or Red Elm.
Juglans Nigra .....Black Walnut.
Juglans Cinerea .....Butternut.
Carya Tomentosa .....White-heart Hickory.
Ostrya Virginica .....Ironwood or Hop Hornbeam.
Carpinus Americana .....Hornbeam.
Corylus Americana.....American Hazel Nut.
Corylus Rostrata .....Beaked Hazel Nut.
Quercus Nigra .....Black Oak.
Quercus Ruber.....Red Oak.
Quercus Alba .....White Oak.
Fagus Ferruginea .....Beech.
Castanea Vesca .....Chestnut.
Betula Populifolia.....White Birch.

Betula Papyracea .....Paper Birch.
Betula Lenta.....Black Birch.
Alnus Serrulata .....Common Alder.
Alnus Incana .....Black Alder.
Salix Petiolaris .....Dark Long-leaved Willow.
Salix Nigra .....Black Willow.
Populus Tremuloides .....American Aspen.
Populus Heterophylla .....Cotton Tree.
Populus Balsamifera .....Balsam Poplar or Hackmatac.
Platanus Occidentalis .....Button Wood, or Sycamore.
Laurus Sassafras .....Sassafras.
Pinus Resinosa .....Red Pine.
Pinus Rigida .....Pitch Pine.
Solidago Ohioensis .....Ohio Golden Rod.
Acer Saccherinum .....Rock or Sugar Maple.
Acer Eriocarpon .....White Maple.
Acer Rubrum .....Soft Maple.
Pinus Strobus .....White Pine, or Weymouth Pine.
Pinus Balsamea .....Balm of Gilead Fir.
Pinus Canadensis .....Hemlock Spruce.
Pinus Nigra .....Black Spruce.
Pinus Alba .....White Spruce.
Pinus Pendula .....Tamarack or Larch.
Cupressus Thuyoides .....White Cedar.
Juniperus Virginiana .....Red Cedar.
Tilia Americana .....American Lime Tree or Basswood.
Gymnocladus Canadensis ..*Chicot* or Stump Tree. Although this tree is described as being sparingly found on the borders of Lakes Erie and Ontario, we have never found it wild in those localities, or, indeed, in any place north of the Lakes.

Cercis Canadensis .....Judas Tree or Red Bud.
Cratœyus .....Thorn. (Two or three varieties.)
Amelanchier Canadensis ..June Berry.
Pterospora Andromedia ...Giants' Birds' Nest.
Nuphar Lutea .....Yellow Water Lily.
Nymphœa Odorata .....Great White Water Lily.
Saracenia Purpurea .....Pitcher Plant.
Artemisia Canadensis .....Wild Wormwood.
Arabis Canadensis .....Sickle Pod.
Portulaca Oleracea .....Common Purselane.

Anychia Canadensis .....Common Forked Chickweed.
Aquilegia Canadensis.....Canadian Columbine.
Impatiens Biflora .....Two-flowered Balsam.
Polygala Senega .....Snake Root.
Campanula Rotundifolia ..Harebell.
Gautiera Procumbens .....Partridge Berry, or Wintergreen.
Rhamnus Lanceolatus .....Buckthorn.
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia ..Virginian Creeper.
Podophyllum Peltatum....May Apple.
Hypericum Canadensis ....Canadian St. John's Wort.
Diervilla Canadensis .....Bush Honeysuckle.
Lonicera Canadensis .....Fly Honeysuckle.
Viburnum Opulus .....Bush, or High Cranberry.
Erigeron Canadense .....Butter-weed.
Cryptotœnia Canadensis ...Common Hone-wort.
Circœa Canadensis .....Enchanter's Nightshade.
Cornus Canadensis .....Dwarf Dogwood.
Geranium Maculatum.....Wild Geranium, or Cranesbill.
Ribes Cynosbati .....Prickly Gooseberry.
Ribes Floridum .....Wild Black Currant.
Desmodium Canadense ....Canadian Desmodium.
Rubus Canadensis .....Dewberry.
Rubus Villosus .....Common Blackberry.
Rubus Occidentalis .....Black Raspberry.
Rubus Strigosus .....Wild Red Raspberry.
Rubus Odoratus .....Flowering Raspberry.
Fragaria Canadensis .....Wild Strawberry.
Lupinus Perennis .....Common Wild Lupine.
Anemone Multifida .....Cutleaved Wind-flower.
Trollius Laxus .....American Globe-flower.
Viola Striata .....Striated Violet.
Hudsonia Tomentosa.....Woolly Hudsonia.
Hieracium Kalmii .....Kalm's St. John's Wort.
Acer Dasycarpum .....Silver-leaved Maple.
Euonymus Americanus ....Strawberry tree.
Ervum Hirsutum .....Hairy Tare.
Astragalus Canadensis ....Canadian Milk Vetch.
Decodon Verticillatum ....Swamp Willow-herb.
Echinocystis Lobata.....Wild Balsam Apple. (Qy.)
Sanicula Canadensis .....Canadian Sanicle.
Conioselinum Canadense ...Canadian Conioselinum.

Aralia Nudicaulis .....Wild Sarsaparilla.
Cornus Paniculata .....Panicled Dogwood.
Viburnum Pubescens .....Pubescent Viburnum.
Hedyotis Cilioata .....Fringe-leaved Bluets.
Hedyotis Longifolia .....Long-leaved Bluets.
Liatris Spicata .....Button Snake-root.
Aster Radula .....Rasp-leaved Aster.
Aster Spectabilis .....Showy Aster.
Aster Plarmicoides .....Sneeze-wort Aster.
Solidago Stricta .....Willow-leaved Golden-rod.
Chrysopsis Falcata.....Sickle-leaved Chrysopsis.
Arnica Mollis .....Soft Arnica.
Cirsium Arvense .....Canada Thistle.
Lobelia Syphilitica .....Blue Cardinal-flower.
Lobelia Inflata.....Indian Tobacco.
Lobelia Cardinalis .....Cardinal Flower (Scarlet).
Pyrola Uliginosa.....Swamp Winter-green.
Chimaphila Maculata.....Spotted Winter-green.
Monotropa Uniflora .....Indian Pipe.
Vaccinium Canadense .....Bilberry or Huckleberry.
Vaccinium Macrocarpon...Common Cranberry.
Chiogenes .....Snowberry.
Pyrola Rotundifolia .....Round-leaved Winter-green.
Pyrola Elliptica .....Elliptic-leaved Winter-green, or Shin-leaf.
Ranunculus Canadensis....Crowfoot.
Viola Canadensis.....Canadian Violet.
Viola Tricolor .....Pansy, or Heart's-ease.
Vitis Cordifolia .....Grape
Cratægus Coccinea .....White Thorn.
Aralia Nudicaulis .....Wild Sarsaparilla.
Gerardia Flava.....False Foxglove.
Collinsonia Canadensis ....Knot Root.
Phlox Divaricata.....Phlox.
Gentiana Saponaria .....Soap Gentian.
Gentiana Andrewsii.....Andrew's Gentian.
Gentiana Detonsa .....Smaller-fringed Gentian.
Asclepias Purpurascens....Dark-flowered Silk-weed.
Aceratis Viridiflora.....Green-flowered Milk-weed.
Asarum Canadense.....Asarabacca, or Wild Ginger.
Phytolacca Decandra.....Poke-weed.

Urtica Canadensis .....Canadian Nettle.
Corallorhiza Multiflora ....Coral-wort.
Corallorhiza Adontorhiza...Toothed Coral-root.
Cypripedium Pubescens....Large Yellow Ladies Slipper.
Iris Versicolor .....Blue Flag.
Trillium .....Three-leaved Nightshade. There are several varieties in Canada : one with the petals of a pure white, one slightly veined with purple, one pale blush, one crimson, and one of a beautiful bright green, edged with white.
Polygonatum Multiflorum..Common Solomon's Seal.
Pontederia Cordata.....Pickerel-weed.
Carex Decomposita .....Decompound Sedge.
Scirpus Debilis.....Weak Club Rush.
Scirpus Lacustris .....Bulrush.
Allium Canadense .....Meadow Garlic.
Primula Mistassinica ....Dwarf Canadian Primrose.
Veronica Beccabunga ....Brooklime.
Mentha Canadensis .....Canadian Mint.
Monarda Fistulosa .....Horse Mint, or Wild Bergamot.
Micromeria Glabella ....Niagara Thyme.
Lilium Canadense .....Wild Orange Lily.
Lilium Superbum .....Turk's Cap, or Tiger Lily.
Erythronium Americanum .Yellow Dog's Tooth Violet.
Teucrium Canadense ....Wood Sage, or Germander.
Anchusa Virginica .....Alkanet.
Myosotis Palustris .....Forget-me-not.
Datura Stramonium ....(Introduced) Thorn Apple.
Hyoscyamus Niger .....(Introduced) Henbane.
Rumex Acetosella .....Sheep Sorrel.
Humulus Lupulus .....Hop.
Taxus Canadensis .....Ground Hemlock.
Arum Dracontium .....Arum.
Acorus Calamus .....Sweet Flag.
Najas Canadensis .....Canadian Water Nymph.
Tradescantia Virginica ....Virginian Spiderwort.
Zizania Aquatica .....Wild Rice.
Saxifraga Aizoides .....Yellow Mountain Saxifrage.
Vitis Labrusca .....Wild Vine.
Thalictrum Purpurascens ..Purple-stalked Meadow Rue.
Thalictrum Lævigatum ....Smooth Meadow Rue.

Brachypodium Ciliatum....Ciliated Brachypodium.
Clematis Pensylvanica ....Pensylvanian Virgin's Bower.
Cinna Arundinacea .....Reed.
Bromus Purgans .....Canadian Brome Grass.
Elymus Canadensis .....Canadian Lyme Grass.
Anychia Dichotoma.....———————
Lechea Minor .....Smaller Lechea.
Lechea Major .....Greater Lechea.
Sanguisorba Media .....Short-spiked Burnet.
Sanguisorba Canadensis ....White Burnet.
Hydrophyllum Canadense..Canadian Water-leaf.
Ribes Oxyacanthoides.....Hawthorn-leaved Currant Tree.
Ribes Cynosbati .....Prickly Currant Tree.
Viola Canadensis .....Canadian Violet.
Angelica Atropurpurea ....Dark-flowered Angelica.
Angelica Lucida .....Shining Angelica.
Aralia Racemosa .....Cluster-flowering Aralia.
Convallaria Trifolia .....Solomon's Seal.
Prinos Glaber .....Evergreen Winter-berry.
Berberis Canadensis .....Canadian Berberry.
Rhodora Canadensis .....Canada Rhodora.
Asarum Canadense .....Canadian Asarabacca.
Prunus Nigra .....Black Cherry.
Rosa ——— .....Wild Rose.
Nuphar Kalmiana .....Small Yellow Nuphur.
Cistus Canadenssi .....Canadian Cistus, or Rock Rose.
Helleborus Trifolius .....Three-leaved Hellebore.
Hydrastis Canadensis.....Canadian Yellow Root.
Mentha Canadensis.....Canadian Mint.
Pedicularis Canadensis ....Canadian Louse-wort.
Linaria Canadensis.....Canadian Toad Flax.
Verbena Hastata .....Halbert-leaved Vervain.
Arabis Canadensis .....Canadian Wall-cress.
Corydalis Formosa .....Red-flowered Corydalis.
Sonchus Pallidus .....Canadian Sow Thistle.
Hieracium Fasciculatum ...Bundled Hawk-weed.
Conyza Bifrons .....Oval-leaved Flea-Bane.
Cineraria Canadensis .....Canadian Cineraria.
Helianthus Decapetalus ....Ten-petalled Sunflower.
Helianthus Strumosus .....Carrot-rooted Sunflower.
Cypripedium Arietinum....Ram's-head Ladies' Slipper.

Alnus Undulata .....Wave-leaved Alder.
Sagittaria Bulbosa .....Bulbous Arrow Head.
Thuja Occidentalis .....American Arbor Vitæ.
Hippophae Canadensis.....Canada Sea Buckthorn.
Smilax Rotundifolia .....Round-leaved Smilax.
Smilax Caduca .....Deciduous Smilax.
Smilax Sarsaparilla .....Sarsaparilla.
Holcus Odoratus .....Sweet-scented Indian Millett.
Gymnocladus Canadensis...Canadian Bonduc.
Urtica Canadensis .....Canada Nettle.
Viola Pubescens .....Yellow Violet.

Most of our larger vegetable productions, the giants of the forest, are by this time pretty well known in Great Britain, to one class of the population at least, viz., those engaged in business as timber merchants, &c.; but it is doubtful how far the great mass of the people are informed on the subject. The specimens sent to the Great Exhibition would, to a certain extent, enlighten them. Our Pine, Elm, Oak, Ash, Hickory, &c., have been long in demand in Europe; but the more ornamental woods of the Province, Black Walnut; Butternut, Birch, Sycamore, Bird's Eye and Curled Maple, &c., have not attracted the attention their extreme beauty (particularly the former) deserves, with the exception of the two latter, which have been for many years in use for cabinet work, picture-frames, work-boxes, &c.

"What's in a name?" asked Shakspeare. More than the great dramatist even dreamed of. We have noticed that some of the English papers, in reviewing the Canadian productions sent to the Exhibition, speak of *Basswood* as being a new wood, never before introduced into the country, and with which they were unacquainted; although, on looking over "Donn's Catalogue," we find it was introduced into England somewhere about 100 years since, and has been long cultivated in parks, &c., as an ornamental tree, where it attains a very large size. The *name*, however, puzzled them, it being known in England under the name of *Lime*. This is a valuable wood for many purposes, being as light as pine, and at the same time closer grained and less liable to split than that wood. Matting made of the inner bark is much used by gardeners in England, though from what part of the world they procure it we are not aware.

Again:—few people are aware that the Larch, so extensively

cultivated in England to form a coating of vegetable mould on poor land, is the Canadian *Tamarack.*

Large quantities of Canadian white oak are cut up into staves for making hogsheads, puncheons, barrels, &c., and some of these are returned to us after being pretty considerable travellers. From Canada they are sent to England, from England they are shipped to the West Indies, from the West Indies they return to England in the shape of sugar hogsheads, and rum puncheons; and from thence they are again sent out to Canada, to be knocked to pieces and consumed on the very ground that gave them birth.

The Sumach grows to great perfection, and there is little doubt that if cultivated it might be made a profitable article of commerce. The same may be said of Sassafras, which grows wild in abundance, although the trees do not attain so large a size as in a more southern latitude. The native Gooseberry, (like that from which the luscious English fruit has been produced by cultivation,) is scarcely worthy the name of fruit: of this there are two kinds, distinguished by the character of the fruit, one being smooth and seldom found, the other covered with spines, and giving those who have the temerity to taste it, a vague impression of having swallowed the spiked collar of a Blenheim Spaniel, or something similar. The Currant (black) is a little better; the strawberry resembles the English wild strawberry, and the raspberry is a very fine fruit, nearly equal to the cultivated in flavour, though somewhat smaller. The Cranberry is well known and highly valued, both in Canada and England as an excellent adjunct to the luxuries of the table.

The following list is derived principally from the reports furnished by the gentlemen connected with the Provincial Geological survey. Coal has unfortunately not yet been discovered, and from the report of the geologists there appears little room to hope that it has any existence within the limits of the Province. The more valuable, because more useful metals, Iron, Copper and Lead, have already been found in abundance, although there is little doubt that many of the most valuable localities have not yet been discovered. Marble, Lithographic Stone, Gypsum, and even precious stones may hereafter become profitable articles of export. We have seen Amethysts and Agates of great beauty brought from Lake Superior, and some of the new minerals previously mentioned in describing the Bathurst District, such as the Peristorite, as well as Serpentine, Jasper, &c., will

at some future time be in demand for ornamental purposes, and become valuable sources of revenue.

List of Minerals and other materials useful in the arts, with the localities in which they have been found :—

Articles.	Locality.
Magnetic Iron Ore	Marmora, Madoc, South Sherbrooke, Bedford, Hull, Litchfield.
Specular Iron Ore	Lake Huron, McNab.
Bog Iron Ore	Middleton, Charlotteville, Walsingham, West Gwillimbury, Fitzroy, Eardley March, Hull, Templeton, Vaudreuil, St. Maurice Forges, Stanbridge, Simpson, Ireland, Lauzon Seignory, Vallier Seignory.
Titaniferous Iron Ore	St. Armand East, Sutton, Brome, Bolton, Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, Bay St. Paul, St. Lazare.
Zinc (Sulphuret of)	Lake Superior, Mamainse.
Lead	Grimsby, Fitzroy, Bedford, Bastard, Petite Nation Seignory, Gaspe.
Copper, Sulphurets, &c.	Lake Superior, at Spar Island, St. Ignace Island, Michipicoten Island, Mica Bay, Wallace Mine, &c. Lake Huron : at Root River, Echo Lake, Bruce Mines. Eastern Townships : Ascot, Upton, Inverness.
Nickel, Sulphuret, &c.	Lake Huron, Brompton.
Silver : native, &c.	Lake Superior, at Prince's Location, St. Ignace Island, Michipicoten Island.
Gold : native, in gravel	Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, Aubert de L'Isle Seignory, Aubert Gallion Seignory, Riviere Metgermet—L. Canada.
Gold : native, in vein	Lake Superior, at Prince's Location. Ascot.

Uranium, for glass staining,&c.—Madoc.

Articles.	Locality.
Chromium, for do.	...Bolton, Augmentation of Ham.
Cobalt, for do.	...Lake Superior, Prince's Location. Lake Huron, Wallace Mine.
Manganese Bog, for bleaching, &c.	—Bolton, Stanstead, Tring, Aubert Gallion Seignory, St. Anne Seignory, St. Mary's Seignory.
Iron Pyrites	.....Clarendon, Terrebonne Seignory, Augment. to La Norage and Dautraye Seignory, Garthby.
Dolomite, with 45 per cent. of Carbonate of Magnesia	—Exit of Lake Mazinaw, N. Sherbrooke, Drummond, St. Armand, Dunham, Sutton, Brome, Ely, Durham, Melbourne, Kingsey, Shipton, Chester, Halifax, Inverness, Leeds, St. Giles Seignory, St. Mary Seignory, St. Joseph Seignory.
Magnesite, with 83 per cent. of Carbonate of Magnesia	.Sutton, Boulton.
Barytes, permanent white	..Lake Superior: in a multitude of veins on the north shore, from Pigeon River to Thunder Cape. Bathurst, McNab.
Iron Ochre, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, &c.	.....Waltham, Mansfield, Durham.
Talcose Slate	.....Stanstead, Leeds.
Soapstone, white (French chalk)	—Sutton, Potton, Bolton, Melbourne, Ireland, Vaudreuil Beauce Seignory, Elzevir, Broughton.
Serpentine, for ornamental purposes	—Leeds, Potton, Bolton, Stukely, Orford, Brompton, Melbourne, Shipton, Tingwick, Wotton, Ham, Wolfestown, Garthby, Ireland, Coleraine, Adstock, Tring, Vaudreuil Beauce.
Ferruginous Clay (light red)	—Nassagaweya, Nottawasaga.
Lithographic Stone	.....Marmora, Madoc, Rama.
Agates	.....Lake Superior: St. Ignace and neighbouring Islands, Michipicoten Island.
Jasper	.....Ascot, Gaspe.
Labradorite	.....Drummond, Bathurst.
Sunstone	.....Bathurst.
Hyacynths	.....Grenville.

Articles.	Locality,
Oriental Rubies	Burgess.
Sapphires	Burgess.
Amethysts	Lake Superior, Spar Island, and several places along the neighbouring coast.
Ribboned Chert (for Cameos)	Lake Superior: Thunder Bay.
Jet	Montreal.
White Quartz Sand Stone for glass making	Lake Huron: north shore and Islands Cayuga, Dunn, Vaudreuil Seignory, Isle Perrot Seignory, Beauharnois Seignory.
Pitchstone, Basalt, &c., for glass making	Lake Superior: north shore and Islands Michipicoten Island and East coast Lake Huron: north shore and Islands Rigaud mountain, Montreal mountain, Montarville mountain.
Asbestos	Potton.
Sandstone	Lake Huron: Island of Campement D'Ours, St. Maurice Forges.
Plumbago	Grenville.
Phosphate of lime for manure	Burgess—Westmeath, Ross, Hull, Bay St. Paul, Murray Bay.
Gypsum for manure and other purposes	Dumfries, Brantford, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga.
Shell Marl for manure	North Gwillimbury, Calumet Island, McNab, Nepean, Gloucester, East Hawkesbury, Clarendon, Vaudreuil Seign. St. Benoit, Grande Cote, St. Armand West, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe Seign. Montreal, New Carlisle.
Mill Stones	Lake Superior, and numerous places in the Eastern townships, &c. &c.
Grindstones	Queenston, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Esquesing, Nottawasaga, and the intermediate country—Allumettes Falls, Fitzroy, Gaspe.
Whetstones and Hones	Madoc, Marmora, Palmerston, Fitzroy, Chaudiere Lake, Potton, Stanstead, Bolton, Shipton, Marston.
Canadian Tripoli (for polishing)—La Noraye and Dautraye Seignory.	

Articles.	Locality.
Roofing slates	Kingsey, Halifax, Frampton.
Flag stones (for paving)	Toronto, Etobicoke, York, Lake Temiscameng, Bagot, Horton, Clarendon, Sutton, Potton, Stanstead, Inverness, Port Daniel.
Granite, white	Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Hereford, Marston, Great Megantic, Mountain, Marsden, Hampden, Ditton, and various other localities.
Pseudo-Granite, white	St. There e, Belicœl, Rougemont, Yamaska, Shefford, and Brome Mountains.
Sandstone, yellowish white	Niagara, Barton, Flamborough, West, Nelson, Nassagaweya, Esquesing, Mono, Nottawasaga, Cayuga, Rigaud Seignory, Pointe Cavagnol, Allumettes, Fitzroy, and other localities.
Calcarious Sagdstone	Rideau Canal, Bytown; Ottawa River, various places; Brockville, Murray Bay, Lauzon Seignory, &c.
Limestone	Anderdon, Manitoulin Islands, St. Joseph Island, coast of Lake Huron, Sydenham, Euphrasia, Nottawasaga, Mono, Esquesing, Nelson, Ancaster, Thorold, Matchedash, Orillia, Rama, Mara, Marmora, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, McNab, Bytown, Plantagenet, Hawkesbury, Cornwall, and various other places.
Lime Hydraulic	Cayuga, Thorold, Kingston, Nepean, Point Douglas, &c.
Marble, White	Dudswell, Palmerston.
„ Black	Cornwall, Phillipsburgh.
„ Brown	Pakenham,
„ Gray and Mottled	McNab, Phillipsburgh, Leeds, Montreal, St. Dominique.
„ Variegated Green and White	Grenville, Leeds.
„ Verd Antique	Stukely.
Clay for bricks and pottery	Widely distributed.
Peat	Wainfleet, Humberstone, Westmeath, Beckwith, Goulbourn, Nepean, Glou-

Articles.	Locality.
	cester, Cumberland, Clarence, Plantagenet, Alfred, Caledonia, L'Orignal, Osnabruck, Finch, Winchester, Roxburgh, and many other localities.
Petroleum, Naphtha, &c.	Mosa, Gaspe.
Asphalte	Enniskillen.
Moulding Sand	Augusta, and various other places.
Fullers' Earth	Nassagaweya.

It will be perceived that some of the above localities are situated in Lower Canada; but as the rocks in which the minerals, &c., are found form a portion of the ridge or chain extending across the country from the eastern portion of the United States to Lake Huron, it was not thought advisable to separate them, as all those articles found in the east will, without doubt, on a farther search, be discovered in the west.

We have given a glance at our natural productions; let us now exhibit a list of those at present produced by cultivation, and those we are capable of producing. This subject will necessarily lead us to an examination of the nature of the soil and climate—their advantages and capabilities, changes and variations.

On the first discovery of Canada, by the French, the only vegetable cultivated by the natives was maize or Indian corn, a plant indigenous to the south-western portion of the continent. The conquerors brought with them, from the old world, such of the cereal and other vegetables as were in use in those days, with fruit trees, &c. The French have always been celebrated for the excellent quality of their pears, and, even in the present day, trees of large size, descendants of those originally conveyed across the Atlantic, ornament the banks of the Detroit River, from Windsor to Amherstburg. Plums have also been much cultivated on the St. Lawrence. Apples have been largely and widely distributed over the Province, as population spread. Till within the last few years, however, except in particular localities, little care was exercised in making a selection of fruit, the settler thinking himself only too happy to have

an orchard of any kind, without troubling himself about the quality and we have seen an enclosure of ten acres with scarcely half-a-dozen good trees in it. Latterly, however, the inhabitants have become more keenly alive to the value of good fruit, in preference to indifferent, particularly in the market. No doubt, the great exertions that have been made in the United States, in propagating and multiplying good descriptions of fruit, has exerted a beneficial influence upon the inhabitants of Canada. Nurseries for fruit trees were first started in connexion with nurseries in the United States: from these, stocks were transferred to other localities, new nurseries were established, stocks were multiplied, prices lowered, till at length Canada has become as well supplied with plantations, and good qualities of fruit, particularly apples, as any part of the world; and young grafted apple trees of the finest kinds may now be purchased from the nurseries at about one shilling sterling each. Such being the case, no settler, with anything deserving the name of a head upon his shoulders, would encumber his ground with natural fruit, not one-tenth of which, possibly, would be worth the trouble of gathering, when, for the trifling sum of £5 sterling he might stock an orchard with 100 trees of the best quality of selected fruit: indeed, many old settlers are now planting young orchards, and destroying the old ones. As to the quality of the fruit now raised in the Province, we heard, two or three years since, of a Toronto merchant, having a residence a short distance from the city, who sent some apples from his orchard to Scotland, and made a profit of £40 on the small quantity sent.

It is somewhat singular that some of the best English apples, when transferred to this side of the Atlantic, do not preserve their reputation: they appear to lose much of their original flavour, and few of them are equal to the same fruit in England, or the varieties that have been acclimated and propagated on the American continent. To give a list of the different varieties cultivated would occupy too much space. Pears are comparatively but little cultivated, but we have seen, on the Detroit River, pears (of most delicious quality) and potatoes both selling at the same price, 1s. 6d. sterling per bushel. Plums and cherries are both abundant, and of excellent quality; and currants both red and black, grow very luxuriantly. Gooseberries have not been so much cultivated; they appear to require peculiar treatment, which is not yet thoroughly understood, some cultivators growing them of excellent quality, and

others failing altogether. Strawberries grow very luxuriantly, but they are not so much cultivated as their valuable properties deserve, and Raspberries have been hitherto almost superseded by the wild berries. In addition to these, melons are raised of fine quality, with little care or attention. In the Western District, in the orchard of the celebrated horticulturist, Mr. Dougal, we have eaten peaches of the finest quality we have met with on the continent, from New York to New Orleans, and more resembling English wall-fruit than any peaches we had previously tasted.

Our culinary vegetables embrace nearly every variety cultivated in the old country: Potatoes, Peas, French-beans, Scarlet-runners, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Brocoli, Carrots, Turnips, Parsneps, Beet, Celery, Spinach, Asparagus, Vegetable-marrow, Onions, and almost every other description of vegetable and pot-herb that we have any recollection of in England. As evidence of the quality of the soil and kindliness of the climate, we have known a small family supplied with two, and frequently three kinds of vegetables every day, from early in the season till near Christmas, from a small patch of garden ground, comprising about one-third of a quarter-acre lot; notwithstanding that, from the lot lying a little lower than, and being exposed to the drainings of melted snow from an adjoining field, the early peas were sown in furrows made with a hoe, the ground being at the time too wet to allow of digging. The produce of this small patch consisted of rape, spinach, early potatoes (ash-leaf), peas (Bishop's early dwarf, on one plant of which we counted 45 pods), early York and drumhead cabbages, radishes, lettuces, rhubarb, cauliflowers, squashes (four varieties), French beans, scarlet-runners, Indian corn, onions, capsicums, nasturtiums for pickling, mustard and cress, Jerusalem artichokes, cucumbers, &c.; in addition to which, 84 melons, of various kinds and fine flavour, were cut.

The usual way of preserving cabbages, in Canada, is by pulling them up just before the frost sets in in the autumn, and either pitting them in the ground or storing them in cellars; in this way, from the clearness of the atmosphere and general dryness of the climate, they will usually keep well till the following spring; some few may possibly spoil, but the larger proportion will be as good as if fresh cut from the garden. Cauliflowers are usually stored in the cellar, and a singular circumstance connected with this vegetable, and one that few people are aware of, is, that if taken carefully up by the root, before they begin to show any symptom of blossom,

and set upright against the wall in a damp cellar, even without a particle of soil about them or a glimmer of light, they will, in the course of a few weeks, acquire very respectable heads. We were very incredulous respecting this fact when it was first told us, till we found out, from that most decisive and satisfactory of all proofs, personal experience, that the statement was correct.

Very good! Some of our foreign readers may say, very good!—that looks very well on paper; but we all know that a great deal of care and attention may be bestowed upon a small patch of a "third of a quarter-acre lot;" but what can you do on a broader scale? Let us see the results of your farming operations, and we shall be better able to judge your capabilities as an agricultural community, and to estimate your attractions for British emigrants. True enough. Let us show, then, what we are capable of producing, beyond what is necessary for our own consumption.

It must be borne in mind that the population of Upper and Lower Canada is nearly equal, and that Lower Canada is not, generally speaking, a grain-growing country: that consequently its principal supplies of wheat and flour are derived from Upper Canada. From the returns of the Inspector-General, we find the value of timber, of various kinds, exported from the Province, in 1850, stated at £1,022,944 6s. 6d. Nearly all the flour, and a large portion of the beef and pork consumed by the men employed in getting out this large quantity of lumber, was produced in the Upper Province. In addition to this demand upon our stores, we received from the old country about 40,000 emigrants, all of whom, of course, had to be fed. Notwithstanding all these drains upon the stock of food raised in Upper Canada, for consumption within the limits of the United Provinces, we had, in 1850 (according to the report of the Inspector-General), and actually exported, the following amount of surplus farm produce:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses	4434 No.	£55878 6 8
Cows	8301 "	23636 8 10
Hogs	1184 "	538 5 0
Sheep	13757 "	4553 15 1
Beef	6742 cwts	6708 18 1
Bacon and Hams	920 "	2220 2 7
Butter	11785 "	30817 6 7
Lard		947 17 10
Cheese	171 "	496 9 5
Pork	3335 brls.	7374 1 10
Tallow	600 "	2413 8 7
Tongues	43 kegs	44 1 3
Bones	23 tons	42 11 8
Hides		979 6 3
Hoofs	20 tons	132 6 8
Horns		48 14 0
Wool	276691 lbs.	14214 15 8
Eggs	387343 dozen	6448 15 0
Beeswax	1455 lbs.	84 15 0
Wheat	1295029 bush.	268033 16 7
Flour	650439 brls.	685796 4 5
Indian corn	60313 bush.	8614 12 9
Barley and Rye	66514 "	7766 12 10
Meal	4707 brls.	4011 0 6
Biscuit	1594 cwt	1127 0 5
Beans and Peas	258901 bush.	30414 16 6
Oats	667652 "	33660 7 11
Hops	29182 lbs.	539 17 8
Bran	1522 cwt.	133 5 6
Onions and other Vegetables	1354 bush.	338 11 11
Potatoes	18011 "	1138 3 0
Malt	47592 "	2915 8 0
Apples	3536 brls.	1544 8 4
Flax seed	21159 bush.	5469 1 4
Other seeds	12650 "	7452 3 6
Balsam		518 10 0
	Total value	£1217054 7 2

Not so bad this, considering that fifty years since the greater portion of the Upper Province was the "haunt of the Beaver and the Bear." Oh! but (says John Bull, shivering as if he would shake his skin off) you are *so* cold! Did you ever read this? he asks, shuddering, as he hands you "The Emigrant," by Sir Francis Bond Head, open at the passage containing the following delectable story:—

"I one day inquired of a fine, ruddy, honest-looking man, who called upon me, and whose toes and instep of each foot had been truncated, how the accident happened. He told me that the first winter he came from England he lost his way in the forest, and that after walking for some hours, feeling pain in his feet, he took off his boots, and from the flesh immediately swelling, he was unable to put them on again.

"His stockings, which were very old ones, soon wore into holes, and as, rising on his insteps, he was hurriedly proceeding, he knew not where, he saw with alarm, but without feeling the slightest pain, first one toe and then another break off, as if they had been pieces of brittle stick; and in this mutilated state he continued to advance, till he reached a path which led him to an inhabited log-house, where he remained, suffering great pain, till his cure was effected."

Sir Francis is a clever man, particularly at "drawing the long-bow:" but supposing, for the sake of argument, the story to be true, will the worthy Baronet inform us at what rate he would be willing to insure the future use of his own toes, previous to a day's walk, without boots or stockings, in January or February, in either the north of England or the Highlands of Scotland? The same writer, in speaking of winter in Canada, makes the following observations:—

"In all directions running water gradually congeals. The mill-wheel becomes covered with a frozen torrent, in which it remains as in a glass case; and I have even seen small water-falls begin to freeze on both sides, until the cataract, arrested in its fall by the power of Heaven, is converted, for the season, into a solid mirror."

Such statements, by such a writer, produce a great deal of mischief, as giving false impressions of the severity of the climate. All persons, at all acquainted with the truth, are aware that *running* water, no matter how small the stream, never freezes: the *surface* may freeze, but the water is always limpid below, the simple circumstance of its *running* keeping it in a liquid state.

In the case of Canada, it is merely a proof of the truth of the old adage, that you may "give a dog a bad name and hang him." Canada being once considered "a few acres of snow," it is very difficult to remove the impression of its being still a frozen region. A few years since a friend of ours, making a summer trip round the lakes, went on shore at Mackinac, at the north-western extremity of Lake Huron. Here he was accosted by a Yankee, who, perceiving him to be a "Britisher," entered into conversation, and learning that he had just come from "Canady," inquired very earnestly if he did not find it an *awful cold country*. "Why," observed our friend, "if you examine the map, you will find that where you now stand is north of the greatest part of Canada, and consequently you are in a colder climate." This astonished him, but, on refering to a map, he discovered its truth: like many others, he formed his opinion of the Province from its old reputation.

It may be supposed that a climate in which melons, maize, and capsicums can be grown in the open air, cannot be particularly cold in summer, or even liable to very late or very early frosts of much severity; and we have found that many English plants, with a little loose straw scattered over them, bear the winter fully as well as they would have done in England. In this way we have kept wall-flowers, cowslips, &c. &c.

The following tables will show the state of the Thermometer in each month of the year in Canada, and also enable our readers to compare them, and the climate of Canada, with that of the same seasons in a portion of the United States. The first tables were published by Dr. Thomas Rolph, from a register kept at Ancaster, in the years 1835 and 1836. On the first of these tables, he remarks, "It is absolutely necessary to state, however, in regard to the above observations, that the whole year of 1835 was both colder and more rainy than any preceding one during the present century."

The abstract from the Registers kept at the Royal Observatory, at Toronto, was politely furnished us by Captain Lefroy, the officer in charge. The tables kept at the New York Hospital, and at Rochester, were taken from the American Almanac for 1852. Our readers will remember that the city of New York is about a degree and a half south of the most southern portion of Canada.

Temperature *at Ancaster in* 1835 *and* 1836.

1835.			1836.		
Month.	Max. at 3, P.M.	Min. at 7, A.M.	Month.	Max.	Min.
January	47	6.5	January	39	0
February	49	—1	February	50	9
March	61	—0	March	53	0
April	74	22	April	76	23
May	80	34	May	81	36
June	84	39	June	83	43
July	84	45	July	85	52
August	85	45			
September	83	35			
October	76	30			
November	66	10			
December	47	7			

Abstract *of Meteorological Register for the Year* 1851.

TORONTO.

Month.	Temperature.		Warm'st Day.	Coldest Day.	Inches of		Number of days		
	Max.	Min.	Date.	Date.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.
	°	°							
Jan.	43.4	....	9	30	1.275	7.8	4	10	17
Feb.	50.2	....	20	6	2.600	2.4	7	4	17
March	59.3	....	27	3	0.770	8.8	3	9	19
April	59.3	25.8	24	11	2.295	1.2	11	3	16
May	73.3	28.0	13	2	2.950	0.5	12	1	18
June	79.2	37.0	26	3	2.695	....	11	..	19
July	82.7	46.5	17	3	3.625	....	12	..	19
August	79.8	42.1	7	27	1.360	....	10	..	21
Sept.	86.3	32.0	12	24	2.665	....	9	..	21
Oct.	66.2	25.2	11	27	1.680	0.3	10	2	19
Nov.	50.2	....	1	11	3.885	6.7	5	6	19
Dec.	44.0	....	30	26	1.075	10.7	6	15	10
							100	50	215

Rain fell on	100 days.
Snow fell on	50 days.
Perfectly Fair	215 days.
	365

Total quantity of Rain	26.875 inches.
Greatest day's Rain, 20th November	2.770 inches.
Total quantity of Snow	38.4 inches.
Greatest day's Snow, 14th December	5.5 inches.

Toronto Bay clear of Ice on 24th of March.
Frogs first heard on the 26th of March.
Wild Pigeons first seen on the 31st of March.
Indian Summer from 6th to 11th October.
First Snow of the season, 25th October.
First Sleighing in Toronto, 26th November.
Toronto Bay frozen over, 13th December.
Sleighs crossing the Bay, 16th December.

Warmest Day,	15th September.
Coldest Day	30th January.

The winters of 1850-1 and 1851-2 set in much earlier than usual.

New York—1850.

Month.	Greatest height of Thermometer.	Lowest range of Thermometer.	Warmest Day.	Coldest Day.	Clear Days.	Cloudy Days.	Rain fell—Days.	Snow fell—Days.	Rain and Snow.	Inches of Rain.	Inches of Snow.
	°	°	Date	Date							
January	57	18	27	1	9	7	8	2	5	5.21	0
February	60	11	26	5	12	6	5	5	0	2.48	0
March	66	19	14	4	10	8	5	4	4	5.51	4
April	70	30	30	17	7	11	10	1	1	2.19	5
May	79	42	28	21	4	7	20	0	0	7.91	0
June	86	50	20	2	11	7	12	0	0	3.36	0
July	89	62	30	11	11	9	11	0	0	4.63	0
August	84	56	1	28	15	6	10	0	0	5.91	0
September	81	45	6	30	13	9	8	0	0	5.57	0
October	71	37	17	30	17	4	10	0	0	1.75	0
November	65	31	3	24	10	13	6	1	0	1.40	0
December	55	16	4	24	6	11	5	6	3	4.48	2
					125	98	110	19	13		

Rochester—1850.

Month.	Greatest height of Thermometer.	Lowest range of Thermometer.	Warmest Day.	Coldest Day.	Clear Days.	Cloudy Days.	Rain fell—Days.	Snow fell—Days.	Rain and Snow.	Inches of Rain.	Inches of Snow.
	°	°	Date	Date							
January	42	12	11	1	4	27	5	11	0	....	....
February	48	4	26	4	7	21	5	10	2	....	....
March	50	14	13	3	12½	18½	3	14	0	....	....
April	79	20	27	9	13½	16½	5	7	2	....	....
May	77	32	28	21	11½	19½	13	1	3	....	....
June	94	43	19	1	22	8	11	0	0	....	....
July	93	50	17	26	15	16	16	0	0	....	....
August	89	53	9	27	21½	9½	18	0	0	....	....
September	86	36	1	29	17½	12½	16	0	0	....	....
October	76	30	11	29	16	15	16	0	1	....	....
November	74	20	5	22	12½	17½	8	3	2	....	....
December	54	1	3	31	5½	25½	3	23	1	....	....
					....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Our readers, by examining these tables, will perceive that we have not a great deal to complain of, on the score of weather, as compared with our neighbours. The table for Rochester does not appear to have been very correctly kept, unless the printers are to blame, there being twenty-two fair and eight cloudy days registered in June, yet eleven days are set down as rainy. From these tables it would appear that in Canada we have more snow and less rain than they have in New York, and much less of both than they have at Rochester, on the south side of Lake Ontario. Indeed the climate on the north of the lakes appears to be generally drier than that on the south of the same waters. We remember, three or four winters since, meeting some travellers who had journeyed from Syracuse or Utica to Lewiston on the Niagara River, with a sleigh, but, on crossing to the Canadian side at Queenston, they were compelled to resort to wheels.

We have before us at the present moment a letter just received from New York, dated February 24, which states the streets there at that time to be "dreadful" from the effects of rain; while in Toronto, we, on the 1st of March, have just sufficient snow on the ground to enable the sleighs to glide merrily along.

It will be perceived that on the 24th of March last year, Toronto Bay was clear of ice, and that on the 31st of the same month the pigeons had left their winter quarters in the south, and were passing over our heads on their way to the northern regions. It will also be noticed that the greatest height of the thermometer in Toronto, in 1851, was 86°, while in New York it was 89°, and in Rochester no less than 94°.

But as our object is to compare the climate of Canada, not merely with the United States, but also with other colonies to which British subjects emigrate, we will give our readers such information on that subject as lies within our reach. The following tables are extracted from the description of these colonies published in the British Colonial Library. It must be remembered that in these southern latitudes, the seasons are changed, the summer extending from November to March, and the winter from June to August. The great drawback to the climate of New South Wales is the occurrence of occasional droughts which prove very destructive to the flocks, and consequently occasion a great loss of property. Hitherto the Colony is said to have been visited by a drought about every twelve years: one of these continued from 1826 to 1829, during which period little or no rain fell.

This Colony appears to possess its full share of *pests*. We learn from the work previously mentioned, that—

"Ants exhibit several varieties, of which the *gigantic* are nearly one inch in length. * * * Flies are a great nuisance in summer; one species in particular, called the *blow-fly*, taints and putrifies every thing it touches. Mosquitoes are disappearing before civilization; and those domestic annoyances which accompany want of cleanliness in England, are in like circumstances equally unpleasant in Australia. Spiders are very large; one species in particular, makes its nest in the earth, five or six inches in depth, and with a door over it, but which is always left open, when he is at home, and 'on hospitable cares intent.' Caterpillars, at intervals of several years, swarm in incredible numbers, blighting the finest wheat-fields in a few hours. * * * Of snakes there are several varieties, a *few* of which are poisonous. Scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas, are found."

"During the summer months, a regular sea-breeze sets in daily, and refreshes much the inhabitants along the coast, who besides are not so much exposed to the hot winds as those residing in the interior. These winds have never yet been satisfactorily accounted for. They blow from the North-west three or four times every summer, like a strong current of air from a heated furnace, raising the thermometer to 100 F. in the shade, and 125, when exposed to their influence. They seldom last more than a few days, and are cleared off by a thunder-storm."

Although rather a digression, it may scarcely be considered out of place, if we contrast some other advantages which Canada possesses, with the Colonies in the Southern Hemisphere, viz., in the greater state of civilization of the aboriginal inhabitants. Mr. M. Martin, in describing New South Wales, says:—

"Polygamy is practised: women are treated in the most inhuman manner,—wives being procured from adjacent tribes, by stealing on the encampment during the night, beating a young girl on the head, till she falls senseless, when her future spouse drags her off through the bushes, as a tiger would its prey.

"Too many instances have occurred to permit us to doubt that cannibalism is practised among many of the Australian tribes, and in a manner the most revolting. Not only are their enemies slain in war eaten, or those unfortunate Europeans, who have fallen into their power; but examples have occurred of the father killing and eating his own offspring! Hunger long continued, intense, ravening

hunger is the excuse made for such barbarism. They have been seen to bleed themselves, make a sort of cake of the blood, and then greedily devour it."

Another author, quoted in the same work says:—

"These people are, we regret to say, decided cannibals. They do not, however, indulge in this horrible propensity, except in two cases: the one in consuming the bodies of hostile tribes killed in battle; and the other, we shudder to relate it, on their own offspring. The women are accustomed to nurse and suckle their children until three or four years old; and in order to get rid of the trouble and inconvenience of finding sustenance for two, should a second be born before the eldest is weaned, they destroy the youngest immediately after its birth. There are some mothers, also amo g them, who destroy their offspring from mere wantonness; and one female was pointed out to Mr. Wedge, as having destroyed ten out of eleven of her children.

"The increase of the tribes is of course, by this murderous means, materially kept down. Polygamy however, is common, few of the men having less than two wives, and some four or more. The women are the slaves of the men, and they are severely chastised by their husbands on the least fault or neglect of duty, even on the occasion of want of success in hunting or procuring food.

"They burn their dead who die a natural death. but the bodies of women and girls after death are frequently thrown across the branches of trees, and suffered to be eaten by beasts and birds of prey."

But even the disadvantage of an entire change of climate, savage neighbours and venomous reptiles is not the worst that a British subject has to put up with in emigrating to a penal colony; the curse of crime and convictism pervades and taints every nook of society. Sir William Molesworth, in giving evidence on this subject before a committee of the House of Commons, observed, "It is difficult to conceive how any man, belonging to a superior class, not to say a good and estimable person, but one merely having the common feelings of morality, with the ordinary dislike of crime, could be tempted, by any prospect of pecuniary gain, to emigrate with a wife and family, to one of these colonies, after a picture has been presented to his mind of what would be his probable lot. To dwell in Sidney, he might be told, would be much the same as inhabiting the lowest purlieus of St. Giles's, where drunkenness and shameless profligacy are not more apparent than in the capital of Austr alia.

He might be told how every kind and gentle feeling of human nature is constantly outraged, by the perpetual spectacle of punishment and misery, by the frequent infliction of the lash, by the gangs of slaves in irons, by the horrid details of the penal settlements, till the heart of the emigrant is gradually deadened to the sufferings of others, and he becomes at last as cruel as the other jailors of these vast prisons. It might be proved, that as long as these communities are made the receptacles of criminals, their inhabitants must be subjected to the despotism of a gaol, and must forego those free institutions which are the boast of Englishmen. The great disproportion of the sexes might be spoken of, and its disgusting consequences traced; it might be shown how the yearly emigration of convicts renders the disproportion permanent, and annually increases the filth of these abodes of iniquity. An account might be given of the vain efforts made to purify these lazar-houses; of the ship loads of young women sent out with the most philanthropic objects, who, instead of improving the moral character of the colonies, became as corrupt as the rest of the inhabitants, till the experiment was abandoned in despair. The fruitless endeavours of pious men to teach religion to persons who acknowledge no law, either human or divine, might be described, and their vain exertions to educate in virtue those who were brought up and had passed their time in unrestrained intercourse with the worst of the human species."

This is not by any means a pleasant or encouraging picture to the emigrant.

Western Australia, that portion of the Island of New Holland, containing the Swan River Settlement, appears to labour under the same disadvantage as the more eastern colony in regard to climate. We are told that: "The absence of considerable mountain ranges forbids the chance of finding any considerable rivers of a perennial character; and it is somewhat remarkable, that one of the largest rivers known, whose course is not less than 200 miles, disappears entirely as a stream, and ceases to run, long before the end of the dry season. * * * * The extreme drought of the climate, and the summer conflagrations, appear to prevent the growth of succulent plants, as well as any great accumulation of soil from decayed vegetation. * * * * Snow is never seen, but hail of a large size (sometimes as big as marbles) fall occasionally.

"The strongest winds are from the N.W.; those next in force from the S.W. Off Cape Leuwin the N.W. wind occasionally blows with great violence; as it does off the Cape of Good Hope, in

squalls. The hot winds that blow from the North are very sultry, and if long continued (which rarely happens), they shrivel up the leaves and vegetables, and destroy the tender shoots of plants. * * * * * The atmosphere in the summer season retains so little moisture, that none but hardy and fibrous plants can withstand the drought. The air is so clear, and the reflection of solar heat so great, that the thermometer occasionally reaches, in the shade near the ground, 105°"

By the following table, extracted from the British Colonial Library, it will be seen that *sultry* weather was experienced in the colony in *five* months out of the year; a wonderful contrast to a Canadian summer, in which a sultry night is quite a rarity.

Month.	Thermometer.		Weather.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
January ...	99	57	Clear, sultry, oppressive; on the 31st rain, lightning and thunder.
February ..	95	58	Clear, sultry, oppressive; on the 1st and 25th rain, lightning, and thunder.
March	102	54	1st part, cool, clear; latter half, sultry, oppressive; showery, 27th. Three days lightning and thunder. The native fires, which occur during these months, add considerably to the temperature of the atmosphere.
April	90	54	1st part, cloudy, cool; remainder variable; squalls of rain and hail on the 2nd; four days rain, one thunder.
May	80	45	Cool, fine; six days squalls of rain, and generally during the night.
June	75	45	Variable. Eleven days squalls of rain. Hail on the 26th.
July	66	43	Cool, fine; ten days rain and gales, with lightning and thunder.
August....	72	43	Cool; rain and gales five days, lightning and thunder two.
September .	78	42	Cool, squally, sultry, gales; very variable; a few showers.
October ...	80	44	Clear, fine, showery; on the 10th and 11th rain, lightning and thunder.
November .	82	46	Variable; four days rain; sultry and oppressive towards the end.
December..	95	70	Generally cool; three days rain, one day lightning and thunder.

The description given of the natives here is not more encouraging to emigrants than that we have received of them in New South Wales. "The personal qualities of some members of this peculiar race are superior to the condition in which they live; a few of them are remarkable for symmetry of form and countenance, and the natural intelligence of many appears to be in the highest degree acute. The greater part, however, are, from hardship of life, and bodily injuries, disgusting specimens of the human race; and the deformity of old age, whether in the men or women, is usually accompanied by a concentration of all the vicious propensities to which their usages give rise.

"In their intercourse with the whites, they accommodate themselves with astonishing readiness to the language, the habits, and even the weaknesses of their new friends. They are remarkably cheerful, and make themselves very useful in many employments; but they are not to be relied upon, for in a great many instances it has been found, that after living for months in the houses of a settler, they have been all along employed by the rest of the tribe as spies, for the purpose of conveying intelligence as to the best point of attack on life or property."

NEW SOUTH WALES.			MAURITIUS.		
Month.	Thermometer.		Month.	Thermometer.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
January	105	52	January	87	77
February	102	49	February	87	79
March	97	44	March	85	78
April	98	40	April	85	76
May	74	35	May	79	71
June	70	33	June	79	73
July	66	28	July	75	71
August	70	32	August	77	72
September	86	37	September	79	70
October	91	42	October	93	73
November	89	45	November	84	72
December	101	58	December	96	77

We have no Register of the state of the Thermometer in Van Diemen's Land; but the following table will show the proportion of wet days in the year:—

1831.		1832.	
Month.	No. of wet days.	Month.	No. of wet days.
January	10	January	6
February	6	February	7
March	3	March	7
April	4	April	5
May	5	May	14
June	8	June	11
July	10	July	16
August	4	August	12
September	7	September	11
October	10	October	16
November	10	November	14
December	13	December	9
	90		128

Van Dieman's Land, or Tasmania, appears to be more of an agricultural country than New Holland: but even here we perceive no peculiar advantage in that respect over Canada; the produce of one District being stated at—wheat, 16 bushels per acre; barley and oats, 17 bushels; peas, 20 bushels; potatoes, two tons and a half: and turnips eight tons per acre. In another District, the average is stated to be—wheat, 20 bushels; barley, 22 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; potatoes, three tons; and turnips, six tons per acre. The flour from Van Dieman's Land is said not to absorb so much water as Canadian flour.

"The average of the thermometer in this colony is stated to be about 70°; although there are times when the mercury is subject to sudden elevations, even to 100° and 110°. When this happens, a hot wind blows from the N. or N.W., the effects of which sometimes show themselves upon growing crops, by producing blight and similar injurious consequences."

As a fair specimen of the blessings, comforts and advantages of

emigrating to a *penal* colony, we extract the following sketch from the *Colonial Magazine*. Our Canadian settlers may thank Heaven, that they have never been subjected to similar trials :—

"During the first years of Colonel Arthur's rule, the crime of sheep stealing had become fearfully prevalent. This crime had been, indirectly, encouraged by a short-sighted policy of the settlers themselves, who, in order to ensure the care and fidelity of their convict shepherds had given these men a few sheep, which were allowed to run among and increase with the master's flocks. At this time there was no prohibition against squatters depasturing upon Crown lands: such lands were, therefore, overrun with men free by servitude or ticket of leave, who kept their flocks at a tithe of the expense incurred by the *bona fide* emigrant. The consequences may easily be foreseen. The convict's sheep, like the skipper's pigs, were always safe, whilst the master's found their way to the adjoining squatters: sometimes four hundred of a night, made such a forced march. But as sheep were (and are) the vital commodity of Tasmania, such a state of things could not long be suffered to go on unpunished. Accordingly, every one convicted of this offence was executed without delay; and as lenity was shown in no instance, it struck a wholesome terror into all. The extinction of the crime was further facilitated by the settlers preventing *any* shepherd from depasturing sheep with their flocks; but the most effectual mode of all was an ordinance of the Lieutenant Governor, whereby the practice of squatting was rendered illegal, and the police, after a given time, were commanded to impound all stock found straying upon Crown lands. The *spirit* of this act was highly beneficial, but, like many other well designed schemes, it was sometimes made a vehicle of vexatious and aggravating annoyance, which was further increased by a knowledge that the property of a government official was never so impounded.

"This impounding act, advantageous in itself, wrought incalculable mischief, in consequence of the reckless precipitation wherewith it was introduced, and from the inadequate time granted to the squatters, at whom it was levelled, to dispose of or otherwise provide for their flocks and herds. The current value of sheep had been 20s. per head; cattle, from £8 to £10, prior to its publication; immediately thereafter both fell one-half; and when it came into operation, the glut thereby forced into the market, rendered them unsaleable almost at any price. To add to the settlers' misery, wheat fetched only 3s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; and other descriptions of grain were

at a price correspondingly low. Their establishments required a certain outlay, and the source had thus become suddenly stopped. Had the evil been of brief duration, it might have been borne; but the depression continued during a space of three years, in which time (sheep actually selling at 1s. 6d. per head,) many who were in debt, were entirely ruined, whilst those who had previously been in the habit of paying cash, were deep on the debtor side of their merchant's books. Gloom overspread every countenance; and the fortunes of the colonists seemed crushed for ever.

"Wool, the profit on which had formed so considerable an item in Wentworth's tables, was valueless to the Tasmanian of 1825: he absolutely grudged the expense it cost him to remove it from the sheep's back: the carcase alone was his gain; and the continued influx of persons and capital had tended to keep up the price of meat. In that year (1825) some of the merchants of Hobart Town risked 1d. per lb. for some wool; and were allowed to *collect from the dunghills* such fleeces as had been left to rot there. I need not say, all were unwashed. In that state they were shipped to England. The low price tempted purchasers, and the innate quality of the article, even under such monstrous disadvantages, attracted attention, and caused after-inquiry. The Hobart Town speculation answering, 2d. was given for the next clip; but the colonial purchasers having been losers by the bargain, their ardour was damped, and little attention was bestowed by the settlers. The dirty, greasy commodity had, however, more than answered the expectations of the English buyer, with whom it began to increase in favour. Hitherto it had been almost invariably sold in the colony; and the highest average up to 1829, may be quoted at 3½d., and this too, during the evil days upon which Tasmania had fallen, her cattle selling at 15s., her sheep at 2s. 6d., her wheat at 4s.

"The first thing that tended to rouse her from her despondency was the *great black war*, undertaken in 1830, by Colonel Arthur. This measure, resulting from the continued hostility of the aborigines, was carried out by troops, convicts and colonists alike. The garrison duty of Hobart Town was performed by its inhabitants; a cordon was drawn across the island, the object of which was to drive the blacks before it; various skirmishers, or roving parties, as they were termed, moved on in front, maintaining a desultory firing and noise, the extended line following heavily. Their march was directed towards Tasman's Peninsula, which they reached in about two months; but when the net was drawn, it was found the large fish had escaped

through some of its meshes, a *little black boy* being the result of a campaign achieved with much toil, and at a cost of £30,000."

Agricultural affairs have never been in such a disastrous state in Canada, from its first settlement, as this picture presents.

The Cape of Good Hope was at one time supposed to hold out superior attractions to the emigrant; but it has long since been discovered, that, like New Holland, it is far better adapted for a pastoral than an agricultural country. A large portion of the settlement is sandy, barren, and unfit for cultivation. During a considerable portion of the year the weather is intensely hot,—a powerfully hot sun and *cold* winds generally prevailing during the summer months.

The Cape is also much infested with wild and savage animals, and venomous reptiles : the Lion, Leopard, Panther, Tiger-cat, Hyena, Wolf, Wild-dog, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Elephant, &c.; Boa Constrictors and other Snakes; Baboons, and "swarms of Apes and Monkies of all sizes." Of these animals the Lion is the most formidable, and he occasionally pays a very unwelcome visit to the habitation of the settler.

"Of this noble animal two varieties (the yellow and the brown or black) exist in South Africa; both, however, retreating before the progress of European colonization; the dark coloured is the stronger and fiercer of the two: their strength is prodigious; well authenticated accounts prove that a lion can carry off an ox or a horse with nearly as great ease as a fox does a goose. A young lion has been known to carry a good-sized horse a mile from the spot where he killed it; and an instance occurred in the Sneeuwburg, where a lion carried off a two-year old heifer, and when his track or *spoor* was followed by the hunters for five hours, on horseback, throughout the whole distance the carcase only once or twice was discovered to have touched the ground. Sparrman says he saw a lion at the Cape take a heifer in his mouth, and though the legs trailed on the ground, he carried it off as a cat would a rat, and leaped a broad dike without the least difficulty. Like the rest of the feline tribe, the lion lies in wait for his prey, crouching among grass and reeds, near pools and fountains, or in narrow ravines; he will spring from nine to twelve yards at a bound, and can repeat these springs for a short time.

"The lions inhabiting the Bushmen's country are said to be remarkably fierce; and it is generally credited, that though at first averse to attack man, yet when they have once tasted human flesh, they loose that awe of him which they usually evince, unless when

extremely hungry: indeed, it is asserted when a lion has once succeeded in carrying off some unhappy wretch, he will return regularly every night in search of another; and there are instances where the native tribes have been so dreadfully harassed as to be forced at times to desert their station, and seek another settlement."

The principal stock raised at the Cape consists of cattle, sheep, and goats. Large quantities of wine have been produced in the colony, but, whether from prejudice or deficiency in quality, it has never borne a very high character in the English market.

The Cape was originally colonized by the Dutch, and many descendants of the first settlers still remain in the country. "In physical structure," says Martin, "the Cape Dutchmen are a fine race; in some districts their stature and strength are gigantic, and not less so on the frontiers, where little vegetable food is consumed, mutton stewed in fat sheep's tails being the standing dish three or four times a day throughout the year."

The Cape sheep, as probably many of our readers are aware, is a tall, thin, ugly-looking animal, with the whole of its fat collected on the tail, this appendage generally weighing from six to twelve pounds.

The natives of the country are divided into several tribes, supposed to have a different origin. The chief of these are the Caffres, Tambookies, and the Hottentots. A Moravian missionary, who dwelt among these people, says of them, "One of the leading features in the character of the Tambookies and Caffres, and which appears as it were to be born with them, is an unbounded desire to possess whatever they see. To this is to be ascribed their shameless and most annoying practice of begging. They are quite astonished that it is considered discreditable by us, since with them it is an art, in which every one studies to perfect himself. The richest chieftain is not ashamed to beg; indeed, one might almost say that those who possess most are the most greedy. The proudest and the most wealthy assumes a character of lowliness and poverty, and employs a kind of winning address, which might almost be called eloquence, in order to gain his object.

"Polygamy prevails among the Tambookies; the only question being, whether a man has sufficient cattle to purchase many wives. As may be imagined, the inclination of the female is little consulted in these cases. In the contracts that are formed, from six to ten head of cattle may be stated as the average price for a wife.

It often happens that a woman, who has been ill-treated by her husband, takes refuge with her parents. If he wishes to have her back again, he is expected to pay several oxen, as a compensation to her family.

"In the more distant regions of Caffraria, it is said that coals are found, and iron smelted, superior in quality even to that of Sweden. It appears certain, that the farther the traveller penetrates into the interior of the country, the more he is convinced that the barbarians by whom we are surrounded are a race of men who have fled from the restraints of law and of social life, preferring to live by plunder. In this manner, also, the many petty chieftancies have doubtless originated. As every chief has a number of children, and although only one son can be his legitimate successor, yet all wish to exercise authority; it follows that one brother is always ready to revolt from the other, and not unfrequently the son from the father, and to erect, with the help of his adherents, an independent state. It may easily be imagined, that the consequence of this state of things is a succession of quarrels and bloody wars. We are therefore accustomed to consider ourselves as called to live among men who are accounted as outcasts by others; in short, among *murderers and thieves, and malefactors of every kind, who, to save their own lives, have fled to this place as an asylum.*"

The Caffres are a warlike race, and have at times given considerable trouble to the European intruders. They are naturally brave, and seem to improve in military tactics by experience. They have latterly been carrying on a most obstinate and destructive warfare against the British; and the prospects of the emigrants to that quarter of the globe are at the present time anything but bright.

The last accounts from the Colony state, that—

"The war at the Cape still progresses. The latest intelligence from the interior brings but little news; but what there is, is discouraging.

"The English force on the Kei, amounts to 4000 men; but they had made no progress, and had suffered much. The enemy, in the mean time, were acting with increased audacity.

"The whole country is flooded, owing to excessive rains, and much property has been destroyed. The troops were without tents, dwellings, or any shelter whatever.

"During the year 1851, there were twenty engagements of more or less mgnituade between the English and the Caffres.

"Bread-stuffs at the Cape, had rather a downward tendency; nearly 6000 barrels of flour had been received from America."

But there is yet another Colony, which, within the last few years has been blazoned to the world as an El Dorado, a perfect Paradise, a land flowing with milk and honey,—equally free, as its advocates told us, from the burning sun of the Cape and New Holland, and the frosts of Canada. New Zealand, we were informed, was a country favoured with a fine climate, a fertile soil: its riches, both mineral and vegetable, were unbounded; and its native inhabitants brave and generous, with a great affection for their white brethren. The latter statement was said to be correct; but their panegyrists forgot to add, that they liked their white invaders best when *cooked!* a roast man or woman having been asserted to be a standing delicacy at a New Zealand table. This, however, we believe is not correct of the natives of the present day.

New Zealand comprises three islands (two large and one small), noted as the scene of the hospitable reception and subsequent massacre of Captain Cook. These islands have been long visited as places of rendezvous by ships engaged in the whale fishery in the south seas. The following description of them was published in 1842:—

"The exaggerated statements, circulated in England, of the colony and its productions, soil and climate, have led generally to the very erroneous impression and opinion, that the necessaries, and even more, as regards food, would be abundant and cheap. But New Zealand has neither a tropical climate, nor is it a country in which edible vegetables and fruits, indigenous to such regions, grow and flourish spontaneously and abundantly; nor is it a land inhabited by native animals adapted for the food of man, and easily obtained by the toils or chase. The islands of New Zealand are uncultivated wastes,—either of mountains covered with dense forests,—of plains and lowlands covered with high-fern and shrubs,—or of swamps and marshes covered with rush and flax, without any open spots of grass land for pasturage, or of verdant downs and hills for sheep. In these vast tracts there is not to be seen a living animal, wild or domestic. The traveller's path in the woods is never crossed by the bounding deer, for his rifle to replenish his supplies, nor is his nightly bivouac ever disturbed by the howl or the dread of visits from more savage and ferocious animals. All is perfect silence, and solitude in the extreme. The woods are comparatively destitute of the feathered race. The pigeon, the parrot, and the *tui*, in certain

localities, are the only species that abound. Whatever is produced from the soil in New Zealand, for the food of its population, either of grain from arable land, or of stock from pasturage, must be the work of time, by great labour, and at much expense. The very nature and circumstances of the country must render the progress of agriculture in New Zealand slow and gradual."

Since this was written, subsequent explorers have discovered considerable tracts of land something resembling the prairies of North and South America.

The occupation and settlement of these islands were marked by more attempts at fraud and swindling, than has probably characterized the commencement of any other British Colony. The New Zealand Company was formed in May, 1839, with the Earl of Durham for its governor; and although expressly refused the sanction of the British Government to their proceedings, the Directors, on the 1st of June, 1839, "issued proposals for the sale of nine-tenths of a township of 110,000 acres, in lots of 101 acres for £100; each lot comprising 100 acres of country land, and one town section. £75 per cent. of the purchase money was to be employed in emigration, and £25 per cent. in defraying the expenses of the survey and the management of the land, and to furnish a profit upon the capital invested. One-tenth of each township was to be reserved for the benefit of the natives: priority of choice for the whole of the sections to be decided by a lottery."

After selling the first 110,000 acres, another prospectus was issued, in the following July, stating that the Directors were "now ready to receive applications for country lands to the extent of 50,000 acres, in sections of 100 acres each, at the price of £100 per section, or £1 per acre, *to be paid in full in exchange for the land order*, which will entitle the holders thereof to select country sections accordingly, either at the Company's principal settlement, or at Nokianga, Kaipara, Manukau, the islands of Waiheki and Paroa, the borders of the Thames, or any other part of the present or future territories of the Company, so soon as the requisite surveys thereof shall have been completed."

These lots were soon taken up, and in the following May the Directors issued a report, in which they state, that—

"The lands comprised in the preliminary sales were offered to the public *by anticipation;* but so strong was the public confidence in your directors, that *in a few weeks the whole of the preliminary*

sections had been disposed of, and the Company had realized a land revenue of £99,990."

According to Martin, "At the period when these prospectuses were issued, the Company had acquired no more right to sell 110,000 and 50,000 acres of land in New Zealand than they had in England, France, China, or any other foreign country. Yet, without waiting for tidings of the proceedings of their agent, or even of his safe arrival in New Zealand, ship after ship full of emigrants was despatched to a rendezvous in Cook's Strait, where it was 'anticipated' Colonel Wakefield would have made arrangements for their reception. The first of these, the Cuba, left London in the beginning of August, 1839, with a surveying staff; other vessels followed in such close succession, that between the departure of the Tory, in May, 1839, and February 24th, 1840, as many as twelve ships were sent out, laden with 216 first and second-class cabin passengers, and 909 labourers, "without any certainty of being able to give them secure possession of a foot of land, or provide them with even temporary shelter on their arrival!"

A stock of goods was sent out, for the purpose of paying for the land purchased of the natives: of these, the author of the "New Zealand Company's Claims to Compensation considered," says,—

"The list of articles which formed the consideration of the purchase is worth perusing, and the distribution of some of them is really amusing. It will not escape observation, that the parties to each deed obtained a supply of *razors* and *shaving-boxes:* but those only who signed the first got the *shaving-brushes;* that while the parties to No. 1 got the *sealing-wax*, parties to Nos. 2 and 3 *got the paper;* and that of the three sets, the most fortunate were those who executed the first deed; for they got all the Jew's harps, in number 144 (possibly to encourage a taste for music in the vicinity of the capital), besides twelve umbrellas, which at the celebrated review, on the occasion of christening the flag-staff, they did not fail to exhibit."

Notwithstanding a large quantity of goods was sent out to the intended colony, it appears that very little was distributed among the natives. One of the surveyors employed by the Company, states, "Not one pound, that I ever heard of up to the time of my departure from New Zealand in September, 1843, was paid to the natives, and I am further assured by one of the Company's agents, who witnessed all the negotiations with the natives, that of the amount of £14,603 of goods intended for the natives, only £1,500 at the outside was

given them, and this to purchase a territory as large as Ireland. Hort & Co., auctioneers at Wellington, had sales of these very goods for three successive days, and realized for them £7000.

Mr. Geo. Clarke says, "I have seen a copy of one of the Company's original deeds, and have no hesitation in saying that it never was interpreted to the natives; the persons employed as interpreters were incapable, even had they been disposed so to do; and it is morally impossible that the natives should consent to such a transaction, even on terms far more advantageous than those offered by the Company: and instead of the transaction being unexampled in this country for the spirit of justice and openness which characterises it, (as alleged by Colonel Wakefield,) I may safely say, that the immense disparity between the paltry consideration given, and the vast extent of country claimed is without a parallel. * * * * So far from the assumptions put forth by Colonel Wakefield being attended with anything like probability, the assertion of his right to even *one-fiftieth part of the land is treated by the natives as chimerical.* The scantiness of the population, upon which so much stress has been laid, will perhaps be better understood, when it is known that *upwards of thirty thousand natives reside within the limits claimed by the Company;* and granting it to be possible to effect such a purchase, it would, on the most reasonable computation, require years to complete it."

"The attempt," says Mr. Hanson, an agent of the Company, "to construe a purchase of twenty million acres at the rate of *sixpence per thousand acres*, so as to deprive those natives of their lands who have not signed the conveyance, is necessarily absurd and unjust."

The principal settlement formed in New Zealand by the Company is called Wellington, situated at Port Nicholson, which is described as being a beautiful situation *in fine weather*, but the harbour is not sufficiently protected from the heavy gales which frequently blow through the strait.

"These south-easters," says Angus, "as they are termed, generally continue two or three days, the storm being at its height on the second day. During a very severe gale of this kind, we were unable to hold communication with the vessel for three days; and in many houses no light could be burned. So great was the violence of the wind that it was impossible to stand out of doors; and the wooden houses rocked in such a manner at night that many were afraid they should be blown out of their beds. Not long since, a sudden gust of wind, during one of these gales, actually raised a large boat that was

on the beach, and carried it along for a considerable distance, a woman being killed on the spot where it fell. The vessels in the anchorage were rolling about tremendously—several dragged their anchors; boats were swamped and driven ashore; and the squalls swept down the hills with an impetuosity that almost stove in the houses."

As an example of the imposition practised upon the public by the managers of the Company, it was stated "that the river which flows into Port Nicholson, now called the Hutt, was as broad and deep as the Thames at London Bridge, for eighty miles, and extended much farther. The fact being, that it was fordable at the mouth; and not to be ascended in a small boat farther than eight miles, even with frequent portages."

"Wellington, the chief settlement formed by the New Zealand Company, is situated at the south-east corner of Port Nicholson, on the shores of an inner basin, which is called Lambton Harbour. The houses lie in tiers, scattered around and above the margin of the bay, for a distance of three miles, and being closely hemmed in by steep hills clad with thick forest, form a picture, which can scarcely fail to please the eye of an artist, but is calculated to produce a very different impression on that of an agricultural immigrant.

"The progress which the town has made, furnishes undeniable evidence of the energetic and enterprising spirit of its settlers, who have struggled, and are still struggling, through many difficulties, by means of a heavy expenditure of labour and capital. The want of good and level land near the town is a grievous disadvantage; and the results of the fundamentally erroneous system on which the settlement was formed, impose a heavy clog upon their most strenuous exertions. Not the least of the obstacles with which they have now to contend has arisen from the exaggerated scale on which the town was originally planned, and the gambling manner in which the sections, after long delay, were allotted, indiscriminately, to speculators in London, or *bona-fide* colonists.

"The Te-Aro flat, or southern part of the town, near the beach, consists partly of undrained marsh, and partly of a poor gravelly soil. Near the foot of the western hills, however, it improves sufficiently to permit the formation of several well-cultivated gardens. The more distant town sections to the south are covered with natural pasture of inferior quality, for which they seem alone adapted.

"With the exception of one or two patches of level land, close to the mouths of small streams, the whole eastern shore of Port Nichol-

son is steep to the water's edge. The peninsula which forms the western shore of the entrance of the Port, called Watt's Peninsula, contains about 1,800 acres, chiefly of steep hills, totally devoid of timber. In its centre a lake, covering about 100 acres, is in course of drainage, and about 200 acres of swamp around it will probably be also rendered available for pasture or tillage. An isthmus, which connects the two indentations called Lyall and Evan's Bays, is a sandy tract, totally unfit for cultivation of any kind.

"The Ohiro or *Happy Valley*, the Kaiwarawara Valley, and the Makara Valley, are situated beyond the ridge of hills which forms the western boundary of the Wellington town district. They are generally narrow, with steep sides, affording, among 'roughish' sections, a few hollows capable of tillage. To the south and west of Makara Valley a tract of high hilly ground extends to Cape Terawite, to the northward of which is the Ohariu district, which contains some wooded hollows, cut off by a steep and rugged country from Wellington, and approachable only by two precipitous Maori footpaths.

"The Upper Hutt valley, to the north of the gorge, is a level tract, about eight miles long by two broad; the soil is inferior to that of the lower vale, and it receives less of the alluvium from the floods: the we ther, however, is milder, the neighbouring hills sheltering the district from the cold south-easterly winds. Sixty-two sections have been laid out here. Two smaller valleys open into the Hutt from the eastward: that formed by the Mungaroa streamlet is almost entirely a swamp; yet, *for want of better land*, thirty-eight sections have been laid out there.

Mr. Tiffen, a surveyor, estimated the contents of the Wairarapa and Ruamahunga districts at 350,000 acres, which he divided as follows:—Water, 55,000 acres; swamps, 20,000; unavailable hills, 25,000; wooded land; 80,000; grassy plains, 170,000. * * * * The substratum of many of the plains is conglomerate, with but a few inches depth of mould, unfit for anything else but grass; the soil is, however, extremely variable: in some places of the best quality, in others very indifferent; in many, very sandy; in some, gravelly; in others it consists of a stiff, poor clay.

"At the south-west angle of the peninsula, is the extensive sheet of water, termed Lake Ellesmere, or Waihora, separated from the sea by a narrow, barren plain, eighteen miles in length, and from ten to thirty feet above its level, which forms the commencement of the continuous range of uniform shingle, called the *Ninety-mile*

Beach. During the whole of this apparently interminable extent, neither bay nor headland (worthy the name) vary the monotonous outline. Numerous rivers disembogue here, and as far to the southward as Otago; the majority are blocked up at their outlets by a shingle bank, within which the river expands itself into a small fresh-water lake; but a few of the larger ones have an open mouth. They generally follow a straight course, which circumstance, together with the inclination of the plain through which they flow, accounts for their rapid current—their waters are mostly of a dirty white or pipe-clay colour.

"An immense mountain-chain ranges the entire length of the island (middle), running parallel with the western coast, and having the greatest elevation from 42° of latitude to the northward, and from 45° of latitude to the southward. The mean height of the entire range is supposed to be about 8000 feet; but some summits are said to exceed 12,000 feet in altitude. Among the loftiest peaks may be noticed a snow-clad ridge, situated in 40° latitude, a little south of the lakes Rotuite and Roturoa, a position nearly equidistant from the eastern and western coasts.

"Numerous branches diverge from the great chain; of these one already mentioned extends northward to the head-water of Queen Charlotte's Sound, separating the valleys of the Wairau and Oyerri; an eastern divergence has its northern extremity terminating on the coast at Kaikura; and more towards the centre of the island a series of minor ridges, with numerous spurs and buttresses, rise behind the Canterbury plain, and then, taking a south-easterly direction, gradually approach the coast in the vicinity of Moerangi and Otago, to the very verge of the ocean. With the exception of a few small plains and narrow valleys, the whole country north of the 42nd parallel, is an extremely rugged and inaccessible region."

A settlement was formed at the northern extremity of the middle island, which was called Nelson. This position is described as being one of the worst that could have been selected, as the site of an agricultural settlement. It is stated that "Mr. Tuckett, the chief surveyor, to whom the selection had been nominally confided, found himself, on arriving in New Zealand, utterly powerless to prevent Captain Wakefield, R.N., (the local agent,) from fixing the site in so manifestly ineligible a locality, and, in despite of his remonstrances, the three shiploads of emigrants who had already arrived, and who were speedily followed by the remainder of the deluded body, despatched by the New Zealand Company with their usual

precipitancy, were landed, and the formation of the town commenced forthwith. Instead of having in and around Nelson at least a quarter of a million acres of good land, the whole of the shores of Blind Bay do not contain more than 50,000 acres of level surface, and of these not half is cultivable. But for the characteristic perseverance and energy of the settlers, the place, notwithstanding the deceptive reports and fallacious promises made by the Company and their agents, must have been abandoned; as it is, it cannot be regarded as otherwise than a *complete failure*, both as a colony and as an agricultural settlement; while the 'town,' after a lapse of ten years, is little more than a straggling village, although nominally comprising a space of 1,100 acres. Of the emigrants originally introduced, a large proportion have re-emigrated: fled from the scene of bitter disappointment, which had been described to them as a paradise; and it has only been by the remainder devoting their time and means to the rearing of cattle and sheep that they have been saved from utter destruction."

"To the north-east of the town of Nelson, with the exception of a narrow strip extending along the shore, about three miles from Pepin Isle, the intractable nature of the district has forbidden any attempt at occupation.

"The climate of Nelson is peculiar,—unlike Wellington, where wind and rain are among the chief sources of discomfort, the former is here rarely tempestuous, and the latter not frequent enough; that is, on the low land surveyed for occupation, adjacent to the coast. There is more than enough in the mountains near at hand, as is usual in other parts of New Zealand. The sky is rarely overcast, and the sunshine is bright and hot in winter as well as in summer; but in the shade the air is always cool, even in summer. For the same reason (the contiguity of snowy mountains), the spring climate is harsh and ungenial, checking vegetation; but the autumn and winter climate is very mild and constant.

"According to Mr. Fox, the land for four or five miles from the sea is generally swampy, but of easy drainage; for the next eight or ten miles it is dry, covered with long grass, and generally of good quality; beyond this it continues getting lighter, till it becomes very poor and stony, and only fit for grazing purposes.

"The country forming the back-ground of that extending along the shores of Massacre Bay, is a vast mountainous tract, utterly unfit either for tillage or pasture, stretching as far southward as the valley of Kawatiri or Buller, an extensive river, recently traced by Mr.

Brunner, from its sources to its inlet, with a very unsatisfactory result. The whole of the northern bank is declared to be 'perfectly valueless,' bearing mostly black birch, and very steep. There appear no indications of coal, slate, or any metals, the chief formation of the country being coarse granite rock. The opposite bank seemed to contain pine trees in many places, and to have large flats of level timbered land; but the valley of the Inakaiona is the only open country of any extent on the banks of the Kawatiri, from the Matukituki to its embochure. * * * * I was much disappointed in the last eight or ten miles of this river. I had previously seen the land from the coast, and thought it good and richly wooded, where, on inspection I found a wet, mossy surface, with little, if any vegetable soil, the growth being chiefly rata. It will certainly not be in my time that the banks of the Kawatiri will be cultivated by a white population."

"Beyond the Matukituki, the river passes seaward through a 'frightful country;' and Mr. Brunner speaks of the continual heavy rains, which increased the combination of difficulties formed by 'large granite rocks, heaped confusedly together on the surface, with a thick growth of underbrush and briars, an immense quantity of dead and rotten timber; and all these on the steep and broken declivities of a range of high mountains, interspersed with perpendicular walls of rocks, precipices, and deep ravines.

In 1850, an association was formed for the purpose of emigrating to New Zealand. Land was purchased of the New Zealand Company, and a settlement formed near the centre of the east coast of the middle island. Of the Canterbury District, Mr. Tuckett says:—

"Bank's Peninsula is mountainous: its summits are frequently hidden in the clouds for many successive days, and like other mountainous peninsulas, it has a disagreeable climate—gales of wind and heavy rains being frequent. The near vicinity of immense mountain masses to the north of it, and the long low and dreary intervening plain which affords no shelter, renders it a very unattractive locality. There is some good upland pasture about Port Cooper, especially on its southern shore; the rest of the peninsula (which comprises, in all, an area of about 250,000 acres) is, for the most part wooded, but it is rather bush land than forest. A steep and lofty ridge, 2000 feet in altitude, intervenes between Port Cooper and the plain, whose northern and western slopes afford good pasture for sheep; that on the plain itself is very inferior, the grass growing only in isolated tufts, a narrow frontage to the north excepted, which affords

a limited quantity of fertile land suitable for enclosure and cultivation. Around the Waihora Lake is a vast extent of swamp filled with a dense growth of bulrushes. If any portion of this can be hereafter drained, it will prove far more valuable for occupation than the rest of the plain, three-fourths of which is irremediably arid and sterile. On the banks of a few of these rivers there is a little fertile land.

"There is but a very limited quantity of fertile land good enough for tillage, within a distance of twenty miles of either of the harbours of Bank's Peninsula. The surfaces of plains in New Zealand usually present a succession of terraces in lines parallel with the courses of the rivers, rising in steps of from six to fourteen feet in elevation. Much of the surface is desolated by a closely imbedded boulder and shingle; and usually where these occur of the greatest breadth, and where there is a dead level, the surface is the most stony. On the hill lands of Bank's Peninsula, there is good pasturage; but it is not so on the plain."

"The soil of the surrounding portion of the plain, where not swampy or shingly, is a sandy loam, with a subsoil of sandy clay; the vegetation, grass, flax and fern; and there is little if any timber adapted within reach. The settlers must, therefore, make bricks to build their houses, or construct them of clay, or possibly of stone, *until wood can be cheaply obtained by importation.*"

Mr. Godby, the resident agent, says of the district:—

"To the eye there are but two features—a range of mountains, thirty or forty miles distant, and a vast grassy plain (the colour of which, as seen from a distance, is not green, but rather that of hay), stretching from the sea towards them, as far as the eye can reach, without any inequality, and almost without any variety of surface; for streams, though numerous are not large, and they are sunk between very steep banks; and the patches of wood are, unfortunately, both rare and small."

"To the northward of the Wangari, lies the early seat of colonization in New Zealand, the Bay of Islands. This district consists chiefly of steep hills; but the valley through which flows the Kawakawa (an arm of the sea stretching to the southward, and receiving a small fresh-water stream), has a considerable extent of excellent land. * * * * Kororarika, or Russell, is situated at the commencement of the Kawa-kawa inlet, on a narrow, elongated, tongue of land, stretching out into the centre of the Bay of Islands. It stands on a flat of some two or three hundred acres, surrounded by

a ridge of hills. which obstruct its communication with the interior, and to a great extent neutralize the advantages offered by its great facilities for shipping. *The whole town was burned to the ground by Heke* (a New Zealand chief,) *and his followers in the autumn of* 1845, excepting only the two places of worship (Church of England and Roman Catholic), and the houses of the clergy. It is now partially rebuilt, but still wears a very dreary appearance."

"Words could not express the surprise and disappointment with which Port Nicholson and the town of Wellington were seen for the first time. The port is too large to be sheltered, even from prevailing winds; and it has a long narrow entrance from the open sea, between threatening and really dangerous rocks. making it almost a blind harbour. It is nearly surrounded by high hills covered with forests, and appears to have but little level, cultivable land in its immediate neighbourhood. The stormy climate, the straggling, exposed, and indefensible nature of the town, and the depressing prospect for the future, in such a locality, during at least the present generation, might well cause sorrow that such a situation should have been chosen.

"Wanganui," says Tyrone Power, "is one of the unwholesome, mushroom settlements engendered by the New Zealand Company, for the purpose of removing to a distance a portion of the clamorous scrip-holders, who on arriving from England, looked, and looked in vain for their land. A prospectus issued by the Agent of the Company, describing all imaginable advantages in this new Eden, and promising a town acre to all who would have their titles to land in the Wellington District, transferred to Wanganui, was eagerly caught at by numbers of the gullible adventurers, who, with large families on their hands, and living at great expense in Wellington, without a hope of getting possession of the land originally assigned to them, were glad enough to see a prospect of settling themselves anywhere. The titles for *Wellington mountain and swamp*, were exchanged for an equal quantity at Wanganui, with an addition of a town acre to every holder of a section of 100 acres; and the unfortunates were shipped off to a distance of 120 miles, where, clamour as they might, very little could be heard of them. Not a single individual was able to get possession of the land, with the exception of the town acre, which had formed the bait. On this many of them have vegetated up to the present day (March, 1847,) now six years of hope deferred and disappointment."

The Canterbury Association charged the settlers, £3 per acre for

the land ; of this sum, " one-sixth, or 10s., was to go to the New Zealand Company as the actual price of the land ; another sixth was to be applied to the general expenses of the association in this country and in the colony ; one-third, or £1, was to be applied to promote emigration, in order to meet the demand for labour ; and the remaining £1, was to be devoted to the leading and cardinal feature of the undertaking—the provision from the very beginning of the colony, of religious and educational establishments."

Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, observes, that "£3 an acre, is a large sum to give for land ; and one acre will only feed four sheep : their wool will weigh about twelve pounds ; and we shall be lucky to get from 7d. to 9d. per lb. from the merchants at Port Cooper, so that the clear profits cannot well be more than 6d. per lb., or 6s. for the acre ; that is, just ten per cent. on our purchase money."

Mr. Tucket states most decidedly, that " the Great Plain adjacent to Port Cooper, *will not feed one sheep to the acre*, but that the upland grasses of Bank's Peninsula, will probably feed two or even three to the acre."

Archdeacon Williams says : " When a native wished to dispose of land, he required that the bad should be taken as well as the good ; and hence it has generally happened, that while the number of acres may sound large, there is in reality, but a small portion which is fit for agricultural purposes. Hence, therefore, if 200 acres of good land be no more than a sufficient quantity, much more than 100 is generally required to ensure the possession of 200. I know of some thousands which have been purchased, which will not average 100 acres of available land in each 1000."

We have thus shown, that of the land attempted to be sold and settled by the New Zealand Company, but a small proportion was of a quality valuable for purposes of agriculture. Not only was this the case, but the Company was actually unable to give a valid title to a single acre. The consequence was, that opposition was made to the occupation of the land by those unfortunate emigrants who had unwittingly paid their hard cash for what now proved perfectly valueless.

Wt are told that " at Porirua, matters were assuming as alarming an aspect as at Wanganui. Ranghiaiata, the powerful chief already referred to, had from the first, opposed the settlement of any of the land around the harbour, affirming that he had not sold, and would not sell it ; that he wished it for his children, and would maintain

his rights. He acknowledged himself a British subject—declared that he did not understand the 'native reserves,' and could not be certain that his children would enjoy them in perpetuity. In the early part of the year 1841, he caused the road, or rather track opened through the forest, to be blocked up, and the tent of the surveyor to be taken down; and repeatedly stopped the progess of the surveys. In consequence, however, of being assured that whether surveyed or not, the land commissioners would decide with equal justice between him and the company, he suffered the surveyors to proceed; but always under protest, and with an unqualified assurance that he would not allow a single person to settle in the Porirua District under the alleged purchase of Colonel Wakefield.

"In defiance of Ranghiaiata, and without waiting the decision of the commissioner, Colonel Wakefield issued leases of four sections near Porirua Harbour, of which, in April, 1842, the lessees proceeded to take possession, build houses, and make preparation for the erection of a saw mill. Two of the houses were nearly finished, and the other two had been commenced, when intelligence of these proceedings reached the chief, who thereupon gave notice that he intended to pull down the houses, which he did on the following day, coming for the purpose attended by a large body of natives. No unnecessary violence, however, was employed, and no wilful destruction of property was committed."

The natives were determined not to submit to the encroachments of the invaders. As fast as buildings were erected, they were levelled with the ground. Warrants were issued against the offending chiefs; and large parties of armed men were engaged to assist in their capture. The natives resisted, and several sanguinary contests were the result.

"Skirmishes with the troops, of whom about 300 were then at Wanganui, commenced: the outsettlers were compelled to abandon their farms. No one ventured to stir out of the town unarmed; *and every man was to be seen driving his sheep and cattle with a gun on his shoulder, and pistols in his belt.*"

In commenting upon this wretched state of things, Power remarks, "That it had been supposed by some, that the presence of the troops would be a protection, but wiser men predicted that their coming would be the harbinger of war."

"The troops certainly protect the pork butchers of the town, and the drunken riff-raff of which its inhabitants are principally composed; but the real settlers, who have cattle and land to attend to,

cannot work under the guns of a stockade, and are therefore particularly exposed to any sudden attack, and cut off before assistance can reach them. To make them secure, nothing less would do than a sentry over every cow, and a sergeant's guard in attendance on each labourer; and even this is scarcely as much as some of them expect.

"On the 18th of May, the Maories made a regular attack upon the town, advancing on all sides, and getting possession of the bullet-proof houses in the outskirts of the town, from which they kept up a steady fire, while parties of them carried off the plunder. at length their leader, Maketu, was shot through the head, on which they immediately retreated. They then resumed their ordinary guerilla style of warfare, stealing the cattle and sheep, and burning down the dwellings vacated by the out-settlers, until, at the expiration of about a fortnight, Governor Grey arrived from Auckland, accompa ied by Walker Nene, Te Whero-whero, and other natives, both military and naval. An encounter took place on the 19th of July, in which the loss on the side of the Europeans, was two killed, and twelve wounded; that of the natives was supposed to be considerably more—an unusual circumstance, the British having, on previous occasions been the greatest sufferers, even in respect of the amount of bloodshed, and in all other points incomparably so: the impracticable nature of the country leaving them no resource, but to remain in fortified positions, until the enemy should see fit to come and attack them; their opponents, meanwhile, sustaining no injury but what might result from contests provoked by themselves, or from the temporary deprivation of such articles of convenience or luxury, as their advance in civilization should have rendered customary and valuable to them.

"How little interruption to their ordinary pursuits had been occasioned by the warfare which had well-nigh completed the ruin of the remnant of the unfortunate band (consisting at first of about 600 persons, but at the commencement of these hostilities reduced to less than 200), who had been induced by the delusive promises of the New Zealand Company to locate on the disputed Wanganui territory, may be understood from the following facts:—

"No sooner had peace been proclaimed, and intercourse resumed between the natives and the colonists on a friendly footing, than the former poured in supplies of potatoes for sale; and that very year are stated, on trustworthy authority, to have reaped nearly 2000

acres of wheat, all of which must have been planted during the most active part of the war.

"From March, 1845, to July, 1847, the total loss on the side of the British was 85 killed, and 167 wounded. According to the governor's estimate, every 100 men who fell, must have cost at least £10,000."

The recklessness and want of principle of the directors of the company may be imagined from the statement that, "whilst it urged one class of its victims to purchase land at a high price, on its assurance that the cheapness of labour in the colony would make it profitable as an investment or for occupation, at the very same time, it gave each labouring man who emigrated, an expectation of obtaining £2 per week wages, and promised to employ them itself at thirty shillings, should other and better employment not be offered them."

The manner in which these pledges were redeemed, may be inferred from the two following statements: the first an extract of a letter from the resident agent at New Plymouth to the chief agent of the Company; and the second part of a memorial from the mechanics and labourers in the colony to the New Zealand Company. The first says:—

"You are aware that the emigrants to this settlement hold what they call 'embarkation orders,' being a sort of hand-bill, signed 'Thomas Woolcombe,' in which it is distinctly stated, that the company '*will, at all times, give them employment in the service of the company, if, from any cause they should be unable to obtain it elsewhere.*' Being unable to give any other interpretation to this promise than the words quoted seem to imply; and yet bearing in mind, that *the Court of Directors view their engagement in a different light, I endeavoured to evade it, by sending the applicants for employment a long distance from home, making no allowance for time spent in the journey, or for time lost in bad weather.* The necessities of the men and their families were such as compelled them to submit for several weeks to these conditions; but many came home sick, and claimed the promised medical aid; and others commenced the trade of pig and sheep stealing, not having yet had time to raise potatoes for themselves. It then appeared to me that the parties were really 'destitute,' and I endeavoured to find employment for them from the landowners, by paying their wages in part. * * * * Looking at the stringent instructions of the Court (of Directors) not to admit the 'claim' of any body who had once found work with a private individual to a re-engagement with the Com-

pany, I should deem it my duty to adopt the same rule with the whole population, were it safe to do so. The company possesses a very valuable property here in houses, stores, boats, &c., which would assuredly be destroyed, did I refuse to recognize claims on the company for employment or support. The private houses and stores would also be plundered."

This scoundrel was evidently an "owner's man," and well worthy of his employers. The memorialists say ;—

"Some of our fellow-emigrants, after a short stay, found means, some by working their passage, others by selling their clothes, tools, and other little effects, to leave the settlement, and we trust thereby escaped those miseries, amounting almost to starvation, which most of u were subjected to. * * * We commenced the work ordered to be done, by leaving our families, and proceeding, with a week's provisions, our bedding and tools on our backs, to a distance, varying from one to thirty miles, through districts of hills, swamps, forests and rivers, penetrable only by excessive exertion. Those of us who were stationed farthest off would reach our destination almost exhausted, where we had to erect temporary huts of fern, or such other material as the locality afforded, to shelter us at night; and how inadequate these hovels were to shelter us from the inclemency of the weather, many have had too sorrowful proofs on being afflicted with rheumatism and other disorders, consequent upon exposure to damp and night air. Our work consisted in clearing timber, digging roads and ditches, being in this part of our work for days up to our knees in water, intensely cold, for which we received the following wages :—single men, per week, ten shillings; married men, with two children, sixteen shillings; married men with three or more children, eighteen shillings. * * * At last the period arrived when the whole of us, even those who occupied land, were discharged, and a state of distress arose almost impossible to describe : food of every description became so scarce, that seed potatoes, which had been in the ground a fortnight, were dug up to appease hunger ; *for months most of us never tasted bread, but were forced to eat wild greens, and in some instances rats were eaten to satisfy and sustain us.* Many were thus forced to abandon the land they had commenced cultivating, and go to work for those of the land purchasers who were able to employ us, we may say at the nominal wages of 12s. per week ; for having to take just such goods as they happened to possess, and at their own prices, we believe we state the outside, when we say we had not more than 8s.

per week. For a great many months a large number of us had no other food than potatoes ; and cheap as salt was, few could raise even than necessary to eat with them."

An agent of the company says : "When I took charge of the company's affairs in 1843, there were only fifty labourers regularly employed by the agriculturists. Also out of about 3000 sent out by you, 937 re-emigrated."

One more extract, and we have done :—

"It is difficult to understand upon what resource the projectors of the Canterbury settlement rely for its exports, or their land-purchasers for the recovery of the capital sunk in purchasing, which should have been spent in improving their land, The emigrant labourers cannot be sent out as serfs, and it is not likely that any other inducement than the temporary one of high wages will lead them, as a body, to remain in a settlement where they cannot hope to become cultivators of their own land. And how long will the resident proprietors be able to afford this scale of remuneration? And (strangely as it may sound in English ears,) how long will they be able to compete, as producers with the Maori chiefs, who are daily acquiring proficiency both in agriculture and mechanics, and who can command a very considerable supply of native labour? There is reason to believe that they cannot do so even now, for it is stated on very good authority, that "the natives can always undersell the European competitor, and they therefore supply most of the wheat, maize, potatoes, pigs, poultry, and such other articles required by the colonists as are the produce of the colony."

We have thus given a hasty sketch of the settlement of New Zealand. We have shown the deception and fraud practised towards the emigrants, and the consequent wreck of their hopes and ruin of their prospects. We have gone more into detail, and devoted greater space than we should have done to this Colony, from the circumstance that for the last few years it has been the *pet* colony for English emigrants with capital, and numbers, who probably would otherwise have made Canada their home, were enticed by the misrepresentations of the New Zealand Company and their agents, to embark for those islands, where nothing but misery and disappointment awaited them.

For many of the extracts we have made, we are indebted to the

work of Mr. R. M. Martin. We do not consider it necessary to make any apology for the liberty we have taken, as that gentleman, in compiling his account of Canada, had previously availed himself of the fruits of our own labours.

In point of climate, Canada may certainly bear a comparison with any other *wheat-growing* colony of Great Britain. We certainly cannot grow geraniums out of doors in the winter, like the south of England and New South Wales; but we have neither the damp climate of the one, or the intense heat of the other. We have a colder winter than either of the southern colonies previously noticed, but have none of their dreadful storms and hurricanes, nor are we much troubled with savage beasts or noxious reptiles. Though our winter is more *severe* than that of England, we are not inconvenienced with the heavy falls of snow they have in Scotland. We find in the Glasgow Herald, of January 19, 1852, an account of a snow storm in Mull, attended with loss of life :—

"Large flakes of snow darkened the air for nearly two days, covering the ground to the depth of several feet. This, combined with the gale of wind, caused a large drift to set in on the gullies and deep glens, entirely blocking up the ordinary passages, and smothering large numbers of sheep. We learn that one of the Post Office runners on the island, finding that the road had become impassable, took shelter among the shelving rocks of Quinish, where his corpse was found two days afterwards."

Sir F. B. Head winds up his dissertation on the climate, by remarking :—

"On the whole, I am of opinion that the climate of Canada is more healthy and invigorating than that of England; but infinitely more destructive to the skin, hair, teeth, and other items of what is termed 'personal appearance'"

We confess the results, but deny the cause.—Let the Canadian women pay the same attention to preserving their health that is paid by the women in England, (or rather, we should say, for that is when the evil commences, let it be paid to the children) ;—let them both take more exercise (on foot) in the open air ;—let them avoid close rooms, heated with large stoves ;—let them devote a little attension to their diet; and, above all things, let them give over the villainous habit of sucking "lollipops" all day ;—let them avoid the *shoals* of Yankee quackery, constantly poured into the Province, and their teeth will retain their strength and colour; and their cheeks will glow with gratitude for the change.

The following table extracted from the government returns, will show that in length of season for canal navigation, we have a considerable advantage over our American neighbours:—

Locality.		1848.	1849.
Welland Canal	Opened	April 12	April 3
"	Closed	Dec. 25	Dec. 7
"	Days of Navigation	258	249
St. Lawrence Canals	Opened	April 6	April 7
"	Closed	Dec. 8	Dec. 6
"	Days of Navigation	247	244
Burlington Bay	Opened	Feb. 28	April 7
"	Closed	Dec. 25	Dec. 26
"	Days of Navigation	301	264
Kingston Harbour	Opened	March 31	April 1
"	Closed	Nov. 30	Dec. 1
"	Days of Navigation	245	245
Erie Canal	Opened	May 1	May 1
"	Closed	Dec. 9	Dec. 5
"	Days of Navigation	223	219

On the whole, Canada has, what may be termed a good general climate. All the more valuable agricultural productions of the old count y can be raised in perfection, with many others that cannot be grown to much advantage there. There is little doubt that, before many years, Canada will export in large quantities flax, hemp, &c. And many other articles which she now imports, such as linseed oil, canary seed, mustard, &c., will cease to be imported. Her inhabitants will awake to their own capabilities of production; and, by adopting that system which has made Great Britain—a little island—the first nation in the world, by relying upon her own resources, and protecting her own industry, by abandoning the suicidal policy of giving everything to those who will give nothing in return, the balance of trade will soon turn in her favour, and the capabilities of her climate may be taken full and profitable advantage of.

There is an impression abroad, that Canada is a very slow-going country; that the extreme cold so benumbs our faculties for one-half of the year, and the burning sun so frizzles them up for the remainder, that we are sunk in sloth and indolence; that we have no energy: that we lie huddled in the snow, or basking in the sun, gazing with looks of wonder at the astonishing progress, the grand

undertakings, the extraordinary inventions, the transcendent abilities of our neighbours across the lakes. That we are in fact little better than semi-animated Rip Van Winkles, dependent upon the Americans for almost the necessaries of life; forced occasionally, like the trappers in the far west, to dine on the soles of our own mocassins, and drink the blood of our own mules. That we are such a riotous and disorderly set, with "loyalty on our lips, and rebellion in our hearts," that we are ready at any moment for an *escapade*; and that nothing but the presence of a few soldiers prevents us going over, "body, bones and bedding" to the Americans! Bless their simple souls—if the Canadians did not feel that farming was more profitable than fighting, of what service, is an extensive country like this, would be the opposition of a few hundred troops? As a Reverend friend of ours lately said to an American, who was pitying our "down-trodden state," our subjection to "petticoat government," (imagining probably that our well-beloved little Queen was a Mrs. Caudle—general to the whole British people) and insinuating that nothing but the iron heel of military despotism prevented our declaring our independence, or offering ourselves as another star to the overgrown Republic. "It strikes me," said our reverend friend, "that *we* are more required to *guard the soldiers*, than the soldiers to guard us!"

But are we really so much behind our neighbours? Let us look a little into the facts. It is true that the Americans have constructed a great length of railroad and canal, but has not the greater part or the whole of it been made with *English capital and Irish labour?* Sir F. B. Head says, "I have seen our merchants of London lend millions after millions of money, first, to countries in South America, whose geographical position I had reason to know they could not, with any one of their fingers, point out on a chart of the globe; and then, nothing daunted by defeat, to northern states in the same hemisphere, whose institutions every body knows to be recipient, without ability to repay." And so it is; if half the English capital that has been wasted (so far as the pockets of the owners are concerned) in foreign countries, had been expended in improving our own colonies, the results would have been of far more importance, and of greater value to the British nation.

But, after all, Canada has been far from idle: under many disadvantages and with limited means, she has managed to construct works that would be a credit to the oldest country in the world. The St. Lawrence, the Welland and the Rideau Canals are unsurpassed if they are even equalled on the continent of America, and

plank and macadamized roads have multiplied so fast within the last three years that it would be a work of time and labour to enumerate and specify them. A few extracts from works published some years since, will enable us to contrast the past with the present state of the Province, and to show that we have at least made *some* improvement. Howison, in describing the state of society at the time he visited the Province, says :—

"The last war was productive of most injurious consequences to the colony; and these have not been counterbalanced by a single advantage, except that the militia now feel a confidence in the efficiency of their arms, which may induce them to take the field with boldness and alacrity, should hostilities again commence. Before the declaration of war took place, Upper Canada was in a state of progressive though slow improvment, and her inhabitan s prudently attempted such exertions only as were proportioned to their means. Agriculture was pursued by all classes, and few thought of enriching themselves by any other occupation. But militia duty obliged them to abandon their farms, which were of course neglected, the lands became waste, the cattle were carried away, and the buildings perhaps burnt by the enemy. However the military establishments had brought such an influx of money into the country, that every one forgot his distresses, and thought himself on the high road to wealth, when he found he could sell any thing he possessed for double its real value, and have his pockets stuffed with army-bills, as a recompense for some trifling service done to government. At this time the abundance of circulating medium, and the liberality with which it was expended, induced many people to bring large quantities of goods from Montreal, and retail stores soon became numerous in every part of the country.

"As the people continued to buy a great deal, and pay for a great deal, the merchants willingly allowed them unlimited credit, erroneously supposing that their customers would always be able to discharge their debts, and that the temporary wealth of the Province would continue. But when peace was restored, when the troops were withdrawn, and all military operations suspended, the people soon perceived that a sad reverse awaited them. They found that the circulation of money gradually decreased, that they could no longer revel upon the bounty of a profuse government, and that they began to grow poorer every day; while the prospect of returning to their ravaged and uncultivated farms, afforded but little consolation, as the spirit of industry had been extinguished by the lavish

manner in which most of them had lived during the war. As a large portion of the live stock which the country contained had been carried away by the enemy, or consumed by our own troops, the farmers were obliged to purchase cattle from the Americans, and thus the country was still further drained of much of the circulating specie, and in a way too that produced no commercial advantages.

"In course of time, the Montreal wholesale merchants began to urge their correspondents in the Upper Province for remittances, which many of the latter could not make ; for, on applying to those whom they had formerly trusted to a large amount, they found, that, with a few exceptions, they were alike unable and unwilling to discharge their debts. The country thus fell into a state of embarrassment, which continues to increase: most of the merchants have very large outstanding debts, which, if collected by means of suits, would ruin two-thirds of the farmers in the Province; and should the Montreal wholesale dealers have recourse to similar measures, many of their correspondents would become insolvent likewise. Both parties, therefore, judiciously temporize, being satisfied that it is at present the most advantageous policy they can pursue.

"The war has thus been the main cause of the present embarrassed and unpromising state of Upper Canada, and produced this effect in three different ways: first it was the means of withdrawing the minds of its inhabitants from their usual pursuits and occupations; next it extinguished that steadiness and spirit of industry which had formerly characterized them; and lastly, it created a temporary wealth in the Province, which induced the people to be lavish in every respect, and contract debts that were altogether disproportionate to their means of payment. Time has in some degree meliorated the two first bad effects; but the merchants have been, and will be, the means of perpetuating the last. The number of merchants that Upper Canada contains, and the mode in which they carry on business, are circumstances equally destructive to the interests of the colony. Extensive credit is almost universally given to the farmers, not one tenth of whom have either inclination or prudence enough to adapt their expenditure to their means ; and, as they generally pay and contract debts in an inverse ratio, their difficulties increase every year, and often at last terminate in the sale of their property, which sometimes takes place with the consent of the owner, but oftener in consequence of a suit. If the merchants desisted entirely from selling on credit, it would be equally advantageous for themselves and their customers. The latter might indeed

be sometimes put to a little inconvenience if they wanted to purchase any thing, and had not produce or money to pay for it at the time; but this would teach them a habit of economy, which they never can acquire while the present facility of supplying their wants exists, or as long as their absurd and monstrous vanity remains unchecked, and urges them to indulge in luxuries and finery to which their condition in life does not entitle them. Had the farmers of Upper Canada been prevented from getting into debt, and had they remained satisfied with homespun, they would now enjoy, in its fullest extent, that independence which they profess to value so highly, but the substantial part of which they have wholly lost, as there is hardly an individual among them who is not liable to have an execution served against him when it suits the interests of those to whom he is indebted."

"About eight o'clock I reached a small tavern and stopped to breakfast. Here I found an *independent* host, who, in the true American style, answered each question I put to him. by asking another; and showed such extreme curiosity about my affairs, that I believe, nothing but the fear of violent treatment, prevented him from examining the contents of my portmanteau. Most of the taverns in Upper Canada are indeed a burlesque upon what they profess to be. A tolerable meal can scarcely be procured at any one of them; nay, I have visited several which were not even provided with bread. It is immaterial what meal the traveller calls for, as the same articles will be set before him morning, noon, and night, not even excepting tea, which is considered so essential to comfort, that if the mistress of the hotel has none of the Chinese plant, she will send one of her children into the woods to gather parts of the evergreen, hemlock, hickory, or other nauseous vegetables; and having made an infusion of the herb brought in, will perhaps inquire of her astonished and shuddering guest, if the tea is sufficiently strong! None of the minor public-houses are provided with servants to attend travellers who put up at them, and, therefore, when the landlord is absent, or in an *independent* humour, one is obliged to unsaddle, feed, and take charge of his own horse, otherwise the animal will be totally neglected."

"When I returned to my companions, I found that they had just been awakened from a profound sleep by the fall of the tent; and, as they would not take the trouble to erect it again, we all walked to a tavern at a little distance from the shore (St. Lawrence). This tavern consisted of two rooms, and was built of logs, and had a sign

swinging before the door, so covered with gilt and emblematic paintings, that it probably cost more than the house itself. We inquired of the landlord if we could get anything to eat, and he asked, in reply, if we were from the United States. We repeated the question, but he answered that he did not know. However, after waiting a quarter of an hour, we were conducted into the second room, and there found a table amply furnished with tea, beef-steaks, cucumbers, potatoes, honey, onions, eggs, &c. During this delectable repast, we were attended by the hostess, who poured out the tea as often as we required it, and having done so, seated herself in the door-way, and read a book (which I afterwards found to be *Miss Edgeworth's Tales of Fashionable Life*), while her husband, who was a tall, raw-boned fellow, occasionally entered the room, and stood gazing upon us for several minutes, with his hands in his pockets, and his hat stuck upon one side of his head."

"Ancaster consists of a few dozen straggling houses, and contains between two and three hundred inhabitants. There is a church near it, in which an Episcopalian clergyman officiates every Sunday. Exclusive of this, there are only two places between Niagara and Ancaster (a distance of fifty miles), where divine service is regularly performed, as the nearest church westward is more than two hundred miles distant from the latter village. Thus, in the space of nearly three hundred miles, there are no more than four villages at which public worship is conducted regularly throughout the year. It is evident that this deficiency in the number of religious establishments must have a fatal effect upon the principles of the people; for the Sabbath, presenting no routine of duties to their recollection, gradually approximates to a week day. They, when it occurs, abstain from labour, more from habit than from principle. They spend the day in idleness and amusement, either strolling among the woods, and shooting game, or wandering between their neighbours' houses."

We have no account of the number *churches* in the Province at the present day, but of ministers of various denominations there are in the Upper Province about 750, exclusive of Roman Catholics: the number of buildings may therefore fairly be calculated at about 600.

About five-and-forty years since, a Post Office runner carried letters (on foot) once in six months between Niagara and Amherstburg, two of the oldest settlements in the Upper Province. In 1852, we have established within the limits of Upper Canada nearly 500

Post Offices, and communication between different parts of the country is both frequent and expeditious.

Dr. Thos. Rolph, in 1836, describes the short road from Dundas to Guelph, by West Flamborough, as "through a dense pine wood, extensive cedar swamps, with very few clearings until within seven or eight miles of Guelph: it is but 24 miles—admirable travelling, when frozen up in winter; but almost impassable in the spring and autumn months, and but little improved in the midst of summer. The horrible causewayed roads, most clumsily put together, and occasionally broken, renders the more circuitous route by Galt far preferable." The distance between the two places is now spanned by an excellent macadamised road, which is bordered by very fine farms.

That Canada was, even in those days not much behind its neighbours, is evident from a paragraph at page 100, of the same work, where he says:—

"June 3rd: Left Lockport for Youngstown, to take the steamboat for Upper Canada. The woods are only partially cleared, and the roads in the most miserable condition. My friend declared, that nothing should induce him to travel the same road again in one of the crazy stages. In addition to the jolting, we were frequently in actual danger, and received so many bruises, that we did not recover from the effects for several days."

The Rev. Dr. Dixon, in his "Tour through a part of the United States and Canada," published in 1849, thus contrasts the condition of the roads in the two countries:—

"In the morning, in good time, we found ourselves at Whitehall, a port at the head of the lake; a place of considerable traffic and growing importance. After breakfast we had to mount the stage for Troy and Albany, a dismal road, it can be called road, of between seventy and eighty miles. The jolting was prodigious; and at the end of the journey I was completely knocked up, My physical man had not failed till now; but this tumbling about perfectly disordered me; and I was glad to arrive at the end of the journey. * * * * After a pleasant journey (for the roads are much better in Canada than in the States), we arrived in Hamilton."

For a young country Canada has made considerable progress in various branches of manufacture. In the list of articles received from Canada, published in the official catalogue of the Great Exhibition, we find (besides metals, minerals, and other natural productions, farming produce, &c.,) furniture, oil-cloth, a stone centre table, glue,

starch, vinegar, blankets, carpets, cloths, satinett, planes, axes, chisels and other tools, wire-cloth, cooking and other stoves, patent scales, cut nails, a church bell, a copying press, rifles, sleighs, and sleigh or carriage harness, leather of various kinds, farming implements, corn brooms, maple sugar refined and raw, a piano-forte, type, whips, brushes, cordage, fire engine, theodolite, musical instruments, specimens of letter-press and lithographic printing, a silver tea-kettle, and numerous other articles, among which, "though last, not least," was a *barrel of beef*—rather an odd fancy; but possibly intended to intimate to such of her Majesty's liege subjects as might be disposed to emigrate, that in Canada, at least, there would be no danger of their perishing by famine. Many of our most important manufactures, however, appear to have been unrepresented, such a steam-engines and other machinery, paper, &c.

That the Province has not been growing poorer, is pretty plain from the following abstract from a statement of the revenue for each year since the union, which shows a very considerable increase :—

Year.	*Gross Revenue.*
1841	£331,513 1 6
1842	408,033 8 8
1843	414,690 4 9
1844	557,958 14 4
1845	573,730 3 6
1846	558,657 9 2
1847	583,491 1 1
1848	527,943 3 7
1849	593,119 2 1

The unoccupied Crown Lands in the Upper Province are estimated to be worth £1,805,280.

In a volume of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, for the year 1840, we find the following remarks on Canada, extracted from "Preston's Visit to Canada" :—

"Toronto, though exhibiting little to bear out its pretensions either as a city or a capital, and still less to justify the metropolitan airs which the *elite* of its denizens assume, is a place bearing (unlike Kingston) the appearance of having been much improved within these last few years; but it as yet possesses only one good street, which

runs east and west, and this is in some parts advantageously set off with an array of well-filled shops and stores. At the western extremity of such street, on opposite sides of the road, stands a sort of over-grown party-coloured cottage, dignified by the name of "Government House," and a neat assemblage of red brick buildings, comprising the school-house and private dwellings appertaining to "Upper Canada College." Between the Government House and the bay, an unseemly mass of brick-work, encasing the Legislative Chambers and various of the public offices, rears its head; while a mile beyond this again, is an ill-constructed stockade sort of fort, with an incommodious barrack within its circuit. Eastward, Toronto's chief edifices are a church, a bank, a town-hall (having behind it a market-place), and lastly, a sessions-house and jail, besides a second prison-house in progress of construction, to signify the moral improvement of the people. This end of the town is much eschewed as vulgar, by the high order of patricians, whose abodes, consisting in many cases of good sized, substantial, though isolated, houses, are, for the most part, situated in the three opposite directions. Of these, the Yonge Street Road, running north, is decidedly the most eligible locality; and a few miles out it exhibits some very pretty scenery. Nevertheless, the *City* of Toronto will not bear mentioning in the same breath with either of the American *towns*, Rochester or Buffalo, (both I believe of later origin); though I am aware, that in making this assertion, I incur the risk of being thought tasteless, not to say a rebel in disguise, by the majority of those amongst whom I have been so lately dwelling; since they would consider as derogating from their city's dignity the mere institution of any comparison. Speaking generally, however, of contrasts between Canadian and American objects indicative of relative progressive improvement, I lament to add my humble testimony to that of many other visitors to both countries, that the comparison is immeasurably in favour of the States; and the fact is rendered strikingly apparent to the unbiassed observer, not simply by his passing through the States, on his way to Canada, but by his residing in the latter country for a lengthened period, then traversing the neighbouring States, and afterwards returning to the British territory."

To a traveller, particularly to one who does not look beyond the surface, the United States, and the people thereof, certainly have a greater appearance of prosperity than the major part of our poor selves. The Americans are, almost without exception, a trading,

travelling, *smart*, speculating people. They love fine houses, painted with fine colours (bright green, yellow, and red, being the predominating). They also love fine clothes: black broad-cloth and black satin being the out-of-door wear of four-fifths of the population. They generally spend far more in show, and make a greater appearance than old-country people, In nothing is this so conspicuous as in the appearance of the persons one meets in travelling on steamboats and in stage-coaches. An Englishman thinks anything good enough *to travel in*, while an American if going a journey, generally arrays himself in his best clothes, troubling himself with very little luggage; "one shirt and half a dozen dickies" completing his equipage.

Some American towns in good situations for business, certainly have sprung up like magic, but we have heard from pretty good authority that many of the establishments in these places are rather ephemeral. A marked contrast will be found, even in the United States, between an English and an American settlement; the latter will be more showy, but the former will embrace a greater amount of positive comfort, and the same comparison will hold between Upper Canada and any one of the States of the Union.

We remember a few years since, when in the south-west, an amusing instance of the fallacy of judging by appearances. We were residing at the time in an English town (villages are generally called *towns* in the Western States), and a few miles distant was an American town. The English settlement was inland—the American on a navigable stream. The American town was double the size of the English, and built up with good-looking houses, well painted on the outside. The English town had but one really smart-looking house in it, and that had been erected a short time previous by an American clergyman lately arrived from Philadelphia. A traveller, judging from appearances, would have pronounced decidedly in favour of the American settlement; but, on the occasion of a load of goods arriving there by steamboat for one of the principal merchants, he was actually unable, in the whole settlement, to raise *cash* sufficient to pay the freight; and was compelled to send off a messenger on horseback, to the English settlement, to borrow the amount.

But although the appearance of the town was so much in favour of the Americans, in the aspect of the agricultural settlements in the neighbourhood the comparison was equally in favour of the English: in extent of clearings, quantity and quality of stock, mode of

farming, size of houses and farm buildings, and neatness and condition of every thing about them there was a marked contrast.

An Englishman purchasing a lot of land, does so with the intention of living on it and making it his home. It has been truly said, that no man thinks so much of what is termed *comfort* as an Englishman, and he continues year after year improving his property, and adding to its means of affording him that dearly-beloved and much coveted feeling, comfort. He will generally submit to almost any sacrifice rather than part with the freehold property which he has improved and expects to leave to his children. The American, on the contrary, views the Englishman's notions of comfort as an absurdity, and he is usually ready to sell as soon as he can meet with a purchaser who will give him a profit upon his outlay. For these reasons one hundred farms in a well settled part of Canada will generally comprise a greater amount of solid wealth, than the same number in the United States.

The Americans as a body have not the dogged perseverance of the English and Lowland Scotch, they generally prefer doing the lighter work themselves, leaving the drudgery to the Irish Emigrants. Lyell in his "Visit to the United States." says :—

"One of my friends, who is serving on a committee in Boston to see that the poor who are too old to work have all necessary comforts, has just ordered, as one of the indispensables, a carpet for the bed-side of an old woman. Yet, within five miles of Boston, some of the newly-arrived emigrants of the lower class of Irish, may now be seen living in mud huts by the side of railway cuttings, which they are employed to dig, who are regarded by many of the native-born labourers with no small disgust, not only as the most ignorant and superstitious of mortals, but as likely, by their competition to bring down the general standard of wages. The rich capitalists, on the other hand, confess to me, that they know not how they could get on with the construction of public works, and obtain good interest for their money, were they deprived of this constant influx of foreign labour."

Notwithstanding the boastings and flourish made by the citizens of the United States, of their progress and prosperity, no impartial person who has travelled over any large portion of their territory can safely say that the agricultural districts have advanced faster than Upper Canada, and even their largest cities seem to have no peculiar attractions in that respect for the British Emigrant. The following extract from the letter of a New York correspondent of a Montreal

newspaper, discloses a state of things to which we have no parallel in Canada.

"The emigrants are suffering greatly in this city just now, and indeed this severe weather has been hard upon the poor native born as well as foreigners. This suffering is increased by the immense over supply of labor in this city caused by the constant stream that pours into it, not alone from Europe but from all parts of the United States, and other portions of this Continent. The *Tribune* asserts, and I have no doubt that it is rather under than over the mark, that within sight of the steeple of Trinity Church, there are 100,000 persons male and female out of employment, and without any means of subsistence, who would willingly work at anything they could get to do for ever so slight a remuneration. The beggars in the streets are numerous beyond belief, and I doubt with all the prosperity of New York if any city in the world of the same size contains so much wretchedness as this city does at present. This of course is occasioned in a great degree by extraneous causes. If the wealth of the city increased in a four fold ratio it could not employ the demand for labor that swarms into it from every side. If I had the power I would caution those who think the United States a perfect Eldorado, from immigrating here as they do. Any one who is not starving at home, should stay there except upon a certainty of obtaining employment, otherwise it is a chance if they have not to put up with a twelvemonth of the severest privation, before they can earn enough to keep soul and body together, and then they must *work* for all they earn. Great fuss is made as to the number of emigrants who came here, but little is said of those who go back again in the same or the next vessel. Two thirds of the English do, and so do half of the Scotch, and great numbers of the Irish, and more would follow their example if they had the means.—The boast that there is work for all who seek for it, is a perfect falsity, and so half who seek for it discover when it is too late."

That this state of *merely apparent* prosperity is not confined to the east, we have abundant proof, in the following extract from "Lyell's Visit, &c.:"—

"In the afternoon, the Presbyterian minister of Tuscaloosa, delivered a good discourse on the necessity of a higher standard of honour in commercial affairs. Channing had said, that they who became insolvent by over-trading, often inflict more misery than highwaymen and thieves; and this preacher affirmed, that for each hundred persons engaged in trade in Alabama, there had been

ninety-seven bankruptcies. One of the citizens, who was scandalized at this assertion, afterwards raised the question, whether it was true; and I asked if any one of the party could name a tradesman in their town who had not failed once in the last twenty years. They were only able to mention two."

Let any man, who doubts the reality of the progress of Upper Canada, remember that little more than fifty years ago, with the exception of the small military establishments at Kingston and Niagara, and the French settlements on the banks of the Detroit, the Upper Province was one dense forest, in which a white man was never seen, unless some adventurous trader who penetrated the wilderness for the purpose of trading with the Indians.—Let him, remembering all this, start from Montreal on a summer's trip;—let him ascend the St. Lawrence, marking the magnificent locks that ornament the canals;—let him visit, on his way, the towns of Cornwall, Prescott, and Brockville;—let him diverge from his course, and visit the interior of the country, passing through the thriving town of Perth and numerous flourishing villages, till he reaches that great emporium of the lumber trade, Bytown, with its busy population and magnificent scenery;—let him return to the St. Lawrence, and continue to ascend;—let him visit Kingston, the stronghold of Inner Canada, with its substantial public and private buildings, its harbour and its ship-yards; pass onwards to busy Belleville, examine the country on either side—the fine farms and flourishing villages, stretching away for many, many miles into the interior;—on, still on, to Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro, Darlington, Oshawa, Whitby, —town upon town, village after village, and farm after farm, pouring their countless products from the horn of plenty into the various ports that throng the margin of the lake. At last we land our weary and astonished visitor at Toronto: here, at least, he hopes for rest; surely the restless and still onward progress of the white man cannot have penetrated beyond this! He sees a city, where he is told that fifty years ago was a swamp; street beyond street, and building after building;—he sees town lots selling for £10,000 an acre, where, thirty or forty years ago, flourished a garden; a magnificent church erecting where an old settler tells him he once shot wild ducks;—he hears that the country is thickly settled for fifty miles back; and he fancies, in his dreamy doze, that he hears a railroad talked of, but he thinks it must be all a dream!

But we must wake him up, he is as yet but on the threshold of Upper Canada. And now, flying through the numerous villages on

the way, glancing, as we go, at the plank and macadamised roads stretching away in every direction between the fences, we reach Hamilton. And now he is indeed bewildered:—a second capital! surrounded on every side by a magnificent country. He thought the roads good in the east, but he finds them better in the west. Which way shall he turn? If he looks to the east and south-east, he sees the numerous and flourishing settlements of the Niagara District:—St. Catharines, Niagara, Thorold, Chippewa, Dunnville, and a host of others: he sees the Welland Canal crowded with vessels bearing the produce of a still distant region;—if he turns away his gaze, and glances to the south, he perceives Simcoe, Port Dover, Caledonia, and their satellite villages, fine farms, beautiful orchards, and a flourishing population. If he turns to the north, it is but to see the same picture repeated: the manufacturing towns of Dundas, Galt, Paris, Preston, and the more agricultural communities of Berlin, Waterloo, Guelph, Fergus, and Elora, teeming with life and activity, with new but flourishing settlements stretching away sixty miles farther into the interior. And all this, he is told, was a wilderness fifty years ago! But stop: we are not done with him yet: the coach is at the door, and we must away. The cry is still onward! onward! But what is that in sight? A railroad! a real, substantial railroad! "Have we not taken the wrong stage?" asks our astonished guest, "surely we are not still in Canada!" Don't hurry yourself my good friend, you have far to go and much to see before you step off British ground. We pass through Ancaster, we reach Brantford: another town, beautifully situated, (where a few years since the red man rambled), with the Grand River winding gracefully past, and fading in the distance; on, on, still the same; farms, houses, villages, plank and gravelled roads;—now through Woodstock,—still on; no change, except the variations in the scenery, caused by alternations of hill and valley; at length we approach London. What causes our traveller to start? what brings the flush of pleasure upon his cheek? why listens he so intently as the soft evening breeze comes stealing down the road? He hears what he has looked, and hitherto looked for in vain in Canada—a peal of bells! Yes; London has, indeed, a peal of bells—the first brought into the Upper Province. As he listens to them, hanging half-way out of the coach-window, in order more effectually to drink in the much-loved melody, he begins to think himself once more at home.

"Those evening bells! those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells."

And now he is in London, 125 miles further west than Toronto, and still the country is as thickly settled, the towns as flourishing, the villages as thriving, the roads as good, the farms as well cultivated, and the houses as substantial; but he has farther yet to go. To the north he has the extensive territory of the Canada Company, to the south the flourishing towns and villages of St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Vienna, and numerous others; sixty miles west, on the "bright St. Clair," he has Port Sarnia, and sixty miles to the south-west, after passing through Delaware, Wardsville, Thamesville, and Louisville, he reaches Chatham, on the Thames. He pauses once more, surely this must be the end! not quite; we take him fifty miles further to Windsor on the Detroit, from whence, through Sandwich to Amherstburg, nearly twenty miles beyond, (at the western extremity of the Province) the whole distance is a perfect village.

Many and various are the complaints we here of the misrepresentations and absurdities continually published in trans-atlantic periodicals respecting the Province. Some of these are simple mistakes, although not the less calculated on that account to do the colony mischief, while others contain the most ridiculous exaggerations. We find in the Illustrated London News, of December 27th, 1851, the following luminous paragraph.

"The inhabitants of the frozen, and hitherto imperfectly understood region of Canada have not, until very recently, availed themselves, to the extent which has been within their power, of those estimable advances in the general progress of public improvement, which the people of the neighbouring republic have made. With the boundless resources of a country, the fertility of whose soil is proverbial, and enjoying the succour and support of the mother country, the people of Canada, composed of a mixture of race from all nations, would appear to have been hitherto absorbed in the idea of individual gain in whatever position of life, fortune, or the force of circumstances might happen to have placed them. Individuality has been the active and paramount feeling, to the exclusion of others and those of a more extended nature, at all times necessary to be cultivated in a new and thriving colony. It is true that clearings in the immense forests of Canada have been made to a great extent; towns and cities have arisen; canals have been dug; and other pub-

lic works have been commenced, and some completed, at an enormous expense to the colony, without yielding in return an advantage commensurate with the outlay, from the circumstance of their not being adapted to the peculiar wants and requirements of the different sections of the country in which such works have been constructed. At length, however, the spirit of public enterprise appears to have burst forth, and Canada will, no doubt, at an early period, present to the world satisfactory proof that she participates in the feeling of all the nations in Europe, that railroads are indispensably necessary to keep pace with the rapid increase of the commerce, population, intelligence and wealth of the Colony."

The inhabitants of the frozen region of Canada are certainly much indebted to the editor of this periodical, and if this is a specimen of the information he possesses respecting the colony, the people could not do better than appoint him colonial agent. What are the public works which have been "commenced and completed at an enormous expense to the colony, without yielding in return an advantage commensurate with the outlay, &c." We know of none; the Rideau Canal was an Imperial, not a Colonial work, and its construction was no expense to the colony. It was built as a military work, not to facilitate the commercial traffic of the country, notwithstanding which, before the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, it was usually swarming with vessels during the season of navigation. Are the St. Lawrence Canals not adapted to the wants of the Colony, when they have converted the five or six days passage in a crowded boat by the Rideau, from Montreal to Kingston, into a pleasant trip of a few hours! Is the Welland Canal not adapted to the wants of the country? How then does it happen to be crowded with shipping passing from lake to lake, through the season, from its opening to its closing. On the contrary, Canada, though without railroads, has in reality made as great and as substantial progress and improvement within the last twenty years, as the United States; and we believe would have continued to do so, notwithstanding the disinterested opinions to the contrary of Mr. Railroad—engineer A. B. C. or D., or those of the omniscient editor of the Illustrated London News.

Our farms and our farming are fully equal to those of the United States. It is true, we have a great number of wretched farms and wretched farmers; wretched farms *because* farmed by *wretched farmers;* but, taking the average, we are quite willing to compete with our neighbours, and we have not the slightest doubt that we

can produce individual farmers, who equal, if they do not excel, any native of the "model republic." Our churches, post-offices, and canals have been previously noticed. We have lines of telegraphic wires stretching from one extremity of the Province to the other. Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton have their gas works. Every town of any importance has its newspaper; and many have two or three. Our steamboats, in point of beauty, strength of construction, and admirable management, are not to be excelled on the American waters. Some of the steamboats on the Hudson are certainly *larger*, but all a traveller's anticipations of comfort on his voyage are dispelled the moment he sets foot on them, by the ominous-looking placards distributed over the vessel, telling him to "beware of thieves and pick-pockets."

Agricultural societies are established in every district: they are generally well supported, and have been the means of improving the quality of the stock in the Province, by stimulating competition amongst the farmers. These societies receive liberal support from the Provincial Government, and, by the impetus they have given to farming operations, have caused a better system of husbandry to be introduced into many localities.

Nor is education neglected amongst the people; we have educational establishments of every grade, where the youth of the Province are brought up, according to the good old maxim, *sub ferulam*, from the "High Church" college, to the common school, and where instruction of every kind is dealt out with a liberal hand, from Greek and Hebrew down to *calisthenics;* and every town, village, and township has its public school, where a certain amount of information is dispensed at a cheap rate to such as are willing to avail themselves of it.

The following table will show the number of schools in operation in 1850, and the amount actually expended in teachers' salaries in that year. The number of pupils for 1850, is stated in the "Report" at 151,891:—

County.	No. of Schools in operation.	Total Amount paid to Teachers.
Stormont	57	£1255 0 9
Dundas	59	1133 2 2
Glengarry	60	1551 12 6
Prescott	39	869 1 6
Russell	9	136 17 4
Carleton	84	1674 6 9
Leeds	143	2703 13 3
Grenville	87	1683 5 3
Lanark	96	2905 12 0
Renfew	26	639 11 9
Frontenac	77	1686 7 4
Lennox	43	1082 6 4
Addington	70	1568 2 3
Hastings	111	2171 1 4
Prince Edward	99	2351 12 9
Northumberland	115	2422 2 7
Durham	88	2640 0 5
Peterborough	94	1859 19 4
Simcoe	106	2413 9 11
York, North Riding	80	1823 17 5
" South Riding	68	2871 12 0
" East Riding	79	2816 16 11
" West Riding	82	2558 11 10
Wentworth	67	2513 15 3
Halton	111	4319 17 5
Lincoln	63	2397 2 2
Welland	74	2662 12 11
Haldimand	58	1611 15 11
Norfolk	92	2061 9 11
Oxford	133	3365 7 3
Waterloo	136	3856 6 3
Middlesex	216	5232 9 10
Huron	37	871 1 7
Perth	32	554 13 2
Bruce	1	13 12 8
Kent	64	1568 0 3
Essex	50	1508 13 7
Lambton	44	845 4 4
Cities in Upper Canada	33	2734 7 7
Towns in Upper Canada	55	3255 8 4
Incorporated Villages in do.	9	683 9 7
Total	3059	£82425 5 6
Total for 1849	2871	
Increase	188	

McGregor says "The immense sums which were expended during the last war in Upper Canada arose, in a great measure, from the unaccountable ignorance of those who had the direction of sending the materials to Canada, Besides the vast expenditure of the commissariat department, which for a long time issued about £1200 daily, the preparations for naval warfare were managed in the most extravagant manner.

"The wood-work of the Psyche frigate was sent out from England to a country were it could be provided on the spot, in one tenth of the time necessary to carry it from Montreal to Kingston, and at one-twentieth part of the expense. Even wedges were sent out; and, to exemplify more completely the information possessed at that time by the Admiralty, full supplies of water-casks were sent to Canada for the use of the ships of war on Lake Ontario, where it was only necessary to throw a bucket overboard, to draw up water of the very best quality."

Dr. Dunlop, after describing the cutting a road from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron in 1814, remarks. "The expense of a war surprises John Bull, and he only grumbles: were he to inquire into the causes, it is to be hoped he would be shy of so expensive an amusement, where after all he does not get his fun for his money. I would undertake to-morrow to cut a better road than we could possibly do, for forty pounds a mile, and make money by it, give me timely warning and a proper season of the year; whereas I am convinced that £2,500 to £3,000 did not pay for the one we cut."

The trans-atlantic ignorance of Canada is certainly most extraordinary, and frequently not a little amusing; many of the absurdities originally published by ignorant people have been perpetuated by those who ought to know better. The following choice article is said to be copied from a late number of the Dublin University Magazine, a periodical that one would certainly expect to possess more correct information:—

"Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep; but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great Lakes receive,

it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and will account for the singular fact, that salmon and herring are caught in all the Lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish get into the upper Lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and influx of the Lakes."

The writer is anxious to prove that there is a subterranean passage between lakes Huron and Ontario; and, in order to substantiate his argument, advances the "singular fact" of salmon and herring (both partly salt-water fish), being found in the upper lakes; and asks very triumphantly, "how these fish get into the upper lakes without some subterranean river?" We presume this gentleman derived his information from the angler mentioned by our old friend, Joe Miller, who caught his herrings ready salted and smoked. Unfortunately, however, the fact upon which he relies to sustain his theory, is *no fact!* Neither salmon nor salt-water herrings have ever been taken in Lakes Erie or Huron, for the simple reason that they cannot ascend the Falls of Niagara.

We clip the following from a newspaper published at Kingston; we have not seen the original. It is certainly rich:—

"Toronto, sometimes proudly denominated by her people, 'The Queen of the West,' is actually described by Wyld, the Royal Geographer, in some 'Notes to the Model of the Earth,' as 'the capital of West Canada, *overhanging the Lake Ontario, at Kingston!*' Montreal is represented in the same Notes, to be '*the chief mart of the fur trade!*'"

That much misrepresentation of the aspect of affairs, and the state of society in the Province is published by parties who imagine they know much more of the subject they are writing upon than they really do, and without any latent intention to do mischief, is very likely; but the stone hurled in play is frequently as destructive as that thrown intentionally. In Chambers's Journal for 1840, we find a letter from a Scottish emigrant, giving a detailed account of his voyage to America, of his visit to Upper Canada, of his being attracted to the south-west by the writings of Stewart and others, of his travelling over a large portion of the Western States, where, as he says "the sickly appearance of the people frightened me:"—of his return to Canada, where he selected a farm, and only regretted that

he had not purchased on his first arrival, and thus saved the time and money expended in looking for land in the States. Notwithstanding the peculiar and great advantages possessed by Canada over the Western States, are plainly and circumstantially set forth in this letter, the editor of the Journal appears so prejudiced against the Colony, that he could not insert the letter without appending the following remarks :—

* * * * "On this topic we have neither the power nor the inclination to intrude; and in conclusion, only offer one piece of advice to intending emigrants, which is, *to abstain by all means from proceeding to any part of Canada, till its affairs are settled fully to the satisfaction of its inhabitants.* The fevers and bowie knives in some parts of the States, to which the writer adverts, are not more distressing in their effects, than incessant political broils, and the prospect of civil warfare."

As an antidote to the above, we cannot do better than furnish our readers with Sir F. B. Head's amusing remarks on this very subject:—

"But while the inhabitants of our North American Colonies had not only suppressed domestic rebellion, but had repelled foreign invasion; in what state, I beg leave to ask, was the mother country? Why, when I returned from Canada, Wales was in a state of insurrection—Ireland on the point of rebellion—there were fires at Manchester—riots at Birmingham; and even in the agricultural districts there were disturbances which were seriously alarming the Government.

"If, therefore, a Royal Commission were at that time to be established, would it not have been infinitely more reasonable that three or four of the most intelligent of the native born inhabitants of our North American colonies should have been appointed by the Queen, to probe, examine, and report to her Majesty, what were "*the grievances*" of the mother country, than that any one member of a population so dreadfully diseased, should be ordered to prescribe for that portion of their fellow-countrymen, whom I had just left in the enjoyment of robust health?"

What is done by the Colonial Government, and the Colonial Office, towards disseminating correct information respecting this Colony? anything or nothing? We fear truth compels us to say the latter. With regard to the Colonial Office little is to be expected: the magnates there have so many colonies upon their hands, that, like a tradesman with a shop-full of goods, they care but little

which a customer makes choice of, and nothing short of a small rebellion will rouse them from their apathy. To our own Government, however, we have a right to look for support, and we have just cause of complaint if the parties in power here do not exert themselves to lay the advantages of the Province (for emigrants) fairly before the British public.

Of how little is done by the heads of the executive for that purpose, and how little interest Her Majesty's representative really feels in the colony he is sent to govern, we have ourselves had some experience. Finding, a few years since, that a general and concise description of Upper Canada and its settlements was much wanted, both in Canada and Great Britain, we spent above two years in travelling over the Province, and collecting all necessary information, at a considerable expense, for the first "Canadian Gazetteer." On the occasion of His Excellency's first visit to Toronto, we sent him a copy of the work, with a note, requesting him to take some means of making it known to the Colonial Secretary, and thereby to promote its circulation in England. We did this under the idea that it was one portion of the duty of a Colonial Governor to adopt all such measures as might be likely to conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the colony he was sent to govern. About a month afterwards we received a reply from the Governor's Secretary, informing us, that "if we had an agent in Montreal, and would direct him to send two copies of the work to him (the Secretary), His Excellency would forward them to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies." We complied with the request, and after waiting several months, and hearing nothing more of the matter, we wrote to the Secretary, to inquire if the copies had been sent, and received a short official reply, to the effect, that they had been forwarded, and their receipt acknowledged on such a date: no more notice, however, was taken of the work than if it had been a copy of a newspaper; so that, as the lawyers say, we "took nothing by our motion," or, rather, we were three copies of the work the poorer from having applied for His Excellency's support.

This, however, is nothing new. Mr. R. M. Martin complained that the officials of the Colonial Office, some years back, declared "they did not want men possessed of general and local knowledge of the Colonies."

Sir F. B. Head says :—

"In short, it was to new and merry England that, after a weary absence, I had apparently returned; and it was not until I reached

Downing Street I could believe that I really was once again in "*the* Old *Country;*" but there I found every thing old: old men, old women, old notions, old prejudices, old stuff, and old nonsense; and what was infinitely worse, old principles: in fact, it appeared as if the building in which I stood was intended, to collect and remove to our colonies all worn-out doctrines that had become no longer fit for home consumption."

The following sketch is so good, so pat to the purpose, and has so much appearance of truth about it, that, although we do not know the name of the author, we cannot resist extracting it:—

"There are some rooms in the Colonial Office, with old and meagre furniture, book-cases crammed with Colonial gazettes and newspapers, tables covered with baize, and some old and crazy chairs scattered about, in which those who have personal applications to make, are doomed to wait until the interview can be obtained. Here, if perchance you should some day be forced to tarry, you will find strange, anxious-looking beings, who pace to and fro in impatience, or sit dejected at the table, unable in the agitation of their thoughts to find any occupation to wile away their hours, and starting every time the door opens, in hopes that the messenger is come to announce that their turn is arrived. These are men with Colonial grievances. The very messengers know them, their business, and its hopelessness, and eye them with pity as they bid them wait their long and habitual period of attendance. No experienced eye can mistake the faces, once expressive of health, and confidence, and energy, now worn by hopes deferred, and the listlessness of prolonged dependence. One is a recalled Governor, boiling over with a sense of mortified pride and frustrated policy; another, a judge recalled for daring to resist the compact of his colony; another, a merchant, whose property has been destroyed by some job or oversight; another, the organ of the remonstrances of some Colonial Parliament; another, a widow, struggling for some pension, on which her hopes of existence hang; and perhaps another is a man whose project is under consideration. Every one of these has passed hours in that dull, but anxious attendance, and knows every nook and corner of this scene of his sufferings. The grievance originated probably long years ago, and, bandied about between colony and home, by letter or by interview, has dragged on its existence thus far. One comes to have an interview with the Chief Secretary; one, who has tried Chief and Under Secretaries in their turn, is now doomed to waste his remonstrances on some clerk. One has been

waiting days to have his first interview; another, weeks to have his answer to his memorial; another months in expectation of the result of a reference to the Colony; and some reckon the period of their sufferings by years. Some are silent; some utter aloud their hopes or fears, and pour out their tale to their fellow-sufferers; some endeavour to conciliate by their meekness; some give vent to their rage, when, after hours of attendance, the messenger summons in their stead some sleek contented-looking visitor, who has sent up his name only the moment before, but whose importance as a member of Parliament, or of some powerful interest or society, obtains him an instant interview. And if, by chance, you should see one of them at last receive the long-desired summons, you will be struck at the nervous reluctance with which he avails himself of the permission. After a short conference, you will generally see him return with disappointment stamped on his brow, and, quitting the office, wend his lonely way home, to despair, or perhaps to return to his Colony and rebel. These chambers of woe are called *the Sighing-rooms;* and those who recoil from the sight of human suffering, should shun the ill-omened precincts."

It is most extraordinary that men, who emigrated in a state of poverty, and have, by the exercise of industry, arrived at a state of independence in Canada, should recommend their fellow countrymen to emigrate to the United States, in preference to the British Provinces In Chambers' Journal for 1837, we find an article headed "Visit from a Canadian Settler," containing a fair specimen of the folly and ingratitude of which such people are guilty. It is true, and this is the only extenuating circumstance connected with the case, that in those days the lands of the crown were sold by *auction*, an evil that has been long since abolished.

"We have lately had some conversation with a settler from Upper Canada. He is a Scotchman—the person, in fact, whom we have already alluded to in the Journal, under the name of James Lambert, and who emigrated, with a wife and large family of children, in 1817. On the present occasion, he had returned to Edinburgh, on a visit to some relatives. * * * * The account which this homely, but honest and trustworthy personage gives of Upper Canada is by no means uninteresting, particularly to persons who have formed the design of emigrating. Without disparagement to other spots suitable for the location of emigrants, he recommends the district in which his own farm is situated. It is the London district, lying in the western part of Upper Canada, adjoin-

ing Lake Erie, * * * James's residence is twenty-eight miles from Port Stanley. * * * James's idea is, that, generally speaking, capitalists are less likely to succeed as settlers than poor men, because they are so liable to lose their money by speculation, by having too many irons in the fire, or by the easiness of mind which good circumstances are apt to produce. In Canada, moreover, a man known to have cash must have 'all his eyes about him.' Applicants for pecuniary favors lie in wait at all hands, and the purse must be well guarded that can resist their siege. Incautious generosity is sure to be abused; and if a weak side exists, it will to a certainty be found out, and played upon. This arises, no doubt, from the mixed character of the population, and the scarcity of money in the colony. A prudent man, however, with capital may carry all before him. * * * *Our friend advises all poor men, or individuals with small capitals, not to think of Canada at all, but to proceed at once to Michigan*, a district on the west side of Lake St. Clair, within the United States territory. The land in Michigan is not better than the land in Upper Canada, but it is cheaper and much easier got. * * * * James tells us that he now possesses two hundred acres of excellent land, has a good house, and is as comfortable in every respect as he could reasonably expect to be. With respect to stock upon his little estate, he owns a pair of excellent horses, with which he works the ground, and carries produce to market; above forty sheep, the wool of which affords material for clothing; several swine, and a large supply of poultry; five cows for milk, butter, and cheese to the family; and other animals. During the sugar-making season he manufactures a sufficiency of that article from the sap of the maple tree for domestic consumption; and, generally speaking, he may be described as possessing a plenteous share of this world's goods—all of which have been accumulated by his own industry, along with that of his family. *His past condition, as an operative weaver in the old country, is not for a moment to be compared with his present situation in life: and he has, moreover, the pleasure of seeing all his family in the way of well-doing about him, and the prospect of leaving them all separately and independently provided for.*"

It is rather amusing, after reading the above, to remember that six or seven years ago the banks of Michigan, (that country so strongly recommended in preference to Canada,) were considered so bad, or so unsafe, that scarcely any but Canadian bank notes were in circulation in the State; and that, through the interest of certain

parties, a bill was passed by the State Legislature, not only prohibiting the passing of Canada money, but actually imposing a penalty upon any person offering it. It was found, however, so impossible to carry on the business of the State without it, that the law has either been repealed, or allowed to become a "dead letter."

Dr. Thomas Rolph has some excellent remarks on the advantages which a British Colony, and Canada in particular, possesses over the United States, as a home for emigrants. He says:—

"There are some incidental circumstances which give Canada a vast pre-eminence over any other British Colony, as a home for the surplus population of the mother country. Identity of language and similarity of laws are of great importance; but its proximity to Great Britain, the cheapness and facilities afforded in coming out, and the numbers already settled, must prove powerful inducements to those remaining behind, and who are hesitating where to go. However much our American neighbours may press emigrants to remain with them, and hold out to them every kind of flattering prospects, well knowing their worth in a country where forests are to be cleared, canals to be dug, and rail-roads made, yet Mr. Mudie's observations are too true, and deserve most serious consideration:—'Unless a Briton renounces his country, he is an alien; and if he does renounce it, and swear a foreign allegiance, he is always looked upon as a sort of renegade, and never attains that consideration in the adopted country that he lost in the old one. He may accumulate wealth (though the situation in which he is placed is not the most favorable even for that), but he can seldom, if ever, so far gain the confidence of the strangers as to rise to any office or station of importance. There are few countries under native and independent governments, to which an English Emigrant can have access, between which and England there are not some remains of national jealousy. Probably those remains are, in some cases, becoming less and less, but in no case are they actually extinct; and in the United States of America, the only place where English, or a dialect of English, is the common language, they are probably strongly than in any other country.'"

Dr. Dixon says: "It seems a settled conviction in the American mind, an axiom of policy, and one would think a standing rule in the offices of the government, that on all occasions of diplomacy John Bull is destined, made to be diddled, to be gulled, to be beaten. Our dandy, blundering diplomatists are a poor match for

the long-headed, practical, scheming statesmen of the United States. Canada is full of just complaints on this point, not even excepting the famous Ashburton and Oregon treaties.

"I found the country full of complaints and dissatisfaction, from one end to the other. The people everywhere, and of all shades of politics, spoke the same language. Their fortunes were wrecked, their commerce destroyed; their agriculture, the sinews of the colony, enfeebled, ruined. Of course, all blamed the home-government. They refused to do anything, they said, to support their credit, or to further their exertions to obtain any loan, to assist in the public works: the execution of these was required, to expand their strength, and to develop the resources of the country; but they could obtain no help. Nay, it was asserted, by men of first-rate intelligence, and who had been engaged in the attempt, that they even could not get a hearing: nobody among the bureaucracy, in London, could be found to acquaint themselves with their affairs, or pay any attention to them."

"Grumble and grow rich," is an old English proverb; and it is generally found, that the richer John Bull grows, the more he exercises his privilege of grumbling; and the complaints of ruin and distress, quoted above, have about as good a foundation. As to the complaint of want of attention bestowed upon the emissaries sent from the Province to England, such a circumstance need excite little surprise. The English commercial and agricultural public looks with extreme suspicion upon *lawyers* and *agents of land companies:* notwithstanding which, when money is required for any public purpose, an individual of this description is immediately dispatched to borrow it; and usually unsuccessfully. And this result might, *a priori*, have been anticipated; as however respectable the parties chosen might happen to be in private life, they are little likely to inspire confidence on the other side of the Atlantic, and therefore the worst possible persons that could be chosen to execute such a commission. It has even been lately proposed by some parties to send a *lawyer* (a friend of their own) to Great Britain, to *lecture on Canada;* probably on the ground, that a legal gentleman, who, if he knows anything of law, must have devoted most of his time, since he arrived at years of discretion, to its study, must be particularly well qualified to explain to the agricultural community the peculiar advantages of the Province as a place of settlement. When men, whom we would suspect of having "harder heads," are guilty of such absurd conduct towards those from

whom they wish to borrow, we cannot be surprised if their applications end in disappointment.

In Chambers' Journal, for 1841, we have a rich specimen of the kind of matter published as colonial information. We are told, that "To the north of London lies the broad tract of land, partly improved and partly covered with wood, called the township, which is twelve miles square, and is divided into sixteen strips of territory, *each four rods in width*, and running from east to west. These strips are called *concessions*, *and are divided into* LOTS OF 800 ACRES *each.* * * * * *The streets of the town, and the roads even of the township, are so crowded with passengers, horsemen, and vehicles, that a person is in some danger of being trodden down, without a degree of caution. Indeed, this is so much the case, that it is made compulsory, by authority, to hang bells on the horses' necks.*"

But, after all, have we really a right to complain that we are so little known and appreciated? There is a good old maxim, that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." We were forcibly reminded of this rule, on taking up a well-written essay on the Canals of Canada, by Mr. Thomas C. Keefer. This essay, to which was adjudged the prize of £100, given by the Governor-General, starts with the astounding announcement that "the grape, peach, and melon come to perfection in Western Canada, *but cannot be produced in the damper climate of England.* Of what country can the author of this essay be a native? We had imagined that "all the world and his wife," all at least who knew anything of English history, were aware not merely that grapes *could* be grown in England, but that they were formerly produced in *very* large, and are still grown in *large* quantities. Dr. A. T. Thompson tells us, that "In Great Britain the vine was cultivated before the year 731, when Bede finished his history; but, although it was at one period brought to considerable perfection, yet, from the greater value of the ground for the cultivation of corn, vineyards are now scarcely known in Britain. The vine, therefore, is cultivated here for the dessert only; no raisins are made, and scarcely any wine."

"There were many vineyards in different parts of this country, from which wine was made; and we are informed, that in the cellar at Arundel Castle, in 1763, there were sixty pipes of excellent Burgundy, the produce of a vineyard attached to the castle."—*Museum Rusticum.*

"Miller tells us, in his Dictionary, that the Syrian grape, in England, has produced bunches weighing nineteen pounds and a half."

We never visited any portion of the island where grapes could not be brought to perfection out of doors; and we have purchased very excellent grapes in the Midland Counties at 4d. per lb., 6d. per lb. being a common price for them, when sold in the country parts of England. As for peaches, every farmer who has a wall to his garden, (which comprehends three out of every five,) grows peaches; and, much as is said and written respecting American peaches, we have travelled through the United States, from New Orleans to New York, we have seen peach trees growing by the acre, but in no portion of this vast region did we taste peaches equal in flavour to English wall-fruit.

If *we* print such statements as this, of an *old* and well-known country like England, what right have we to complain that a *new* country like Canada is misrepresented. We can imagine what must have been His Excellency's feelings of astonishment at meeting with such a passage: what reliance could he place on the remainder of the essay, or what confidence in the *judgment* of the judges who could overlook such a statement.

We presume that grapes and peaches are not grown in Scotland. From their being so plentiful in England, we had supposed that they were also cultivated north of the Tweed, till we met, a year or two since, with a rather laughable refutation of our opinion. A young Scotchman, just arrived in the colony, was staying on a visit with a family of our acquaintance, residing on the banks of the Thames. The day after his arrival he walked out to take a stroll over the farm. Not far from the house he came to a halt under one of those magnificent black walnut trees for which the Western District is so famous. It was late in the autumn, and the ground beneath the tree was strewed with nuts. He stopped. What could they be? He had heard of American peaches, and their great plenty: he had read of their feeding pigs on them, and he immediately concluded that this must be the fruit. What else could it be? He selected a fine one, and raising it to his mouth, took "a good bite." Such of our readers as ever tasted the pungency of the black walnut husk may imagine his vexation and disappointment. What could be the matter with it? "It could-na surely be ripe!" He threw it down, and tried another, with no other result than setting his lips on fire: uttering a hearty maledic-

tion on the writers who had thus deceived him, he ran in-doors, exclaiming, that " if these were American peaches, he never wished to taste another."

In corroboration of our own opinions respecting the progress and improvements of the Province, we have great satisfaction in making (with permission of the author) a few extracts from a lecture lately delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, in Toronto, by the Rev A. Lillie, on the " Growth and Prospects of Canada."

" To compare any of our cities, as to growth, with cities of such world-wide repute as Boston or New York may perhaps be deemed somewhat too bold. As this, however, is an adventurous age, it may be worth while, were it but to prove we are not behind the times, to run the hazard.

" Begin we then with Boston, New England's noble capital, which, taken all in all, is, without question, one of the finest cities in the world. Boston contained :—

In 1790,	18,038	inhabitants.
1810,	33,250	"
1820,	43,298	"
1830,	61,391	"
1840,	93,000	"
1850,	135,000	"

[World's Progress, pp. 212, 694.]

" Dividing the above into two periods, of thirty years each, Boston contained at the close of the first about two and a half times its number of inhabitants at the commencement ; while the close of the second shows three and one-tenth times the number of the beginning. The population of 1850 is eight times, or nearly, that of 1790 : Toronto being in the former of these years over six times what it was eighteen years before, in 1832 ; more than 75 times what it was 49 years before, in 1801. Between 1840 and 1850, the increase is—on Boston, 45 per cent. ; on Toronto, 95 per cent.

" New York, the emporium of the New World,—a city that for its age will, we suppose, vie with any on the earth,—numbered :—

In 1790,	33,131	inhabitants.
1810,	96,373	"
1830,	202,548	"
1840,	312,710	"
1850,	517,000	"

[World's Progress, pp. 444, 701.]

" Its increase thus stands, as compared with Toronto :—Two and a half times in the twenty years, from 1830 to 1850, against six times in the eighteen years, between 1832 and 1850 ; sixteen times in sixty years, against seventy-five times in forty-nine years; sixty-six per cent. between 1840 and 1850, against ninety-five per cent.

" Hamilton contained, in 1850, between three and four times its population in 1836 ; an interval of only fourteen years : Montreal over three times that of 1816 ; Quebec fully two and one-eighth times; and Sorel about four and one-half times, or 6,646 inhabitants in the year 1850.

" Perchance we may be asked how our Canadian cities compare in growth with Cincinnati or St. Louis? Very favourably, we reply, as the following statistics prove :—

" The population of Cincinnati was, in 1850, when it reached 115,590, about twelve times its amount in 1820, thirty years before, when it numbered 9,642—[World's Progress, p. 245] ; while Toronto had, in the same year (1850), eighteen times its population in 1817; that is, 33 years before.

" Davis's ' Half Century' (p. 29) reports Cincinnati at only 82,000—nearly 24,000 less than the statement we have adopted. We have given the larger number, because, being professedly taken from the census of 1850, we suppose it the more correct; and because, too, we would do our neighbour full justice.

" St. Louis contained, in 1820, 4,597 inhabitants ; and, in 1850, 70,000—fifteen times the previous number Toronto, as we have seen, had in the latter year eighteen times its population in 1817.

" During the last thirty years our growth has thus, in its rate, considerably exceeded that of both these cities; which among those of the west hold first rank.

" To the references already given of rise in the value of land, in the rural districts, we add a few illustrative of what has taken place in the towns and cities. * * * * * *

" Perhaps it may be said that land in Kingston had, at the time in question, an undue value given it by the circumstance of its being made the seat of government. Be it so ; Brantford has never been the seat of government: yet two lots in Colborne Street, which cost originally £10 for sixty-six feet, were sold last summer—the one for £25, the other £30 per foot. A lot was pointed out to me last autumn, in one of the second or third rate streets in London, for which I was told from £7 10s. to £9, could easily be got.

"Forty acres of land in this city, (Toronto) extending from Richmond up to Gerard Street, were sold (how long ago I cannot say), by Hon. Mr. Crookshanks to the late Hon. Mr. McGill, for 23s. 9d. per acre, which now average in value, I presume, not less than £750 per acre. The McGill property, valued by the proprietors in 1823 at £4,000 is now supposed to be worth from £75,000 to £100,000. Six-acre lots on Yonge Street, which cost in 1825, £75, could not be purchased now, probably, under £1000.

"A few years ago I had the pleasure of dining with an old farmer on the Don, who told me that he built, I forgot whether the first or second house in it. The lot, on King Street of course, was given him for nothing, on condition of building only, and he might have had as many as he pleased on the same terms. The Government House was at that time a tent; erected I believe, in the ravine east of the present site of the Parliament Buildings. Having been an old Loyalist Volunteer my friend received his supplies of flour from the Commissariat, there being then none to be had anywhere else; and had the choice of the whole neighbourhood, including the present site of the greater part of the city, as a farm; but he selected the bank of the Don, three miles from this, as being better land.

"The roads are likewise improving fast. For example, in the spring of 1837, I journeyed from Brantford to Hamilton in company with a friend. We had a horse which, according to the fashion of those now ancient times, we rode in turn. Night came on ere we reached Hamilton. The road was in such a state that neither of us could venture to ride. Compelled to dismount, we had for the sake of safety, to plunge on through the mud, leading our horse and sinking deep at almost every step. Such was my exhaustion, that on reaching the friend's house whither we were going, I had to rest myself by leaning my back against the door. A macadamised road of the first class now stretches, and has long done, over the puddle through which we thus laboriously forced our way.

"Twelve or fourteen years ago I travelled several times between Guelph and Hamilton. Of the character of the road it would be useless to attempt giving a description to those who have not seen it. The thought of the journey used almost to terrify me. On one of these occasions, of which the recollection is still fresh, and likely long to be, I met a friend midway; when turning aside round a huge mud hole, half occupied by a great stump, we halted under the shadow of the huge pines which skirted the road, and inquired of one another's welfare, and of the "going," very much as ships meeting at sea

make mutual inquiries as to longitude, latitude, course, and so forth. Not far from the time of which I speak, a minister, who had just come out from England, and was going to Guelph with his family, was, by a shrewd friend who accompanied him, taken round by Brantford, a distance of 57 miles or thereabouts, instead of proeeeding direct from Hamilton, 26 miles, under the idea that had the new-comers gone through the road I have mentioned, they would, on reaching their destination, have imagined themselves to have got whence there was no way out. No trick, like this, which was reckoned a clever one at the time, would now be necessary, as between Hamilton and Guelph there is an excellent macadamised road. Now the journey from Toronto to the latter place, which would then have required nearly two days, is performed in about twelve or fourteen hours, and will, when the projected railway opens, be accomplished, without fatigue, and at a trifling expense in a couple of hours, perhaps less.

"Large as the numbers are who are flocking annually to our shores, I have often wondered when looking at the advantages which Canada offers to the virtuous and the diligent, that they should not be very much larger. Such may command, almost anywhere they please to locate themselves, all the substantial comforts of life with a very moderate measure of exertion. Who are the owners of our handsomest and best, stocked farms? Generally speaking, men who have procured and improved them by their own labour; many of whom you find in all the older parts of the country, living like patriarchs, surrounded by their children to whom they have given inheritances. For example, I was myself intimately acquainted a few years ago with an old gentleman thus situated in Flamborough West, where there are others in similar circumstances, whose property consisted when he came into the country of nothing more than the axe which he carried on his shoulder, with a moderate supply of clothes which himself and his young wife brought with them, and who ere he could procure a place where he might lay himself down to sleep, had to make himself a tent, by throwing a blanket over a few boughs which he cut from some of the trees in the yet unbroken forest.

"Meeting some time ago with a countryman, and fellow-citizen of my own, a native of Glasgow, who had occupied a respectable position there, whom I found living in a handsome stone house, with all the evidences of comfort around him, and in the enjoyment of the respect of his neighbours; I remarked to him—"I suppose you do not regret having come to Canada." "Oh no:" was his prompt reply; "it has, to be sure, been pretty much a struggle all the time;

but I have brought up seven sons, to four of whom I have given farms, and I hope by and by to be able to provide them for the rest." His time of residence in the country had been, I believe, about twenty-seven years.

"No small amount of the Property in our cities and towns, the mass of it might I not rather say, belongs, as those who hear me know, to parties who have earned it by their own exertions, some in mechanical and others in mercantile pursuits. A remark made to me lately by a friend in relation to Paris, that the property in the hands of its inhabitants had been nearly all made in it, applies substantially to the entire country. Its wealth is, under God's good providence, chiefly of its people—not those of other generations and the present combined—but those who occupy it now.

"Generally speaking a kindness of feeling prevails, a freedom of action is allowed provided propriety is not violated, and useful labour is regarded with a respect, which make the country, after a time at least, very pleasant to those who seek a home in it. Few, it is well known, who have lived long in it, leave it without regret.

"These various advantages, though yet to a considerable extent strangely overlooked, are beginning to be on the whole better understood. May we not hope that they will be, ere long, appreciated as they ought to be, and that we shall have increasing numbers of such as shall prove themselves useful to us while benefitting themselves, taking up their abode among us? In the mean time let us each seek to acquit himself faithfully of the duties he owes the country; among which we would take the liberty of specially naming—the recognition of the country's advancement and advantages, co-operation, as far as practicable, in every prudent and honourable effort for its improvement, and the avoidance of every thing, whether in word or act, having a natural tendency to injure it.

"We sometimes think our neighbours say more than enough of their growth; but depend upon it, if they at all err here, their fault is a much less mischievous one, to say nothing else of it, than lugubrious wailing in circumstances which ought to call forth gratitude. Feeling themselves carried forward with the general movement, a boyant and hopeful spirit is excited which gives them strength to battle with and overcome difficulties by which they might otherwise be mastered. It would be well were such a dialogue as the following, which it is but justice to the parties to say took place at a time of some excitement, a specimen altogether unique among us. A friend of mine being gravely told sometime ago by two of his neighbours,

that 'Canada was no country for the farmer, who could make nothing here,' turned quietly to one of them and asked, 'Friend, what do you reckon your farm worth?' 'Two thousand pounds' was the ready reply. 'How long have you been in the country?' "About twenty years.' 'Did you bring much with you when you came?' 'No: nothing.' 'Then in twenty years,' retorted my friend, 'You have besides bringing up a family, made two thousand pounds—cleared a hundred pounds a year—and you tell me Canada is no country for the farmer.' 'Addressing himself to the other he now inquired—'And what my good friend may be the value of your farm? Is it worth as much as your neighbour's?' 'It is worth about five hundred pounds more,' the party questioned (who saw the awkward position in which his companion and himself had placed themselves) replied with a smile, 'Then certainly,' he was answered, 'You have not done *very badly*, for you have been in the country only about the same length of time with your neighbour, and you know you have told me before you brought nothing with you.'

"Of the above description of poor the country contains not a small number, who reckon it little that they are in the possession of noble farms which they are every year improving, and which every year are rising in value, with stock to which they are constantly adding, so long as they may be unable to lay by, at the same time, something handsome in the way of money. To their laying by money I have no objection. On the contrary I should be glad to see them do it; yet, all things being taken into account, I cannot think them standing very greatly in need of pity.

"In the face of the facts above adduced, what is to be thought of the deprecating comparisons so often made between ourselves and our neighbours as to rate of progress? They are in my opinion, as erroneous as in their operation they are calculated to be mischievous. The impression which forced itself most strongly on my mind during a journey of over three thousand miles made last summer through Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, was the striking coincidence in appearance (with the exception of prairie in place of forest) and condition between these States and Canada West. They are progressing rapidly; but so are we. New towns present themselves on every hand; small, it is true, many of them; yet destined to be large ere long. Thus too it is with us. With these our towns compare very favourably: so do our rural districts. My belief is that a Canadian farmer would return from such a tour as I made somewhat disposed to boast; that he would say our cultivation is at least as

good as that of the West: and our farm houses as good, and provided as comfortably."

To the great bulk of the rural population of England, Canada may certainly be called a "terra incognita." We recollect an amusing instance of the notions entertained of its inhabitants by some of them. A friend of ours had a servant-maid whose brother had enlisted in a regiment which was subsequently ordered to Canada; while quartered in Toronto the young man took to himself a helpmate, an Anglo-Canadian, who afterwards returned with him to England. On his arrival at home, his sister asked permission to pay him a visit, a request which of course was granted. On her return, her mistress asked her, had she seen her new sister? to which she replied in the affirmative, adding: "But, Lor! Mum, *she's not very dark! I thought she'd be black!*"

Occasionally, however, we are misrepresented in a different way, and when we read such descriptions as the following by Mr. R. Montgomery Martin, we are almost tempted to exclaim, "Save me from my friends:" "The country bordering the lake is well wooded, and through the numerous openings the prospect is enlivened by flourishing settlements; the view being extremely picturesque *along the white cliffs of Toronto, heightened on the north by the remarkable high land over Presqu'isle, called the Devil's Nose.*" The Italics are our own. When Mr. Martin endited this, he must surely have been dreaming of the "white cliffs of Old England." The manner in which he sometimes confuses places together may be infered from the fact that Presqu'isle is about fifty miles from Toronto. As for the Devil's Nose, we never heard of it; we have occasionally been tempted to look rather suspiciously for the cloven foot, but we certainly do not know where in the Province to search for His Majesty's *Nose.*

We have as yet devoted but little space to an interesting section of our population, the Red Man. But we cannot close a work like this without giving our readers (particularly those at a distance,) some insight into their past history, present condition, and future prospects. The Red Men residing on this continent are divided into many tribes; some of those that were in existence at the discovery of Canada, are now exterminated; some have perished by disease, some by wars amongst themselves, and some through sanguinary contests with the white man. Since the termination of the last American war, considerable exertions have been made by the British Government to settle and civilize such tribes as resided within the

boundaries of the British territory. These efforts have been attended with considerable success, as much at least as could reasonably be expected considering the nature of the materials to be dealt with. The Indian in general requires to be doubly protected: from the bad example and the roguish practices of the whites with whom he associates, and also from himself. As far as our own opportunities of observation extend, the red men appear to possess many noble qualities—and their unsuspicious reliance upon the good intentions of their white neighbours, frequently ends in their own destruction. Laws have been made, over and over again for their protection and benefit, but it is difficult to guard those who will not protect themselves. We understand it to be the intention of the government at no distant date, to discontinue the old practice of annually issuing presents to the Indians; we hope there is no truth in the report; the saving would be trifling, and we are certain that under the circumstances, such despicable milk-and-water economy would meet with execration from nine-tenths of the British people.

For the information of our readers we shall make a few extracts from the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Indians.

"It has been shown that, up to a recent period, the policy of the government towards this race was directed rather to securing their services in time of war, than to reclaiming them from barbarism, and encouraging them in the adoption of the habits and arts of civilization. With this view, they were for many years placed under the superintendance of the military authorities of the Province.

"Since 1830, a more enlightened policy has been pursued, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, and much has been done in Upper Canada, both by the Government and various religious bodies, to promote their civilization, but the system. although improved has had a tendency to keep the Indians in a state of isolation, and tutelage, and materially to retard their progress.

"Experience has shown that Indians can no longer lead a wild and roving life, in the midst of a numerous and rapidly increasing white population. Their hunting grounds are broken up by settlements; the game is exhausted; their resources as hunters and trappers are cut off; want and disease spread rapidly among them, and gradually reduce their numbers. To escape these consequences, no choice is left, but to remove beyond the pale of civilization, or to settle and cultivate the land for a livelihood. From this cause, and

under the influence of the Missionaries, few Indians remain unsettled in the inhabited parts of Canada.

"But the settled and partially civilized Indians, when left to themselves, become exposed to a new class of evils. They hold large blocks of lands, generally of the most valuable description, which they can neither occupy nor protect against the encroachments of white squatters, with whom, in the vain attempt to guard their lands, they are brought into a state of constant hostility and collision. As they are exempt from any obligation to make or maintain roads through their lands, these reserves are serious obstacles to the settlement and improvement of the surrounding country, and their possessors become objects of jealousy and dislike to their neighbours; of these the more unprincipled are always on the alert, to take advantage of the weakness and ignorance of the Indians, and of their partiality for spirits, in order to plunder them of their improvements and other property; habits of intoxication are thus introduced and encouraged, destitution ensues, and general demoralization is the speedy consequence.

"But in order to enable them to compete with the whites, and to take their position among them as fellow-citizens, some time and more comprehensive and active measures are necessary. Sir Francis Head despaired of ever being able to effect this object, and, therefore he proposed to remove them to a distance, and to fortify them as much as possible, against all communications with the whites. * * * * But all Sir F. Head's attempts to induce the Indians to abandon their old settlements, failed, and every similar attempt is likely to fail. The Indians have usually a strong veneration and affection for their old haunts, and consider it a disgrace to abandon the bones of their ancestors, while the faith of the Crown and every principle of justice, are opposed to their compulsory removal.

"Although the Crown claims the Territorial Estate and eminent dominion in Canada, as in other of the older colonies, it has ever since its possession of the Province, conceded to the Indians the right of occupancy upon their old hunting grounds, and their claim to compensation for its surrender, reserving to itself the exclusive privilege of treating with them for the surrender or purchase of any portions of the land. This is distinctly laid down in the Proclamation of 1763, and the principle has since been generally acknowledged and rarely infringed upon by the Government.

"In Upper Canada, where at the time of the Conquest, the In-

dians were the chief occupants of the Territory where they were all Pagans and uncivilized; it became necessary, as the settlement of the country advanced, to make successive agreements with them for the peaceable surrender of portions of their hunting grounds. The terms were sometimes for a certain quantity of presents, such as have been before described, once delivered, or for an annual payment in perpetuity, either in money, or more generally in similar presents. One of the earliest of these agreements was made with the Mississaga Tribe on the Grand River in 1784, by which the Crown purchased above 670,000 acres, to be again ceded to the Six Nations on their retirement from the United States, at the close of the War of Independence.

"These agreements are mostly drawn up in general terms; they do not appear to have been recorded, and some of them are missing. They sometimes contain reservations of a part of the land surrendered for the future occupation of the tribe. In other cases, separate agreements for such reservations have been made, or the reservations have been established by their being omitted from the surrender, and in those instances consequently the Indians hold upon their original Title of occupancy.

"In 1836, Sir Francis Head obtained the unconditional surrender of the Manitoulin, and a vast number of other Islands in Lake Huron, and of an extensive territory in Western Canada, without any direct compensation, and he also obtained a surrender of a valuable reserve near Amherstburgh, upon the condition that the proceeds of one half were to be applied to the benefit of the tribe claiming it, and those of the other half to the general benefit of the Indians of Upper Canada. But the terms on which these two surrenders were obtained led to much remonstrance, and to a representation to the Secretary of State.

"Among the consequences of the peculiar title under which the Indians hold their lands, are their exclusion from the political franchise, and their immunity from statutory labour, the exemption of their lands from taxation, from seizure for debt, and the exclusion of white settlers from their reserves.

"But this mode of tenure, and the uncertainty of title to their lands, has caused great uneasiness among the more enlightened Indians of Upper Canada. They apprehend that as the tide of settlement flows on, and the pressure of the whites to possess their lands increases, they may at some future day be dispossessed or forced to

surrender on disadvantageous terms, because they can show no title deeds for their reserves.

"The subject has, on several occasions, been brought before the Provincial and Imperial Government. In 1837, the Rev. Peter Jones, an Indian Missionary of the Methodist Society, and a Chief among the Mississaga tribe of the River Credit, visited England in order chiefly to call attention to it.

"His representation to Lord Glenelg was couched in the following terms :—

"It is the desire of my tribe to obtain from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, a written assurance or title-deed, securing to them and their posterity, for ever the lands on which they have commenced improving. So long as they hold no written document, from the British Government, to show that the land is theirs, they fear that the white man may at some future day take their lands away from them; and this apprehension is constantly cherished by observing the policy pursued by the United States Government towards the Indians in that country, in forcing them to leave their Territories and the bones of their Fathers; and I regret to say that this fear acts as a powerful drawback upon the industry and improvement of our Indian Tribes."

"As the early dealings of the Government with the Indians had almost exclusive reference to the cultivation of their friendship and alliance in times of war, the constitution of the Indian Department was, until within a few years, entirely of a military character. For a long time it was under the controul of the Commander of the Forces. The Superintendents had military rank, were entitled to wear a uniform, and received the same rates of pay and allowances, during the war, as the officers of corresponding rank in the regular army, which up to the year 1832 were paid from the military chest, provided for out of the army extraordinaries. Their duties were confined, principally, to the conveying of the presents to the Indians, and attending at the different stations where they assembled to receive them, with as much military pomp and display as the occasion would admit.

"In 1830 Sir George Murray put an end to this system. He separated the department into two branches for the two sections of the Province, and placed them under the control of the civil government in each. He adopted as the policy of the Government, the settled purpose of gradually reclaiming the Indians from a state of

barbarism, and of introducing amongst them the industrious and peaceful habits of civilized life.

"The Superintendents have respectively under their charge:—(in 1847)

"At Manitoulin, 1098 Indians, with the charge of an establishment of Artificers, and the annual issue of presents to the tribes visiting from the North-west.

At the Grand River	2223	Indians,
At the River Thames	1209	"
At Upper St. Clair	741	"
At Walpole Island	1140	"
At Amherstburgh	368	"

"In 1840, the Chief Superintendent stated that 'the Indian Office, strange as it may appear, has until lately possessed little or no information respecting the Indian's property, or the funds derived from sales of portions of it. Regular and systematic accounts do not appear ever to have been opened.'

"On the discontinuance of presents, Mr. Blair says: 'The benefits arising to the Indians from the distribution of presents are great, as they furnish the main supply of the year's clothing; they undoubtedly must have the effect of securing the tranquility of the remoter parts of the Province, and conciliating the good will of the great body of the Indian people. * * * * Independent of political reasons, it is to be remembered, that these presents originated in solemn treaties, made by the representatives of the British Crown, at times when the assistance of the Indians was of momentous consequence. The wampums by which these treaties were ratified, are still preserved among the tribes, and the memory of them is fondly cherished.'

"The benefits derived by the Indians from these presents is represented on all hands to be very great, particularly to the women and the younger members of their families, numbers of whom would undergo much suffering during the winter but for this Bounty. 'The attachment,' says Mr. Jarvis, 'of the Indians to the British Government, and the respect they entertain for it, appear to me most deeply rooted, and indeed unalterable; I doubt much whether, even should the presents be withheld from them from this time forth, that the circumstance would lesson their loyalty; but the disappointment would be great, and numbers would be driven into the depths of the forest, to obtain furs and skins to preserve their women and children from perishing. The blanket, which is annually dis-

tributed to each individual, according to age and sex, is valued far beyond any other article of which the equipment is composed, and is never parted with by the owner but when in a state of inebriety. When compelled to purchase this article from a trader, the exhorbitant price of twenty or thirty dollars is frequently demanded, and rigidly exacted in peltries or sugar, which the impoverished Indian is forced to give at any price the ruthless trader may please to say they are worth. Powder, shot, and ball form part of the equipment; to withhold these articles, would be to render useless their fire-arms, and deprive them of a principle means of gaining a subsistence for their families. Some of the consequences arising from a total cessation of presents to the Indians, are as follows:—

"Great suffering and distress among the women and younger members of the tribes.

"Demoralization to a frightful extent, in consequence of such privation.

"On the principal of 'necessity has no law,' the adoption of a regular system of plundering the more remote settlements, and thus endangering the peace and safety of the defenceless inhabitants.

"Weakening the respect and confidence which the Indians have ever manifested towards the British Government.

"A direct breach of faith on the part of the British Government."

"The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, may have under cultivation about five hundred acres, under tillage, &c,: 1368 acres cleared.

"The Mississagas of Alnwick, about 360 acres.

"The Mississagas of Rice Lake, about 400 acres.

"The Mississagas of Mud Lake, about 200 acres.

"The Mississagas of the River Credit, about 500 acres.

"The Chippewas of Snake Island, about 150 acres.

"The Chippewas of Rama, about 300 acres.

"The Chippewas of Owen's Sound, about 120 acres.

"The Chippewas of Saugeen, about 300 acres.

"The Chippewas of Beausoliel Island, about 100 acres.

"The Estate belonging to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, consists of about 92,700 acres,

"The Estate of the Mississagas of the Bay of Quinte, consists of about 8000 acres.

"The Estate of the Mississagas of the Rice and Mud Lake, consists of 3120 acres.

"The Estate of the Mississagas of the River Credit, consists of 3200 acres, they have also 6450 acres already surrendered for sale.

"The Estate of the Six Nations of the Grand River, consists of about 160,000 acres, besides lands remaining ungranted in the townships of Dunn, Cayuga and Brantford, and besides 19,000 acres granted to Benjamin Canby, on which no payments have been made.

"The Estate of the Moravians of the River Thames, consists of about 51,160 acres.

"The Estate of the Chippewas of the River Thames, consists of about 15,360 acres.

"The Estate of the Chippewas, of Chaneil Ecarte and St. Clair, consists of about 17950 acres, independent of Walpole Island, unsurveyed, but containing about 10,000 acres, specially reserved for Indian occupation.

"The Estate of the Saugeens consists of about 400,000 acres. This is an unsettled part of the country, situated on Lake Huron, north of Goderich, from about sixty to ninety miles.

"The Estate of the Wyendotte and Huron Tribes situated at Anderdon, consists of about 22,390 acres.

"The Estate of the Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe, consists of about 20,000 acres. Independent of this property, the Manitoulin Island consists of about 85,200 acres. The Christian Island, in Lake Huron, is now estimated at about 10,000 acres, which have been set apart for the occupation of all Indians who wish to reside there.

"The greater part of this property is situated in the centre of rapidly increasing sections of the country, and therefore the more easily made available. Public policy, as well as regard for the interest of the Indians, requires that these valuable tracts should not be suffered to remain waste and uncultivated in the heart of thriving settlements; past experience sufficiently shows the absolute necessity of the Government, in tender regard to the Indians themselves, taking upon itself the disposal of their lands for them; nothing else, I am satisfied, can prevent the intrusion and plunder of white settlers. I have no hesitation in saying that every individual white man, from the merchant to the labourer, who, residing in the neighbourhood of the Indians, advises otherwise, does so from interested motives. In Indian property one and all are land jobbers and speculators. Whether it be land, money, or even presents, that the Indians possess, they soon find their way into the possession of his white neighbour, without any consideration. One instance of this I would mention, the most glaring I have witnessed, but I have no

doubt that many similar transactions upon a smaller scale have repeatedly occurred; after giving credit unlimited to the Indians, in the expectation of being paid when they received their money, the white dealer tempts the Indians with articles he does not want, and if not paid to the uttermost farthing, instances have occurred of arrest of his person in satisfaction. A Mr. Roach, who settled as a merchant on Rice Lake, made up an account in 1839, against the Indians there settled, of £700. The glaring absurdity of such a charge prevented his seeking its recovery by proving his claim in the Courts of Law: he contrived however, by some means, to obtain the signature of nearly every individual of the tribe, including men, women and children, to a confession of judgment, making their persons responsible for the amount; and after entering judgment, and taking out execution against their chattels, had the boldness to apply to the Government for payment, setting forth that their chattels were not sufficient to meet the demand, and threatening the incarceration of the whole tribe, which could only obtain relief by application made by me on its behalf, to the Court of Queen's Bench, when the judgments were set aside as having been obtained in the manner above stated, against infants, and as having been entered against persons who never signed the confession, though their names were included in the stile of the cause. This oversight of Mr. Roach's saved the tribe.

"Upon the investigation of this matter, it appeared that some of the Indians had subscribed their names, *being informed that the document was a petition to the Government, asking for money for themselves;* and others positively swore they had never seen or subscribed it, though their names appear as parties thereto. Too many instances could be adduced of the signatures of the Indians being obtained in this manner to papers, the contents of which were purposely misinterpreted to them, which when explained they were themselves the first loudly to exclaim against, and wholly to disavow. The contradictory petitions repeatedly presented to the Government prove this but too clearly, independent of many cases within my own knowledge of the Indians being thus made the dupes of designing persons."

Speaking of the Indians on Walpole Island, Mr. Keating says, "The Indians, generally represented as taciturn and gloomy, are the very reverse, they are cheerful in the extreme, and the joke and merry tale go round the wigwam fire as well as the blazing hearth of the whites. They are sociable in their habits, friendly towards one

another, and always live together in bands, varying in number according to the capabilities of the locality to furnish them with food.

"No person, who has not seen the Indians in their natural state and civilized, can form any notion of the vast difference between the two. The former, squalid, dirty, and in rags, the latter warmly and comfortably clad; the one, barely drawing a scanty subsistence from the chase, wallowing in intoxication, in his angry passions aroused, ill-treating his wife and family, or attempting the life of his friend; the other supplied with regular and abundant meals, a comfortable house, surrounded with domestic animals, and leading the quiet, orderly life of the well-to-do respectable farmer. The former feeding the greedy conjuror to perform his incantations, and drumming and singing to the *manitou*, whose favor he wishes to insure, or whose anger he desires to avert; the second, bending in lowly reverence before the altar of his God.

"Let the village of the Ottawas, at Manitowaning be my example. It contains at least sixty neat log-houses, whitewashed within and without, erected by the Indians themselves; a good church also built by them; and stands in the midst of several hundred acres of land, under flourishing condition.

"Harmony and content prevail throughout; their order and regularity are remarkable; and the whole day is consumed in cultivating and cleaning, with as much system and success as the oldest farmer. Morning and evening their united prayers ascend to the throne of the Most High, and the Sunday is devoutly consecrated to his worship. There you hear not the drunken brawl or the angry word. Rendering one another mutual assistance, they are like one large community, actuated by a common and simultaneous impulse; their only rivalry that of excelling in husbandry.

"Reverse the picture, and visit a neighbouring settlement of heathens. There, though the land be equally fertile, women alone are seen in the fields, attending to the scanty crops, which in the intervals of dissipation have been put in: some of the men are hunting, some idly stretched before their miserable camps, smoking, and eagerly awaiting the return of the messenger gone to the neighbouring trader for "fire-water." He arrives; they flock together; and then commences the scene of dissipation and drunkenness: all labour is forsaken, the wailing infant neglected, men and women drunk, battles commenced, the night is spent in debauch, which, if the store be not exhausted, continues until it is. When over, feverish and sickened, they can hardly crawl about in search of food;

and thus, to the pains of intoxication are added the pangs of hunger. Such scenes are of frequent occurrence, despite all the precautions taken to prevent the sale of ardent spirits. Then the sick-bed of the dying Indian receives not the comforts of religion; no zealous minister of the gospel breathes to the departing the deep consolations of Christianity, and smooths his painful passage into that eternity he has been taught to acknowledge : the conjurer alone, with his medicines and idols, rocks himself to and fro before his uneasy couch; painted and grotesquely attired, he drawls out the propitiatory songs to his spirits, and strikes his deer-skin drum; models of turtles, snakes, &c., are around him, the presents he has received at his feet, and most likely a keg of rum, of which he frequently partakes. The inspiration becomes greater, louder and louder sounds the drum and song, and at last he declares the grand object accomplished, and that the spirit of sickness has been expelled. Then comes the trance; he falls back, exhausted, from the conflict which he assures you he has carried on with the powerful spirit of evil within the suffering patient, though, in reality, from the effects of drink and fatigue. When recovered, he gathers up his booty and stalks away, whilst the unfortunate victim, rendered worse by the incessant din, breathes away his miserable existence. I have seen several similar death-beds, and in one case the Indian expired in the midst of the feast given for his recovery. There he lay dead, whilst they were drunk; a ghastly corpse in the midst of merriment; and this continued for two days, when he was hastily committed to his kindred earth.

" Among the Tribes which I have had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with, viz., the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatimies, I have found but little difference, either in the manners or the various superstitions which form the groundwork of their, if I may so call them, social relations : all seem to be fond of society, and live together, if their locations will afford them food, in numbers varying from 50 to 100. All seem to possess the same generous, or, rather, harsh system of hospitality among themselves ; all will divide to the last with their brethren ; but all equally hate restraint which says, you shall remain stationary; your canoe shall be hauled up, and only used for necessary purposes; you shall no longer idly roam along the Lake, roused to exertion only by the calls of hunger; you are to adopt a steady and persevering system of work, which will soon place you beyond want. Many are fully aware of the advantages they would derive from a different mode of

life; and lately, a very sensible young Indian, speaking of the arrival of the Pottawatimies here, and the consequent extinction of the deer, the consequence of their experience in hunting, said to me, "The Indian must work; and you may be sure, that the fewer the deer, the fewer cases of hunger there will be among us." But so long as they can hunt; so long as the country they inhabit will, from its game, enable them to derive a subsistence, however scanty, few will apply themselves steadily to work, which I believe they consider as rather degrading, and more the province of women. Their patience, perseverance, and endurance are well known, and they will daily scan the woods, often in vain, rather than submit to an exertion far less in its fatigue, but different in its form. I have heard many an Indian boast of his hunting exploits, of his unerring aim, of the meat and furs which had hung in his lodge; *never of his crop;* this, of course, refers to the Indian in his totally uncivilized state.

"Another great obstacle to their civilization is the deference paid to all among them who possess the art of the *grande* medicine,—in other words, the conjurer, who tells fortunes, cures the sick, and propitiates the Great Spirit by song and dance: most of them I have heard; many of them are expert ventriloquists, and when in the small medicine lodge, conversing, as they say, with the turtle, the eagle, the otter, exhibit a display (surprising to the ignorant) which gives them a firm hold on the audience. All the young men and women entering the age of puberty fast for eight, ten, or even more days, in order to be admitted into the holy brotherhood: but it is not the happy lot of all; the Spirit wills it not, they say: however, the hallucinations and fancies which so long a fast then produce dwell with them for life, and cause a ready belief in the vagaries and stories of the more fortunate conjurer, who receives many a present of tobacco and whiskey, the reward of his heathenish exertions: he is also supposed to possess the power of the evil eye, and the utmost fear prevails of offending him, lest the death of children or relations should follow. One young man told me, this winter, that two of his children had fallen the victims of the evil health (Matchi potataus) of one of these men; and when I urged him to adopt our religion, which he admitted rendered nugatory all their charms and exorcisms, he said he willingly would, but he stood too high in the medicine himself, walking second in the dance, and sometimes entrusted with the guardianship of the door, to exclude all evil spirits, a post of honor which nothing I could say would in-

duce him to abdicate. It is of course the interest of the conjurers to keep the Indians heathens, or, which is the same thing, in their power; and their fear of offending them I conceive one of the chief obstacles to the labours of the Missionaries.

"The Chippewas and Ottawas would, I consider, live together in the most amicable and peaceable manner. Their language and habits vary but little, save that the Ottawa is the more expert fisherman: both these tribes are honest, and the former by far the most industrious among the Indians, and would, I think, form a most happy community. The Pottawatamies, though but a branch of the Chippawas, vary much from them in their predatory habits, and excessive impudence: they are the boldest beggars I ever saw, and will, if they can do so with impunity, often take what is refused them: they possess no distinct idea of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*, but convert all that comes in their way to the former; for which reason, could they be all placed together, at a respectable distance from either white or red men, it would be a great advantage.

With regard to the general health of the Indians, Mr. Keating says:—

"The kindness of the Government has built for the former (civilized Indians) warm and comfortable houses, in which they might set at defiance the inclemency of the elements, and generally in situations well adapted for cultivation. The consequence is, that the Indian too old entirely to leave off the roving habits of youth, too wise to neglect the shelter thus afforded him, spends a portion of his time in the warm habitation of the whites, the other in the damp cold wigwam of his earlier days, and with but little covering, for although rich in blankets, he cannot transport them easily to the vast marshes were he seeks the muskrat or otter, or through the dense woods where he hunts the deer or martin; a cough soon makes its appearance; this sometimes carefully fostered, at other times equally neglected, brings on rapid consumption or lingering decline: nor will this evil cease until hunting, as with the white man, become a secondary consideration: until the rifle succeeds the spade and hoe, merely as relaxation from the toils of husbandry, and until the Indian, surrounded with his domestic animals and the produce of his industry, need no longer seek in the woods a substance becoming daily more precarious."

Mr. Darling, the Surgeon to the Establishment at the Manitoulin says:—

"They are sadly tormented with rheumatism and tooth ache *

* * * * amongst all the tribes, especially those in a civilized or semi-civilized state, I think much harm is done, and the constitution irreparably injured by repeated bleedings, even in slight rheumatic pains, or the stiffness arising from fatigue, they almost invariably resort to this mode of cure. I am certain, from repeated observations, that it affords temporary relief, but ultimately can scarcely fail to prove injurious. The plants and roots used by them as purgatives and emetics, are extremely harsh and violent in their operation, and consequently injurious in many of their diseases; the Indians bear pain with considerable fortitude, and are amenable to the directions of the medical attendant. Generally they require much larger doses of medicine than Europeans. It is asserted by the Indians themselves, that those of the Methodist persuasion are more subject to bleeding from the lungs and consumption than any other denomination, (*owing to their praying so hard*) as they express it. This is not improbable, having myself seen many of them in a high state of excitement, quite sufficient to produce hemorrhage in those predisposed to it. Much inconvenience and disappointment to the medical man results from being obliged to treat even the most serious cases in their exposed wigwams, destitute of every convenience, frequently not even a spoon can be procured to administer the medicines."

Mr. Coleman says:—

"At my first acquaintance with the Credit Indians their numbers decreased. A violent contageous erysipelas, affecting the internal organs, carried off very many of the older people. Again, in their hunting excursions, the men took their wives and young children with them, and the consequence of this, to their children, who had been born and reared so far in comfortable log-houses, was inflammation of the lungs and death. Mr. Carr, the white missionary, and Mr. Peter Jones, were requested by me and Dr. Anderson to reason with the men on the folly of this plan: they did so, and the wives no longer accompanied their husbands. From this time the population of the village steadily increased. That the Pagan Indians have decreased rapidly in numbers there is no doubt; very many of them die of small-pox; even now, many are frozen to death, and drowned, in a state of intoxication. Others die from the narcotic effects of the liquor alone; others, again, are attacked with inflammation of the lungs, from exposure to the weather, while intoxicated. Mothers, while intoxicated, suffocate their children by accident."

The Rev. C. Brough, says:—

"I have known several instances of Indians having two wives; it is, however, I am of opinion, regarded even by the Indians as rather scampish, and they quite understand that it is not allowed amongst Christians. I have known the difficulty of parting with one or other of the women, to be a hindrance to a family embracing Christianity. If man and wife cannot live happily together, they not unfrequently part, and it is not regarded as a reproach to the parties to form new connections, should they fancy to do so. An Indian wigwam is usually occupied by at least two families, of which they each take half. When a man has two wives they sit on his right and left. The Indians appear to me to be much attached to their children."

On this subject Mr. Anderson remarks:—

"It may be said that polygamy is almost universal amongst the unconverted tribes, many having two to five or six wives; and it sometimes happens than an Indian can point out two or three living step-fathers. Marriage in the true meaning cannot be said to exist generally among the unconverted tribes; they have no laws by which the tie is binding on either party; there are, it is true, instances where an Indian has had but one wife, and of their having lived together until they died of old age, but these are seldom met with. When in the first instance a young man, either from his own inclination, or the solicitation or advice of his friends, desires to take to himself a female companion, a suitable one is selected, though not always of his own choice, and after the usual exchange of presents, eating in the same dish, &c., he removes to her lodge, where he resides generally about a year, when they are at liberty to provide for themselves; but it is not unfrequent to find before the termination of that period, his affections set on some other, whom he either takes in addition, or forsakes the former for her sake; in fact their connection in this state is so transitory, that the eldest child can often point out two or three living step-fathers, and perhaps the one he now lives with is more beloved than his real father; under such circumstances, the impossibility of making a numerical return of marriages will be easily conceived. Farther, it is not unusual for two sisters to be living at the same time as the wives of one husband.

"The tribes within my superintendence are very numerous. Indians sometimes coming from the Lake of the Woods in the north, and from the Mississippi on the south-west to receive presents; but I presume the query more particularly relates to those who visit

annually for presents, and in this case they consist of Chippawas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, and sometimes Menominies from Green Bay; with the three former, although their language is not the same, yet the similarity is such, that they understand each other, while that of the Menominies is unintelligible to either of them. The languages of the various nations is dissimilar, yet from the Chippawas being so widely scattered, their tongue is more generally known than that of any other tribe.

"As to the origin or descent, various attempts have been made to ascertain this point, and I believe without success; many of their habits and customs, their physiognomy in many cases, their universal belief in a great first cause, their idea of the flood, and their entire ignorance of the source from whence they sprang, favours the belief of their being descendants of the lost Tribes (of Israel). To make a statement of their own opinions on this subject would fill a volume, and a very few instances will suffice to prove the fallacy of their opinion. Some of them assert that their forefathers came from the forked lightning, others from the bowels of the earth, others had their origin in the snail, the beaver, muskrat, &c. The earliest traditionary account I can get of the countries they inhabited is from the Ottawas; that they lived in this Island (Manitoulin) when discovered by the French, and the Chippawas, who inhabit the shores of Lake Huron, Simcoe, and some of those in the settled parts of the Province, appear to have come from Lake Superior and its dependencies.

"Between Penetanguishine and the Sault St. Marie (the latter place only included,) there are residing on the Islands on the north shore of Lake Huron and Saugeen, 2304 Indian men, women and children, of whom, from the best calculation I can make, 1044 have attached themselves to different denominations of Christians, but are dispersed in various parts of the country.

"Lake Nipissing and the surrounding hunting grounds contain probably 400 or 500 souls. Across the country from Lake Huron to Lake Superior, and on the north shores of the Lake to Fort William, the numbers cannot be less than 500 more; and from Fort William to the Red River, and throughout the vast north-west country, where the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company have trading posts, the natives and mixed breeds must be very numerous, but I never have been able to ascertain their numbers. It would appear that it is not consistent for the gentlemen traders to impart information of this nature without the consent of the Governor; and the only means of obtain-

ing anything like a correct estimate, is by application to Governor Simpson, or the managing Committee in England. It is mere supposition to state any number, but from the vast extent of country, the large annual collection of furs, and the numerous servants employed by the Company, it is reasonable to conclude that the inhabitants exceed 20,000 souls.

"It is well known to every one at all conversant with the disposition and habits of the North American Indians, that a more contented and docile race of people does not exist, but it must be admitted that they are credulous and easily led astray by artful and designing men.

"A minister of the Indians should be endowed with the greatest self-possession and quickness of reply, as they have these qualities to a great extent themselves, and make most difficult and searching questions, to which a ready answer is of the utmost consequence. Their own ordinances and superstitions, in many instances similar to those of the Jews, and to which they are closely wedded, furnish them with the matter, and they triumph in the slightest appearance of embarrasment. One who would succeed with a white congregation, might signally fail with Indians. The Missionary to them should not only be the talented devoted teacher, but also the man of the world, who cannot be disconcerted or taken by surprise.

"The children in the Indian schools did not appear to me to show any particular aptitude in acquiring knowledge, if I except writing, and the mechanical part of learning. I knew one who possessed a wonderful taste for drawing; another, a boy about nine or ten years of age, who could, with his pen, give almost a fac simile of Greek, or any other character set before him.

"I have known an Indian, after three months instruction, others after somewhat longer teaching, make as good shoes as any to be had in a shoe store. Almost all the Indians at Manitoulin Island commenced wearing boots and shoes before I left the Mission; it conduced greatly to their comfort, as deer-skin is scarcely to be had, and, at best, is miserable protection to the feet in wet weather. Some young men also made astonishing progress in carpentering, blacksmithing and turning."

The Rev. T. Williams, says:—

"I have known one of them construct a violin with no other tool than a crooked knife. I know one who is a tolerable cooper; I have seen pails of his making. I have seen tomahawks and steel-traps of his making; some of them are tolerable tailors; there is a young

man residing at the mission, who is a middling good tailor, without any instruction, other than his own observations on the different parts of a garment. I think their genius is decidedly mechanical."

The Rev. S. Givins says:—

"A number of Indians have evinced their aptness for mechanics, by taking up various useful trades, in which they have made respectable progress. Several are very fair carpenters; others have shown their ingenuity in stone cutting and masonry; others in blacksmithing, shoe making and conducting Saw Mills. The women are more industrious than the men, occupying themselves in making brooms, baskets, mittens, mocassins, &c. &c., most of them also do the tailoring of their families."

"I am satisfied" says Mr. Keating "that all persons acquainted with Indians will bear me out in my assertion, that with a little experience they will be as fully qualified by natural ability and judgment, to exercise the rights of a British subject as the white settler. In fact I consider more so; they have more moderation and less chicanery, and are most decidedly far superior in intellect to the lower classes of our own countrymen."

"Many are acting as Missionaries and Interpreters among their brethren in Canada and the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, with credit to themselves, and infinite advantages to those under their charge. Most, if not all those who have received a good education, are equal in every respect, to their white associates; some lads of the Upper Canada College have distinguished themselves highly. Among the Chiefs are many intelligent, well conducted, religious men, quite competent to manage their own affairs, and very shrewd in the protection of their own interests."

Respecting persons of mixed blood, or half-breeds, the opinions of the Superintendents and others connected with the Indian Department appear to vary; Mr. S. P. Jarvis, (late Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs) stated that—"the habits of the half-breeds resemble very much the habits of the lower order of the French Canadians, from whom they are principally descended; most of them speak French, English, and their native language. I think the half-breeds are a more industrious class than the native Indian, except when the latter is in pursuit of game; they are exceedingly fond of music, dancing, and indeed any pastime which produces excitement at the moment. They are generally stronger and more capable of enduring violent exercise and fatigue than the native Indian, and for that reason are generally preferred by the traders as canoe-men."

Mr. Winnet, says :—

"The half-breed is more intelligent, more crafty and treacherous and decidedly a more reckless character."

Mr. Ironsides, says :—

"The half-breeds, from the circumstance of most of them being able to speak, read and write the English language, have a decided advantage over the native Indian; hence a more rapid improvement in their minds is observable. Their wish to imitate the whites in dress, manner, &c., appears greater than with the native Indian, and laziness is looked upon by them as disgraceful."

Mr. Keating, says:—

"The half-breed is a species of Pariah from his own people, and assumes over the Indian a superiority they are unwilling to concede; he is besides generally dissipated, and unprincipled, and in all commercial intercourse, takes advantage of his knowledge of Indian character and habits, more effectually to grind down and impoverish the wretched dependents on the trader. These people are the curse of the Aborigines, and in all cases mislead them. They excite them to dissipation, rob them when under the influence of the ardent spirits they take among them, and in fact the synonymous word to "good trader" is "great rascal."

Mr. W. Anderson, says :—

"In most cases the half-breed is proud of his being partly white, and not unfrequently despises the Indians; but notwithstanding he is found to possess most of the vices of the white man, without the good qualities of the Indians; he is more savage when not under the dread of the law than the Indian; prone to drunkenness, and has perhaps less honour or honesty than either of his parents; and the females are generally loose characters, this is the opinion I entertain of a large portion of the half-breeds under my superintendence."

Our readers must remember that these descriptions apply to the half-breeds of different tribes, and to widely different sections of the country. Formerly a large portion of the Indians of the north and west received their presents at Drummond Island. "The distribution was made to them as they arrived, by the Resident Superintendent, and they were not detained beyond the time necessary for the issue, or their own convenience.

"Since the formation of the establishment at Manitoulin, and the appointment of the present Chief Superintendent, the practice has been changed. The Indians have been required to attend on or before a certain day, usually the first of August, and they have been

detained until all that might be expected have arrived, and the preparations for making a simultaneous distribution to the whole multitude have been completed.

"Last year (1842), 5812 Indians arrived at Manitoulin, to receive their presents: of these, above 5000 had to travel from 100 to 400 miles, or more, chiefly in canoes. They arrive in small bands, from their several settlements.

"The time occupied in their double voyage—in coming and returning, must vary from a week to six weeks, or more. The Indians of Owen's Sound, one of the nearest settlements, lately stated that their attendance usually occupied them a month. This absence from home, particularly in the summer, produces two evils: the crops are neglected, and often lost or destroyed; and the Indians are either exposed to the precarious subsistence derived from hunting and fishing on their route, or are obliged to lay up and carry with them a large stock of provisions, which few of them are able to do. But the moral evils are also of a serious nature. In the first place, the congregation of several thousand men, women, and children, for several days, in temporary wigwams, and within a crowded space, must have a bad tendency. Secondly, the civilization of the Indians is retarded by the visitors encouraging them to indulge in their superstitious and barbarous customs; their dances, and other spectacles. Thirdly, the example of the mess, kept up during the stay of the visitors, is opposed to the efforts of the Superintendent to enforce temperance on the Indians.

"The Commissioners would further notice the expense which has attended these visits. Hitherto the Chief Superintendent has, very improperly, as the Commissioners conceive, conveyed the party of visitors to and from the Island *at the public expense.* In 1842, there were employed on this service six canoes, each manned by seven Indians, and a boat manned by as many Canadians. The former have been remunerated with a second suit of presents and rations, for the issue of which there could have been no authority. By this course, the practice has escaped notice. In the same manner the boatmen have been paid by a warrant, not brought before the Governor till this year, when the Commissary-General called notice to it."

In consequence of the representations made to the government of the evils resulting from collecting together so large a body of Indians, the system has been changed, and the presents are now delivered to those entitled to them at the separate settlements.

That the Indians themselves have been sufficiently aware of the irregularities practised in, and the mismanagement of their affairs, is evident from their frequent complaints and remonstrances. So long ago as the year 1783, a Seneca Chief, in addressing the Superintendent General, observed—"We are extremely happy to find that the King has not forgotten his children, in proof of which, you have brought a supply of Presents for them, and you say a greater quantity is yet to come. We have, and request that we may receive the Presents intended for us, and that they may not be applied to the use of white people, and at the same time charged to us, which has often been the case, and has frequently, and undeservedly, given us the character of being extravagantly expensive to the King our Father."

Actual Number of Indians who received Presents in Canada West, in each Year, from 1834 *to* 1842 *:*

Date.	Full Equipment.			Common Equipment.										Total.
							Boys.			Girls.				
	Chiefs.	Warriors.	Women.	Chiefs.	Warriors.	Widows.	10 to 15.	5 to 9.	1 to 4.	10 to 14.	5 to 9.	1 to 4.		
1834	51	45	77	179	2234	2708	594	692	641	457	641	754		9073
1835	77	49	121	291	2967	3726	672	807	799	479	754	847	11589 *375	12464
1836	78	49	87	166	2201	2887	637	670	716	455	621	774		9341
1837	50	32	53	32	1253	1471	239	272	457	162	234	489	4744	†7706
	8	2	7	81	540	732	141	163	163	102	203	221	2363	
	5	9	7	9	150	183	50	29	27	47	46	37	599	
1838	39	35	47	162	2118	2517	500	585	580	398	539	671		8191
1839	65	67	91	148	2311	2722	600	594	607	509	521	676		8911
1840	66	34	96	140	2337	2723	632	590	721	458	556	810		9163
1841	69	61	90	182	2901	3327	679	788	794	555	694	862		11002
1842	97	81	142	219	3689	4357	1115	942	1106	868	872	1188		14670

* Children not classed according to age.

† Issued in 1837, 1839, and 1840.

List of Articles forming Equipments, as Presents for the Indians of Upper Canada.

Articles.		Full Equipment.			Common Equipment.									Width in inches of clothing composing Equipment.
								Boys.			Girls.			
		Chief.	Warrior.	Wife or Widow.	Chief.	Warrior.	Wife or Widow.	10 to 15.	5 to 9.	1 to 4.	10 to 14.	5 to 9.	1 to 4.	
Cloth, blue and grey,	yards	2½	--	2½	0¾	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Caddies,	do.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0¾	--	0¾	0½	--	24
Molton,	do.	--	--	1¼	--	1½	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Ratteen, blue and grey,	do.	--	2½	--	--	--	0¾	0½	--	0¼	--	--	--	54
Strouds,	do.	0⅓	0⅓	--	0⅓	0⅓	1¾	0⅓	0¼	--	1¼	0¾	0½	54
Irish Linen,	do.	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Printed Calico, not Furniture,	do.	--	--	2½	--	--	2½	--	--	--	2	1½	1	39
Grey Domestic Cotton,	do.	--	2½	--	--	2½	--	2	1½	1	--	--	--	45
Blankets, 1 Point,	number	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	
Blankets, 1½ do.	do.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	
Blankets, 2 do.	do.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	
Blankets, 2½ do.	do.	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Blankets, 3 do.	do.	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cotton Shawls, twilled	do.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Sewing Thread,	oz.	1	0½	1	0½	0½	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Sewing Needles,	number	4	4	4	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Combs, horn or box,	do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Awls,	do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Butchers' Knives	do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tobacco,	pounds	4	3	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ball,	do.	3	2	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Shot,	do.	9	7	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Gunpowder,	do.	4	3	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Flints	number	6	4	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

The Full Equipment is for Indians wounded in action with the enemy, and for their wives, and for the widows of Indians killed in action, as well as others having extraordinary claims.

Average Expense of each Class of Equipments, for Indians, in Canada West.

			Sterling.
Full Equipment,		Chief,	£1 17 8¼
		Warrior,	1 6 6¼
		Woman,	1 5 0¾
Common Equipment,		Chief,	1 5 8
		Warrior,	0 19 3
		Woman,	0 18 9½
	Boys,	10 to 15,	0 8 5¼
		5 to 9,	0 6 5½
		1 to 4,	0 4 7
	Girls,	10 to 14,	0 12 1¼
		5 to 9,	0 8 6¾
		1 to 4,	0 5 10¼

Besides which, Flags, Medals, Chiefs' Guns, Rifles, Brass Kettles, and Shoes are issued occasionally, under the denomination of "Extra Articles."

"The Superintendent will be at liberty to exercise his discretion as to the article to be issued to the individual; but the expense, in the whole, must never exceed £9 sterling for every 100 Chiefs or Warriors, at the prime cost prices of the Treasury List, in force at the time of the Superintendent's requisition upon the local Commissariat Office.

We have now, as far as our limits would allow us, given a fair and impartial account of the Upper Province: its progress and improvement, natural and artificial productions, &c. It only remains for us to redeem our pledge of affording such information to the emigrant as shall enable him, (if he takes it) to make a judicious selection in point of situation, and escape some at least of those rocks on which nine-tenths of the surplus population of Great Britian split, when once they leave the shores of the "old country."

Our advice must principally relate to the conduct of the settler after he has landed in the Province; so many "Emigrant's Guides" have been already published, giving detailed instructions about choosing ships, provisions, &c., &c., that we do not consider it necessary to go over that ground again. Emigrant Agents are apppointed by the Government to all the principal British Ports, and the Emigrant must use his own faculties in selecting a ship, and making arrangements for the voyage. If he makes a bad choice with his eyes open, like a man buying a blind horse, he must take the consequences. Some men are so wilfully stupid, that they will never be advised by any one who intends to serve them, but will always, in spite of remonstrances, throw themselves into the arms of any scoundrel whose object it is to fleece them, and whose recommendations coincide with their own inclinations; oppose their preconceived notions, tell them the moon *is not* made of green cheese, and you might as well talk to a mill-stone;—(like the sailors grandmother, who listened with astonishment and delight, and fully credited all her darling's absurd and extravagant stories, but *would not* believe the one solitary *faet* of flying fish), but, recommend them to pursue a course which must inevitably end in their ruin, and they will follow your advice. These people generally fall into the hands of sharpers, and seldom escape without the loss of their little property. Some, who possess a larger amount of funds to fall back upon, will, like a farmer's goose, bear plucking over and over again before they are completely stript. We lately heard of a gentleman of this description, who was said to have invested £2000 in the manufacture of Beet Root Sugar. We had supposed that nearly every well informed person, every person accustomed to read, must be aware that it was only by the imposition of heavy, almost prohibitory duties, upon foreign sugar, (duties that Canada would certainly never submit to), that the manufacture of Beet-root sugar was supported in France. The consequence has been that the average cousumption of sugar per head of the population, has been less in that kingdom than in most other civilized countries in Europe. If the unprotected manufacture of Beet-root sugar will not pay in France, how is it likely to pay in Canada, situated as we are almost within a stone's throw of the American sugar-growing States, and the Island of Cuba? These are the men however who support quackery in every shape, from the wet blanket down to doses of rhubarb that would not affect a mite.

Would it be advisable for me to emigrate? who are the proper persons to emigrate? is a question very frequently repeated. We

cannot give a better reply than to quote the remarks we made on this subject five years ago in the "Gazetteer."

"Much has been written on the subject of emigration, and many speculations entered into as to *who* are the proper persons to emigrate. The only answer that can be given to this question is, *those who are obliged to do so.* Let no person who is doing *well* at home, no matter what may be his profession or occupation, emigrate, with the expectation of doing *better*,—let him not leave his home, and travel over the world, in search of advantages which he may not find elsewhere. But those who are *not* doing well, who find it difficult to struggle against increasing competition, who fear the loss in business of what little property they possess, or who find it difficult, with an increasing family, to keep up appearances as they have been accustomed to do, and find it necessary to make a change,—all these may safely emigrate, with a fair prospect of improving their condition. Persons of small, independent incomes may live cheaply in Canada, particularly in the country, and enjoy many comforts, and even luxuries, that were not within their reach at home. Retired military men do not generally make good settlers. They usually, when they leave the army, sell out, instead of retiring on half-pay; and when they emigrate, they are apt to squander their property in purchasing land and in building, till at length they come to a stand for want of the means to proceed, frequently with their buildings half finished, from being planned on too large a scale; although, if they had been asked at the commencement how they intended to *live* when the ready money was expended, they would have been unable to give an intelligible answer. If they succeed in getting some government office, the emoluments of which are sufficient for their support, they will manage to get along very well; otherwise they will sink gradually lower and lower, and their children are apt to get into idle and dissipated habits. The idle and inactive life to which they have been accustomed, while in the army, particularly during these "piping times of peace," totally incapacitates them for making good settlers in the backwoods. *A lounger, unless independent, has no business in Canada.* Naval officers, on the contrary, make settlers of a very different character. They have been accustomed, when on service, to a life of activity; and, if they have been long on service, they have generally seen a great deal of the world;—they have their half-pay to fall back on, which, fortunately for them, they cannot sell;—and they generally make very excellent settlers. Lawyers are not wanted: Canada

swarms with them; and they multiply in the Province so fast, that the demand is not by any means equal to the supply. Medical men may find many openings in the country, where they will have no difficulty in making a tolerable living: but they will have to work hard for it, having frequently to ride fifteen, twenty-five, or even thirty miles to see a patient."

A late writer recommends gentlemen who can give their sons a capital of £500, to send them out to Canada. They had far better allow them to spend £499 19s. of the money at home, and purchase them a rope with the last shilling. Young men who have been brought up to any particular trade or occupation (if the trade is one for which there is a demand in the Colony), and are steady and industrious, will generally do well if they have that sum to start upon, but it is necessary that they should be in the country long enough to get acquainted with its ways and customs before they get the money, otherwise they will derive little benefit from its use: but for young men brought up to nothing, not one in a hundred would succeed in this or any other Colony, as there is always a superabundance of this class—young men, ready to *attempt* anything, but fit for nothing. When young men of this description come out, they do not know what to do with themselves or their money: they live at a tavern or hotel, form acquaintances (idle young men, like themselves), spend their time in boating, shooting, fishing, drinking, smoking—one, or all combined—flattering themselves all the time that they are *looking out for something;* and thus they continue till the money is all gone; when, having been brought up to no occupation in particular, and being consequently unable, from ignorance, to take any intermediate employment, they make a grand plunge, and sink at once from the position of gentlemen to that of mere labourers. We could point to one at this moment, who kept his hunters at home: when he came to Canada, he lived at one of the first hotels, till his money was expended; since then, he has been employed as a teamster, to drive wood to market.

It is a very foolish idea that many people have, of sending young men, who are "wild," to a colony, to *reform*. It is something like sending young men from the country to London, with three months allowance in their pockets, which is generally spent in as many weeks. It is a well known fact, that young men brought up in the country, particularly in secluded situations, generally plunge into every kind of dissipation as soon as they arrive in the metropolis, while those brought up there, not being suddenly ex-

posed to the various temptations, are comparatively steady;—so it is with the Colonies; young men sent out alone, to make their fortunes, too often (sometimes for want of the kind of society they have been accustomed to, and more frequently for want of a sufficient check on them) take to drinking. Too many young men, and generally those of respectable families, die of *delirium tremens*. It is well known to be a fatal complaint in the army, particularly to the officers. We remember, a few years since, driving into a garrison town, as the troops quartered there were marching, with arms reversed, into the church-yard. On making inquiries, we ascertained it to be the funeral of a young lieutenant of the regiment, and *this* was to have been his wedding day. Four days previously, our informant saw him in a tavern, in the act of taking a glass of brandy, and heard him say, *that made fifteen*. From our own observation and experience, we must certainly coincide in opinion with the author of the "Backwoodsman," when he says, "Indeed, it may be pronounced the most healthy country under the sun, *considering that whiskey can be procured for about one shilling sterling per gallon*."

Many persons again have an idea that if they emigrate, they will be able immediately to do *something grand*. These men are dreamers;—they fancy all the world is Mexico or Peru, or, like the countryman going to "Loonnon," they expect to find the streets paved with "goold." They have no patience to improve their prospects and rise in the world by degrees; they cannot wait for the grass to grow, but finding their mistake, blame the country for the disapppointment of their own inordinate expectations.

There are in all colonies too many men who live, and some who grow rich, by preying on the unwary: such people are a curse to any country, and it is very difficult for the new comer to be sufficiently on his guard—One has an "excellent farm" for sale, "cheap for cash"—which the emigrant, who probably is "green," and knows nothing about such things, purchases, and discovers afterwards to be mortgaged; or, that the seller has no title or an insufficient one; or, the sellers wife does not "bar the dower," and he has afterwards to pay a rattling sum for her signature. Another has a store, "doing a capital business," which he wishes to dispose of on account of "ill health," or "he wishes to go upon his farm," and will sell cheap, asking nothing for good-will, and but a fair price for the stock. Nay, he is so very kind and accomodating that he will even, *on getting security* for a portion of the purchase money, take part of the value

in cash, and give credit for the remainder; the facts of the case being that he has got a large accumulation of old and unsaleable stock, which he is anxious to get off his hands. His victim however is not aware of this, but imagines all fair and above board, gives him part probably in cash, and agrees to pay the remainder by instalments; before his instalments become due, however, he discovers the nature of his stock, and if he has any credit, endeavours to make such additions to it as are necessary to enable him to do a business, trusting to his future sales to make his payments; his instalments become due, and the rascal who took him in, puts in the Sheriff, and, at the sale that ensues purchases the stock at perhaps half or one-third of its value. There is too much reason to fear that in many of these cases there is collusion between the ministers of the law and their employers; in some cases there is not the slightest doubt of it.

One man has a grist mill, newly built, and in excellent order, which he wishes to part with, as he says, because he has not sufficient capital to buy wheat; the truth being, that after erecting his mill, he has discovered that the stream it is on will not turn it more than three months in the year: while a fourth has a saw mill, which has been doing a "capital business" for several years; in the meantime, the country has settled up, the wilderness been converted into cultivated farms, the settlers have grown rich, and the seller congratulates his customer on the increased and increasing means of the farmers to purchase his lumber. All this is perfectly true: there is only one little circumstance he forgets to tell him, that he has already sawn up all the pine trees to be obtained within convenient or profitable reach, and that the few logs lying about the mill were brought from a considerable distance, for the purpose of making a show.

We believe we may safely say, that most of our wholesale merchants are as honorable in their dealings as any commercial men in the world: it is to be regretted, however, that there are some black sheep amongst the number, whose doings, if they were fairly exposed to the light of day, would receive the condemnation of all respectable men. To a person with small capital, wishing to start in business, they will say, "give me a portion of the amount, and I will give you credit for the balance." And so they will, as long as the unfortunate wight is willing to pay high prices for inferior goods; but, from the moment he places himself fairly in the clutches of the "spider," he becomes his

slave: he must continue to take any quality of goods his creditor chooses to send him, at the very highest prices, or "he must pay his bill." It is, therefore, never safe for a man with a small capital to start in business. If he has sufficient ready-money to purchase the whole of his stock for cash, knows the country and the modes of conducting business, if he is steady and industrious, the chances are that he will succeed; and many men have rapidly accumulated fortunes. If, on the contrary, he has no capital, but has been in the country long enough to understand it, and can induce some wholesale house to "set him up" in a good situation, he is perfectly safe, as it is the interest of his creditor to keep him afloat, as, in the event of the business being broken up, the loss would fall upon himself.

Some people make a business of *failing*, and continue *compounding* with their creditors till they grow rich, when they *retire*, and their dupes become awake to the deception that has been practised on them. Perhaps one great cause of these impositions arises from the want of caution in those who are cheated. Men emigrating, forgetting the rogueries practised at home, expect to find too much honesty in a colony, and are therefore not sufficiently careful in their dealings. Where this is the case, they soon, as the Yankees say, "get their eyes skinned." On this subject we cannot do better than again make a few extracts from the "Gazetteer":—

"No emigrant should purchase land till he has been sufficiently long in the country to know its value. A person purchasing land immediately on his arrival is certain to pay at least one-third more for it than he would after he had been in the country for some time. If he has capital, and can afford to remain idle for six months, let him establish himself (that is, if he is a single man; if he has a family he had better take a house, or get into private lodgings) at some respectable tavern, in a village in that part of the country he thinks he would prefer residing in: he will there have an opportunity of looking about him, and seeing the quality of the land in the neighbourhood, and learning its relative value. By mixing among the farmers, he will get an insight into the mode of farming in the Province, the cheapest method of clearing land, and the value of labour; all very essential things for him to know. And he will find, after a time, when he has acquired all this knowledge, that the money he has expended has been well laid out, as in the subsequent purchase of his farm he will save considerably more than

he has spent in looking about him. If he understands farming, but has no capital, or not sufficient to enable him to live for a time without employment, let him either rent a farm for a year, (which he may readily do for a dollar per acre for the cleared portion of the land,) or he will have no difficulty in obtaining a cleared farm to work on shares; that is, the owner of the land will find the whole or a portion of the stock and seed, and, by way of rent, take a share of the produce. In this case he can lose very little or nothing; he may live off the farm; and in a year or two he is certain to hear of some farm in his immediate vicinity which may either be purchased at a bargain, (perhaps for half what it would have cost him had he purchased immediately on his arrival,) or obtained on lease at a low rent. If he has no capital, or knows nothing of farming, let him engage himself to some farmer for a time, where he may learn everything connected with the business, and be paid something for his services besides. After staying on a farm for a year or two, and becoming capable of managing one himself, he will have no difficulty in procuring one to rent or farm on shares; and, in course of time, if he is careful and industrious, he will be enabled to purchase one for himself. He will have acquired his knowledge and experience of the subject, without any expense to himself, and will be better able to take advantage of what he has learned.

"A farmer, who in England would consider that to farm well and profitably he ought to have a capital to start with of at least £4 or £5 for each acre of land he intended to cultivate, will emigrate with the remnant of his property, amounting to perhaps £400, £500, or £600. This would enable him to take a farm in Canada, stock it well, and farm it well; to live comfortably, pay the rent, keep his produce till the state of the markets enabled him to sell it at a profit, and in the course of five or six years to save sufficient to *purchase* a good, cleared farm, free from all encumbrances. But this will not suit him: the man who has been accustomed all his life to rent land, the moment he places his foot on American soil becomes possessed with the mania for purchasing land: nothing will do but he must have a farm of his own—he must become a *landed proprietor*. The consequence is, that finding land easily acquired, he purchases a farm worth three or four, or five times the amount of his whole capital; pays an instalment on it, and then has not sufficient cash left to stock his farm properly. He is consequently compelled to purchase live stock of an inferior quality, and insufficient in number; he is unable to employ labour on his farm, when it would

be profitable for him to do so; he is obliged to go into debt to the stores, and consequently must part with his grain the moment it is off the ground, in order to satisfy the demands of his creditors, and must take whatever he can get for it; and he has to struggle hard, for years, to provide the instalments on his land, as they fall due. This is perfect folly; and he might have saved himself the toil and anxiety of all these years, and have been in possession of a good farm much sooner, had he only been satisfied in the first instance to rent, instead of purchasing. No person should purchase more land than he is able to pay for; and, above all things, he should avoid purchasing land on long credit. Many persons, again, with small capital, who know nothing whatever of farming or clearing land, immediately on their arrival purchase a lot of wild land, looking merely at the cheap rate at which it is to be bought, without any consideration of what it is likely to cost them before the stumps are out. These generally find, in the end, that it would have been much better for them had they purchased land partially cleared. But it is exceedingly difficult to convince a newly-arrived emigrant of this fact. Many of them are not willing to profit by the experience of other people, but require to pay dearly for the lesson. A few acres well cultivated are more profitable, even in Canada, than a larger quantity, half or badly cultivated."

"Emigrants may rest assured that those who have been in the country a few years, know much better what speculations will answer, than those who have only been out a few weeks or at most months; and are not likely to part with any really profitable concern without receiving its full value for it; and a business that may afford a very good return to one accustomed to the mode of doing business in the Province, may turn out to be a very losing concern in the hands of a stranger. In general, emigrants with capital who have growing-up sons, will find it far better to invest their capital in good securities, and live upon the interest, while they place their sons in some good houses of business; and, in the course of a few years, when these sons have acquired a knowleege of the commercial affairs of the Province, they will be enabled to realize handsome profits on the capital, which, if their fathers had speculated with, they would most assuredly have lost."

On the subject of renting, instead of purchasing land, we are happy to see that Dr. Thomas Rolph agrees in opinion with us. He says:—

"They never take into calculation the expense of clearing and

fencing, which, if they were to superadd to the cost of their wild land, would prove they were actually making a worse bargain, and a dearer purchase, than purchasing a farm partially cleared, with a house, buildings, and orchard, independent of the other obvious advantages. * * * * Married men, with families and small capital, say from £100 or less to £300, should never think of buying land at first: they ought either to rent a farm, or take one on shares for three or five years. Opportunities of renting farms are frequently to be met with. * * * If persons of small capital buy land, it absorbs all their capital, and leaves nothing for stock or improvement; or one instalment is paid, and they are burdened with a heavy interest on the balance, and a risk of losing the property if they fail in defraying the subsequent instalments and interest. The interest would nearly pay the rent of a partially cleared farm, and the capital could be employed to a much better and more profitable account, laid out in stock, or other more productive investment than wild land, three-fourths of which cannot be turned to any advantage for many years."

Mr. McGregor, himself a Scotchman, is under the impression that his own countrymen are better able to put up with the discomforts and inconveniences of a new country than the English. He says :—

"In the English farmer we observe the dialect of his county, the honest John Bull bluntness of his style, and other peculiarities that mark his character. His house or cottage is distinguished by cleanliness and neatness; his agricultural implements and utensils are always in order; and wherever we find that an English farmer has perseverance, for he seldom wants industry, he is sure to do well. He does not, however, reconcile himself so readily as the Scotch settler does to the privations necessarily connected, for the first few years, with being set down in a new country, where the habits of those around him, and almost everything else attached to his situation, are somewhat different from what he has been accustomed to; and it is not until he is sensibly assured of succeeding, and bettering his condition, that he becomes fully reconciled to the country.

"There are, indeed, in the very face of a wood farm a thousand seeming, and, it must be admitted, many real difficulties to encounter, sufficient to stagger people of more than ordinary resolution, but more particularly an English farmer, who has all his life been accustomed to cultivate land subjected for centuries to

the plough. It is not, therefore, to be wondered that he feels discouraged at the aspect of wilderness lands, covered with heavy forest trees, which he must cut down and destroy. He is not acquainted with the use of the axe; and, if he were, the very piling and burning of the wood, after the trees are felled, is a most disagreeable piece of labour. He has, besides, to make a fence of the logs, to keep off the cattle, sheep, and hogs, which range at large; and, when all this is done, he must not only submit to the hard toil of hoeing in grain or potatoes, but often to live on coarse diet. Were it not for the example which he has before him, of others who had to undergo similar hardships before they attained the means which yield them independence, he might, indeed, give up in despair, and be forgiven for doing so.

"The Scotchman, habituated to greater privations in his native country, has probably left it with the full determination of undergoing any hardships that may lead to the acquisition of solid advantages. He therefore acts with great caution and industry, subjects himself to many inconveniences, neglects the comforts for some time which the Englishman considers indispensable, and in time certainly succeeds in surmounting all difficulties; and then, and not till then, does he willingly enjoy the comforts of life."

All this may be very true. The Lowland Scotch certainly make industrious and persevering settlers; but put an Englishman, who understands farming, on a *cleared* farm, and he will soon improve the appearance of the country. An Englishman, who understands anything of farming, *has no business whatever on wild land:* he can spend his time to greater advantage than in chopping; and every hour spent in such an occupation is so much lost, not merely to himself, but to the community.

Many of our farmers have an idea (and they are such an obstinate set of fellows, that when they once get a notion into their wise heads it is difficult to drive it out again) that nothing they can raise will bring cash except wheat. If this were the case, how is it that we are compelled to pay so much to the United States and Great Britain for articles that we *could* and *should* produce ourselves. The following list, extracted from the general statement of the Imports of the Province, for 1850, will show that for these articles alone we actually pay out the modest little sum of £260,000.

Articles.	From United States.	From Great Britain.
Cows,	£ 109 3 1	----------
Horses,	2480 3 3	----------
Oxen,	472 13 10	----------
Swine,	16 13 9	----------
Sheep,	192 11 0	----------
Barley and Rye,	345 8 5	----------
Beans and Peas,	48 1 9	£ 4 10 0
Oats and Buckwheat,	11 5 5	----------
Meal,	99 0 9	940 1 10
Flour,	433 4 2	128 14 5
Butter,	9 17 6	2 17 8
Cheese,	3586 8 0	903 0 10
Salt Meat,	11516 13 3	242 19 2
Fresh Meat,	254 18 4	----------
Hops,	1401 10 8	----------
Bran and Shorts,	58 4 9	----------
Ale and Beer,	553 4 5	4755 7 3
Cider,	285 19 3	4 0 0
Leather,	25246 11 0	6933 10 3
Oil,	15355 11 2	19979 10 1
Potatoes,	308 10 3	----------
Pork,	32503 19 11	----------
Candles,	2142 11 11	5793 1 2
Broom Corn,	4365 9 4	----------
Flax, Hemp, and Tow,	5891 18 7	8201 17 7
Hides	49107 12 7	----------
Lard,	6243 9 2	----------
Rope,	164 0 9	13763 18 9
Tallow,	34989 12 8	545 5 9
Total,	£198194 8 11	£62198 14 9

With such a list staring them in the face, what right have our farmers to grumble? Or are we to suppose that in these very liberal days, when we have so much faith and confidence in our present wealth and future prospects, that we are voting away money for railroads by hundreds of thousands, and even by millions—are we to suppose that the sweet little sum of £260,000, is such a trifle to our farmers, as to be beneath their notice? It may be so, but if such is the case, let them at once and forever abandon the Englishman's privilege,—they have no longer a right to *grumble.*

Perhaps a great deal of the apathy or non-progression of a large portion of the farming population of the Province, arises from the

fact, that few of the emigrants from the old country were practical farmers at home; and but a small proportion of these were educated men. They have, therefore, fallen too readily under the guidance of the old, unimproving and unimprovable Canadians, who stick to wheat and buckwheat, and are unwilling to attempt the cultivation of anything not raised by their grandfathers. Thus they continue, year after year, and generation after generation—wheat, oats, and hay, being their only crops; at length they will tell you their farms are worn out, and they endeavour to sell, that they may go again to the bush, and re-commence upon wild land; while the *real* English farmer would take the depreciated farm, and in about three years, by the cultivation of green crops would lay a foundation for future independence. Hundreds of such farms are to be met with in the Province, which may be purchased or rented at a fair rate, and are admirably adapted for grazing or dairy farms.

Many of our emigrants, however, expect too much: they read flaming accounts of the capabilities of the climate, and the luxuriance of the soil: they sow their wheat one day, and expect to find it six feet high when they rise the next morning. These people emigrate under the idea, that in America they will find the moon "as large as a cart-wheel;" the stars, like English moons; apples as large as pumpkins; and the latter fruit as big as a beer-barrel. These extravagancies doubtless have their origin in the statements published by tourists, whose "traveller's tales would lose half their attraction, if not *well seasoned* with the marvellous. The letters, too, of emigrants, who wish to astonish their friends at home, assist in the deception. We have seen a statement, which has been published and republished, to the effect that 100 bushels of wheat, per acre, was once raised in the town of York (now Toronto). We have, since our residence in the Province, heard of many small fields, of a few acres each, in which fifty bushels per acre, was said to have been grown; but we do not believe that 100 bushels of wheat was ever raised on an English acre of land, in any part of the world. On this subject, Mr. Evans, who published (at Montreal, in 1836,) a work on the Agriculture of Canada, has some very judicious remarks. He says:—

"There is another error that settlers are liable to in the estimate they make of a lot of wild land. I have seen estimates and calculations of the produce that might be expected from new land, from which a stranger would infer that any lot of land he would purchase in Upper Canada, he might expect that every acre of it would pro-

duce, when merely cleared of the wood upon it, at the rate of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, or more. There may certainly be many lots that are all capable of producing wheat, but there are other lots that will be found of very mixed quality of soil, and requiring much draining, before they can be profitably cultivated, and perhaps considerable portions that would not pay for cultivation, only fit for pasture, or to produce wood. I do not make this statement to discourage settlers, but to prevent them from entertaining erroneous expectations which could not be realized in any country on the globe.

"There are few farms in England at this day, though long it has been occupied, and cultivated better than any other country, that would not show some inferior land, requiring draining and improvement. How can it then be expected that farms are to be had in the forests of America that will have no inferior land, or require any expenditure but that of clearing off the wood, and sowing the seed? Farms may be cultivated in this way certainly, but strangers may rest assured that the crops that will be produced by such management, will be far short of yielding the large returns attributed to them; except small portions of land that are very favourably situated. I offer these remarks in order that emigrants may expect to find British America in some degree like other countries; that though the soil in general is good, yet it will only produce crops in proportion to the skill and good management applied to their cultivation. * * * There is no doubt that much of the lands in Canada produce good crops of wheat with cultivation that would be considered in Britain very defective indeed; but nevertheless, I would by no means hold out this circumstance as encouragement to strangers that they could expect good crops in British America, without adopting a judicious and regular system of improved husbandry. There is sufficient encouragement to the skilful and industrious farmer, in a permanent title to lands, and in the almost total absence of rents and taxes, to settle in British America without its being necessary to offer the prospect of obtaining abundant crops by the least possible expenditure of labour in their cultivation.

"It may be proper to notice here that settlers are prone to form erroneous ideas of the progress they are likely to make in the clearing and cultivating of new lands. They imagine they can go on year after year adding to the quantity of cleared land, and the extent under crop. This must, however, depend on the abundance of his funds for the employment of labour, or command of labour in

his own family. When a settler has not abundance of help or funds to employ labour, there must be a limit to the extent of his clearance and his crops, because one man is only able to cultivate to a certain extent, and when he has brought it to that extent, all his attention will be required for the cultivation and cropping of a few acres of land, and he is not able to add much to his clearance."

The climate of Canada West, as compared with England, has some peculiar advantages and disadvantages: the latter are that the summer season is short, or rather, there is little spring, and much work has to be done in a very short time; stock, if it is intended to keep them in decent condition, require good food and shelter in the winter; sheep, for instance, cannot be fed on turnips in the open field, as in England; the spring is usually pretty well advanced, (particularly in the east of the Province,) before the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to allow of ploughing. On the other hand, when the snow is deep enough in winter to form good sleighing, the operation of carting manure on the farm is comparatively easy, both for man and horse; and the harvest weather is *almost always* fine. The grain when once ripe, dries quickly, and it is not by any means unusual to see men at work in one part of a field cutting grain, while others are busy in the same field carting away the portion which was cut a few hours previously, or, as the farmer expresses it, he "can cut and carry the same day."

To enter into any lengthened dissertation on the modes of farming practised, and the crops grown in the Province, would exceed our limits; those are subjects on which the emigrant will obtain every desirable information by conversing with some of the intelligent agriculturists who are scattered over the Province. Let him be sure however, that he seeks for information in the proper quarter, that his adviser himself really understands the subject he is giving instructions on.

Many emigrants follow the example of a friend of ours, who, on showing us over his farm, (which, by the way, he was endeavouring to sell,) told us that he *sometimes* hired a man for a month to assist him in the labour, and that the rule was, "no man, no work;" that is, when he had a man he worked himself, if he had no man, he did not.

Few men get as much from their land as it is really capable of yielding under a better system of treatment, and a little money expended in draining will frequently return a heavy interest on the outlay. Sometime since we were in company with a farmer, who observed that three years before he went to considerable expense in

draining a ten-acre field, and that the increase in the crop paid him *the first year*. We naturally inquired, had he drained any more of his land since? He replied, no; and yet he could give no reason why he had not done so.

We are a queer people! while we are penning these lines, a public meeting is being held in the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, for the purpose, as the requisition expresses it, "Of addressing, by petition, our Most Gracious Sovereign and the British Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining a more favorable Home Market for the staple productions of the country than we at present enjoy, and for the adoption of such a course of commercial policy towards the colonies generally, as may prove mutually beneficial to them, and to the mother country." Do not these gentlemen fear that the British Prime Minister, on glancing over our Canadian Tariff will be apt to tell the signers of this petition that "Jupiter helps those who help themselves." In our legislative wisdom, we charge on sugar, tea, and coffee, *articles which we cannot produce ourselves*, a duty of 12½ per cent.; while on tobacco, which we can grow, we charge the the same. On wine, rum, and brandy, which we *do not* make, we charge 25 per cent.; while whiskey, which we *do* make, we admit at 12½ per cent. On spices. fruits, &c., which we *cannot* produce, we charge 30 per cent.; while hemp, flax, and tow undressed, lard, charcoal, broom corn, and wool, are admitted at 2½ per cent.! And, as if this were not sufficient, we extend our liberality still farther and admit pot and pearlash, wheat and Indian corn, *duty free!!*

But after all, we are but a young people; men do not become great statesmen by intuition, and notwithstanding Dr. Dixon's opinion, that John Bull is inevitably destined to be gulled by his brother Jonathan, we have still hopes that we will grow wiser as we advance in years. Society in Canada is yet in its infancy, but that we have made considerable progress in the few years that have elapsed since Mc. Gregor wrote, most people, however prejudiced, will allow. In describing the state of Society in Canada in 1833 he says—

"Quebec is considered an extravagant place to live in, and it is so. This does not arise from the scarcity or high price of articles of necessity or luxury; but from too expensive a style of living—too great a passion for show and fashion. Many families have been reduced to poverty in consequence.

"The grades of classification into which society is divided, may place a stranger sometimes in a situation not very pleasant. His rank in Canada may not depend on his character, or the society

among which he lived in the United Kingdom, but more frequently on the accident of his introduction. If he settles either at Quebec or Montreal, and if he may unluckily have happened to be introduced to, and associate on his arrival with, a family who do not visit the Chateau, all the elite, especially the ladies, will, as long as he resides in Canada, disdain to breathe the atmosphere of any house he enters; while it frequently happens, that if both were in England, those who are not Chateau visitants would be the most respected. Circumstances truly pitiable, have often been the consequence of this ridiculous frailty. Families who have arrogated to themselves the supremacy in society, have too frequently been reduced to poverty, and humiliated to the necessity of being under pecuniary obligations to those whom they at one time considered both mean and contemptible. That rank and place in society, even for quiet and comfort, as well as for the preservation of respectability and order, will always form grades of distinction, few will deny. It is the folly and inconsistency of those who assume the dictum of exclusion, that render them ridiculous; and of whose laughable pretensions we hear so much when travelling in the colonies. * * * The north-west merchants and their ladies gave, at one time, the lead to society, I have heard it said, merely because they gave the best dinners."

We have already cautioned the emigrant against involving himself in business he does not understand, and purchasing property of little value or with insufficient title,—we must now put him on his guard against being induced to lend his money, (if he is fortunate enough to have any) at exhorbitant interest. The legal interest of the colony is six per cent., and any advance on this rate is an infraction of the usury laws. But the money lenders and lawyers, clever fellows! what care they for laws! when was a law made they could not drive their pens (some say, a carriage and six) through. The way this is effected in the present case, is by the borrower selling his note, or the note of another man, to the money-broker or agent, at so much per cent. discount; the actual lender in the meantime remaining quietly behind in the back-ground. The rate at which these notes have been discounted has varied considerably, according to the means of the borrower, his gullibility and his necessities, but twenty per cent on the amount of the note, besides the legal interest, making altogether 26 per cent. per annum, has been the usual rate of interest or discount. Indeed some persons, who possessed facilities for getting their own paper discounted at the banks, have even gone so far as to put their own names on these notes, get them discounted

at the banks at six per cent., and re-lend the money at 26 per cent., making 20 per cent. by the transaction. This was an unhealthy state of things, and certain to end disastrously to either the borrower or lender; no business could stand such interest, and the sooner such a system was broken up the better for the community. It has lately received a salutory check. One of the chief agents employed in these transactions, finding money so plentiful, and that all that was required to make a fortune, was a few good names on a slip of paper, began to practise the art of caligraphy. The scheme succeeded, money flowed in.—If he wanted a few hundreds, or a few thousands, it was only five minutes work to copy the signatures of two or three of the best men in the city, and the thing was done. His employers were only "too happy" to lend their money at such magnificent interest, little dreaming that the agent was himself the borrower. Alas! for human expectations: one bright morning the agent was *non est*, and all their golden dreams had vanished with him. The old settlers who lent their money and were duped, richly deserved their losses, as they must have been well aware that no man could *afford* to pay such interest for money, in Canada or elsewhere. Amongst the losers however, it is to be regretted there were one or two lately-arrived emigrants, who being both *green* and *greedy*, and in too great a hurry to grow rich—"got plucked."

Emigrants, who have no friends or acquaintance in the colony, to which they are emigrating, and have therefore no tie to bind them to any particular spot, are naturally anxious to know which is the best locality for them to pitch their tents in. This is a question difficult exceedingly to answer—much depending upon a man's place of nativity, his education, previous occupation, feelings, cast of mind, and future intentions—most people prefer settling amongst their own countrymen. A staid, sober, lowland Scotchman, for instance, would scarcely plant himself in the midst of Highlanders, or "Tipperary Boys;" nor would "the man for Galway" feel himself quite at home amongst the disciples of Father Mathew; neither would a careful Englishman, if he knew it, settle himself side by side, with some of those pests of society, so amusingly and graphically described by Mrs. Moodie, as "always borrowing, never paying." We lately heard a settler describing a man who had left his own vicinity, as being a *first-rate neighbour*—"He would lend you any thing he'd got: if he hadn't got what you wanted of his own, he'd lend you his neighbour's." Thus, supposing this man borrowed your plough for a *day*, he would, without the slightest hesitation, lend it to his neighbour for a week, notwithstanding he was well aware that

your farming operations were standing still for want of it, and that it was at considerable inconvenience to yourself that you lent it to him for even a day. If you wanted it returned, you must go and seek for it; when you might thank Providence if you did not find it broken, or lent to some one three miles off. And yet many people will call such a man as this "a good-natured fellow." The greatest borrowers of all are the low Irish and Yankees, and many of their neighbours submit to their extortions out of timidity. This system of borrowing is sometimes carried to an extent that would astonish a noviciate. We were once told by a lady that a farmer's wife in the neighbourhood had been to her that morning to borrow *seven eggs*, which she wanted to *complete a dozen* that she was taking for sale to the village store.

The Irish, Protestants and Catholics combined, form rather the largest body in the Province; next come the British Canadians, (which term comprises descendants from English, Irish and Scotch); then English; next Scotch, and so on. As a kiud of guide, we will give an extract from the census of the City of Toronto, for the present year, 1852:—

NATIVES OF	
Ireland	11305
Canada, British	9956
England	4958
Scotland	2169
United States	1405
Canada, French	467
Germany and Holland	113
Other Countries	390
	30763

DENOMINATIONS.	
Church of England	11565
Church of Scotland	1043
Free Presbyterian Church	2155
United Secession	512
Other Presbyterians	834
Church of Rome	7939
British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists	3251
New Connection Methodists	257
Episcopal Methodists	132
Other Methodists	483
Congregationalists	646

Baptists	948
Lutherans	40
Jews	56
Universalists	23
Quakers	12
Unitarians	178
Other Denominations	419
No Denomination	270
Total	30763

In some localities these proportions will slightly differ, some neighbourhoods being known as English Settlements, Scotch Settlements, Irish Settlements, Dutch Settlements, &c. The Irish generally congregate together, so do the Highland Scotch, the Germans, and the Pennsylvanian Dutch, (the letter being the descendants of Dutch or German families, who originally settled in Pennsylvania, and removed to Canada after the American war). The English and the Lowland Scotch are usually more scattered. These Pennsylvanian Dutch are generally pretty shrewd, careful fellows, good judges of land, of which, coming into the country at the time it was but little settled, they had the pick, and they are, therefore, usually found in very desirable situations. "Show me a list of the names of the settlers in any locality," said an old settler to us, one day, "and I will tell you what the land is."

The emigrant will find the land in Canada, valued, not according to the quality of the soil and its capabilities of producing a crop, or even its vicinity to a market, but from various factitious circumstances. Many sections of the country were settled by discharged soldiers, and people of that description, who were placed upon the land usually in bodies. These men made very indifferent farmers; and were besides, from their habits, not particularly desirable neighbours. A large portion of the peninsula bounded by the St. Lawrence on the south, and the Ottawa on the north, was thus settled. From the imperfect mode of culture followed by these men, their crops were frequently deficient, and the reputation of the country consequently suffered. From these causes, in the section of country in question, although so near Montreal, as always to command a good market, farms may be purchased for less than half the price of those 150 or 250 miles farther west. Many of these farms would probably require considerable outlay for draining, after which, in good hands, they would amply repay the expense incurred.

In the Johnstown and Midland Districts, lands will vary considerably in price, according to situation. In the latter, however, farms are to be hired without difficulty at from one to two dollars per acre rent—the former for grazing or dairy farms. Produce, however, does not always command a very good price in the Kingston market, and we were told when there, in November, 1851, that excellent beef was to be purchased in the market at 13s. 6d. per 100 pounds. From Belleville to Toronto, through the Victoria, Newcastle, and Home Districts, the land near the main road, or the front (as it is termed), is generally held high; that is, from ten to fifteen pounds per acre, for farms under cultivation, including buildings; as you recede from the front the price gradually diminishes, although, from the gradual formation of plank and gravelled roads through the country, the prices are annually becoming more equalized,—the front farms having no real advantage over those in the rear, except such as relate to the state of the roads and the distance from market. In fact the land a few miles back from the lakes is usually *better* than that immediately on the borders. There is no difficulty in hiring farms in the Home District, within twenty miles of Toronto, but the rents are generally high, ranging from ten to twenty shillings per acre. From Toronto to Woodstock, through the west of the Home District, the Gore District, Brock District, and also in the Wellington, Niagara and Talbot Districts, farms will be found to vary from £5 to £15 per acre, according to situation; farms of first rate quality, and in good situations may frequently be purchased at the former price but such a farm would have very poor buildings on it. The rents would vary from one to four dollars per acre. From Woodstock westward, through the London and Western Districts, farms of first rate quality may be purchased for from five pounds to ten pounds per acre, and the rent will vary from five to ten shillings per acre. The Emigrant must bear in mind that if he places himself in a thinly settled country, he not only has to put up with the absence of neighbours and such assistance as they might occasionally render him, (and however pleasant it may be in imagination to be "monarch of all he surveys," he might not find the reality quite so agreeable), and bad roads, but he will usually get a low price for his grain, supposing he raises any for sale; the price frequently depending very much upon the competition amongst the buyers, and where the quantity to be sold is small, it is not worth the dealer's troubling himself about, and the farmer must therefore take for it what the purchaser is willing to give, without any reference to its real value.

Through the whole of the country we have named the emigrant

will have little difficulty in finding "worn-out" farms, which he (the English farmer at least) can purchase or rent on profitable terms. In purchasing stock, the emigrant must recollect that the prices are much lower in Canada than in Great Britain, and as he buys so he must sell.

The emigrant of the present day has great advantages, in many respects, over the emigrant of thirty years ago. Mr. Fearon who visited America in 1817, states "my passage money was *forty guineas*, exclusive of wines, &c. * * * In the steerage, there were thirteen passengers. These paid *twelve pounds each, and had to find themselves in every thing but water.*" In the present day, the twelve pounds will pay for a cabin passage in a first class sailing vessel from England to Quebec, and six pounds for a steerage passage in the same vessel; provisions of the best quality included: and many of these vessels, those at least which carry a sufficient number of passengers, also carry a surgeon.

On his arrival at Quebec, the emigrant, unless he intends to settle in Lower Canada, should push on as fast as possible to the Upper Province, as living is far more expensive in the east than in the west. Some persons may perhaps incline to remain and settle in the eastern townships, the property of the British American Land Company. We have never visited this section of the Province, as our work does not extend into Lower Canada. We have heard the scenery described as being picturesque, but something more is required by the emigrant. "Ah!" said a gentleman, who had left Jamaica to seek his fortune in Canada, "If a man could only live by gazing at fine scenery, I would not have been here." Having no opinion of our own to offer on the subject, we hope our eastern neighbours will not think us ill-natured if we give our readers an extract from the work of Mr. Gosse, the author of the "Canadian Naturalist." Mr. Gosse resided for some years in Lower Canada, and is, no doubt, qualified to give a correct account of the country.

"I have resided here some time, and have engaged personally in the labours of agriculture, and have made many inquiries, and I do not know an instance, with one single exception, of an English emigrant, who is not dissatisfied with his exchange. The exception is one of a gentleman who has money at his disposal, and who has been here but a short time, who, I have heard, takes off his hat, and blesses God that He ever brought him to such a garden of Eden as this. A subsistance can be procured here; but it is by incessant labour; the land is in general infertile, and the season for preparing the ground for the summer's crop so exceedingly short, that a

man can do but little with his unassisted exertions. We cannot usually, harrow our fall-ploughed land until May is considerably advanced, on account of the frost in the ground, and the consequent wetness. Then there is all the grain to be sown, and the potatoes to be planted, during the remainder of May and a small part of June, or no return can be expected. The summer is short, though warm; early frosts frequently destroy or greatly injure the wheat before it is ripe, and often quite cut off the buck-wheat and potato plants. I have known severe night-frost as early as the twelfth of August, doing incalculable injury. It is not an uncommon thing for potatoes to be frozen and spoiled in the ground, before they can be secured in the autumn. Weeds, smut, rust, and flies are full as pernicious here as in other places, and all tend to diminish the farmer's means of existence. The extreme severity of the winter, the thermometer frequently falling more than twenty degrees below zero, sometimes more than thirty, is another inconvenience severely felt by the *poor* farmer. The tending of his cattle, and the cutting and drawing of fire wood, are sufficient to occupy nearly all his time in the short days of winter.

"The advantages are, freedom from tithes and taxes, a pure air, healthy climate, excellent water in abundance, and the prospect of gradually but slowly increasing his comforts, and leaving an inheritance for his family. Whether these outbalance the disadvantages, I can hardly tell. If a farmer in England finds that with all economy he grows poorer, and thinks he could put up with these evils, and another which I have not mentioned, the evil of exile from country and home, he might better his condition by coming hither, if he has the means of setting himself agoing when he arrives. But in common justice, in common humanity, he ought to have both sides of the question fairly laid before him, that he may know beforehand the difficulties he will have to encounter, and not have to repent of his choice, when repentance is too late. *I do not speak against emigration in general; but I think that emigrant makes a very unfortunate choice, who fixes on the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada as his place of residence. From what I have heard from many sources, I believe that Upper Canada offers an incomparably greater advantage to the settler, without the peculiar drawbacks of this country.*"

The emigrant will find travelling in Canada very different to what it was represented to be, thirty, twenty, or even ten years ago. The steamboats are now floating palaces—the accommodations every thing that the most fastidious could desire, and the charges reasona-

ble. In summer, the traveller may journey from one extremity of the Province to the other in these vessels, and if he wishes to proceed inland, stages run in every conceivable direction: should he object to the promiscuous intercourse of a stage-coach, he may, without any difficulty obtain a vehicle for himself, an "extra," as it is termed in Canada, and if he has a family, or a few friends join together, the expense will be very little more than travelling by the public stage.

The traveller must remember that for a short time in the spring and fall, when the frost is half in and half out of the ground, all natural roads (that is, all that are not either planked or gravelled) are necessarily very bad, indeed, in some seasons, for a short time travelling is almost impossible, the rule being, the richer the soil the worse the roads; otherwise, the roads in the Upper Province, considering the short time the country has been undergoing the process of civilization, are very good. The worst parts probably, (seeming worse from their proximity to better) are a few miles each between Kingston and Toronto, and Toronto and Hamilton. It is most extraordinary that these roads should not have been completed: possibly, when we have spent a few millions on the "great trunk line," built the Toronto and Lake Huron, Prescott and Georgian Bay, Port Credit and California, Amherstburg and North Pole, Bytown and Oregon, and a few other railroads, yet *in nubibus*, we may be liberal enough to spare a few hundreds to enable a traveller to pass from Toronto to Hamilton, or *vice versa*, by land, without risking his neck. It is true some people are so unreasonable as to suppose that it would have been *better* had we completed one good main road, that any man could travel on, through the Province, before we extended our ambition towards the construction of so many railroads: but these men are old-fashioned, they are behind the times, they have no spirit, no enterprise, they do not belong to "young Canada;" they are stingy, self-conceited and suspicious; if an enterprising engineer advocates the construction of a railroad, they immediately imagine he wants a "job;" if a public-spirited land-owner advocates the road, and shows the peculiar advantages the public would derive from bringing it through *his own land*, they straightway accuse him of a desire to speculate in building lots; should an enlightened newspaper proprietor blazon forth the admirable advantages of the road, they immediately insinuate that he has a bill for printing against the Directors, which is not likely to be paid unless he can induce the public to take up shares;—such is the world—as an old countrywoman once said to us, "Ah! Sir, natur will be natur."

In travelling through the Province in the present day, in search of a settlement, the emigrant will have little difficulty in finding comfortable accomodation. As the country becomes settled up, and the traffic increases, the means of the inhabitants also improving, they begin to look for a different *quality* of accomodation to that with which they were satisfied twenty years before. The settler, who fifteen or twenty years ago, when he was detained on the road, on his way to or from market, was glad to put up with the share of a bed with a neighbour, thankful that he could get any shelter at all, now, after growing independent, and paying a few visits to the city, begins to raise his head a little in the world; he drives himself and his wife in the new "buggy," sends his man on with the team, and if he stays on the road, requires not merely a bed, but also a room to himself, and the tavern keeper soon experiences the truth of the old adage, "*tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*," he must succumb, or rather, he must *rise* to circumstances, or he must decline the battle and allow a rival to drive him out of the field. Howison gives some amusing examples of his own experience in these particulars some years ago. The following is very good:—

"After my return to the tavern, my host conducted me up to the second story of his hotel, and into a large room, nearly fifty feet long, and broad in proportion. I could imperfectly distinguish, by the feeble light of a single candle, that there was a bed in each corner of it, and at the same time, I heard distant stertorous murmurs, which seemed to proceed from the lungs of some person who was asleep. My attendant informed me that the apartment was a ball-room, and as it occupied the whole upper floor, he had no bed-chambers in his house. I inquired if dances frequently took place there? "Well, I guess not;" said he, "but I calculate upon there being one next winter. In these low times, people aint so *spry* as they used to be." I have since found that very many inns are built upon the same principle as that at Brokeville. To have a ball-room, seems to be the height of every publican's ambition in Upper Canada; and the convenience, comfort and symmetry of their houses are often sacrificed that they may be able to furnish accommodations for a dancing party once a-year."

Brokeville (Brockville) is wonderfully changed since those days: there are now several good taverns in it; and "mine host" of the big stone house is certainly not compelled to stow travellers away in the corner of his ball-room. There are still, however, many of these old-fashioned houses, still standing in remote places, though their owners have in most cases been compelled to yield their fancies to

the public accommodation. In travelling in Canada it is not always safe for a stranger to trust to appearances, the most showy-looking house frequently containing the worst accommodation; the money expended on the exterior and the interior usually being in an inverse ratio; and we are apt to look somewhat suspiciously upon "travellers' homes;" "——— Hotel" will ensure him anything according to the occupants, from a good plain joint and home-brewed, down to tough steaks swimming in grease, with salt fish, custard, pickles, tea, preserves, pumpkin pie and cheese as accompaniments; while "good Bere sold Hear"—may comprise a very singular variety. It is therefore always advisable for a traveller visiting a locality he is unacquainted with, previously to inquire "which is the best house;" not that he will always receive correct information, much will depend upon the person from whom he seeks it. An American will usually direct him to one of his own countrymen, and we have seldom succeeded in obtaining from a Scotchman an opinion as to which was the best tavern in the village he lived in; he will tell you, "I'd rather not say, they are both neighbours." And he would sooner take the chance of your going to the wrong house, and abusing the place afterwards for its wretched accomodation, than he would run the risk of offending a "neighbour." Travellers in Canada, we are sorry to say, will not always find the accommodation in the taverns in proportion to the charges. Travelling expenses are in every case considerably less than in England. But the highest charges are frequently made where there is least comfort. As an instance: in the same section of country: at Wilson's at Brockville, and Patterson's at Perth, (the latter, one of the cleanest and most comfortable houses in Canada,) on a late journey we were charged 2s. 6d. per day, for hay and oats, while at McArthur's at Bytown, one of the most *un*comfortable places it was ever our misfortune to sojourn in, we were charged the moderate sum of 4s. 6d. per day for the same amount of horse-feed.

On the whole, however, taking all things into consideration, Canada is pretty well off in this respect—much better on an average than they are in the Western States, where, at the first tavern in a moderate sized town, we have been told we "must wash at the pump;" and where, on asking for a towel, we have been asked in return, if we "had not got a pocket-handkerchief?" We have never met with anything quite as bad as this in Canada; although we have had to wash in a *pail*, and likewise in a *baking-dish*. In addition to the licensed taverns, there are also scattered over the Province, a number of "Temperance Houses," in many of which the

traveller will meet with very good accommodation. We have been informed there is a very good house of this description on the Brockville road, eleven miles from Gananoqui, (we had previously noticed that there was no good tavern between the two places). We could have furnished our readers with a complete list of all the best houses in the Province; but changes are so frequently taking place in them, a house of the best description to-day, may, from a change of landlords, become one of the worst tomorrow; and even houses with the same proprietors seem to vary so much at times, that we are afraid to venture upon the task.

In looking at the country, the emigrant, if alone, will find it pleasanter travelling on horseback than with a vehicle, particularly if he is fond of the saddle. If he has a companion, he will get along quite as well on foot. If he is a good pedestrian, he can get over twenty or twenty-five miles of ground a-day comfortably—can go where he pleases, and have his luggage sent on a stage or two before him, by the public conveyances. Let him *see that it is before him*, as there is much carelessness in these little things, and he might have to retrace his steps to look after it.

Many persons emigrating to Canada seem to have so little idea of the extent of the two Provinces, that they imagine when they reach Quebec their journey will terminate, although they may intend settling in the still distant Western, London, or Huron Districts. We could have had no possible conception of the amount of ignorance of American geography existing in Europe, had we not some time since heard of a curious instance. A London bookseller, who had published a work, we believe on some portion of South America, had sent copies for disposal to a person at Monte Video. Some time afterwards he wrote to a friend in Canada, requesting him to inquire of his neighbour in Monte Video, how the sale proceeded:—taking it for granted probably, that North and South America were pretty much like the Strand and Fleet Street.

In one respect the emigrant, must make up his mind to suffer no little annoyance, namely, with domestic servants; few are to be procured good for anything: they are nearly all from the wilds of the south and west of Ireland, where, until of late, even the rudiments of education were unknown among the peasantry; and having been before their emigration, entire strangers to domestic service, they, as a matter of course, carry the inevitable consequences with them; just as we see the immigrants from Cornwall, Devon, Buckingham, Rutland, &c., as well as from the city of London, who are neither educated nor trained to domestic service, all but useless in

that capacity. Education, however, has already begun to do its blessed work among this indispensable class of the community, especially in Ireland; so that the evils felt from ignorance and its consequences will disappear; and the country that heretofore has furnished the men to till our soil, dig our canals and highways, fight our battles by land and sea, and whose men (and *women too*) have contributed some of the brightest pages to our national history, will, in this and other particulars, resume its proper stand among the nations of the earth.

The fact is undeniable that domestics in Canada, as well as in the United States, are a serious grievance, owing chiefly to the above cause; but in some degree to their scarcity and the high wages they demand for their services. And not a little of the evil is traceable to the employers themselves, as many of them never had a servant, till their good fortune in settling here, put them in that position; and many employers seem to think that all the duties are on one side—acting toward their servants as if they were *mere animals*, not human beings.

These, however, are but the minor miseries of an emigrant's life; but the little annoyances are generally more trying to the temper and difficult to bear, than greater troubles. It is a great pity that female servants of a better class, of whom there are plenty, cannot be induced to come to Canada, instead of being sent to New South Wales, as wives for emancipated convicts! And all classes would benefit by the change. The people of the Province would stand a better chance of keeping clean and comfortable houses, and the labour market at home would be relieved from a portion of its pressure.

There is one rule we would strongly impress upon the emigrant of every grade, the urgent necessity of economy—extravagance is said to be the curse of all our colonies. From whatever quarter of the globe we receive intelligence—from India, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, the West India Islands, South America or the British North American Settlements, the cry is still the same—extravagance, extravagance.

Men no sooner cross the Atlantic than they conceive themselves justified in plunging into expenses that they cannot afford, and would never have dreamed of incurring at home. Their excuse is that others do it; instead of making an effort to stem the torrent they allow themselves to be drawn into the current and are soon hurried along the stream. These extravagancies originate generally with those who ought to set a better example, and the consequence

is ruin to thousands; men, who at home would not enter a cab or a hackney-coach once in twelve months, can here never walk a quarter of a mile, and some, otherwise respectable people, have no hesitation in getting into debt with the cab-men. In fact we have heard one of these gentry declare, in the public market place, that a certain lady—speaking of her by name—owed him four pounds! and a denizen of Toronto, on returning from Halifax, had the cool assurance to call the town a "God-forsaken place." because *there were no cabs in it.* A large number of persons spend their incomes six, twelve and eighteen months, and some even two years in advance: the farmer anticipates his crop, and takes its value out of the store, to be paid for twelve months afterwards "if he is lucky:" the lawyer spends his fees, and the office-holder his salary in advance. "I would undertake," said a person to us one day, to walk up the street and in less than half an hour sell any article of property at a good price, at six months credit, take a note for the amount, and when the note became due it would be paid, and yet, if I wanted to sell the same article *for cash*, I could not succeed in a week; every one is preparing to meet liabilities previously incurred."

The consequence of this reckless expenditure, most of which is indulged in *for purposes of show*, is sometimes very degrading and discreditable to the parties concerned: for instance, we have seen the bill of a poor governess against one of the highest officials of the land, for a considerable amount, publicly offered for sale at nearly 25 per cent. discount for cash;—public executions levied against Sheriffs—Members of Parliament qualifying upon other men's property. And the results of this extravagance are sometimes even more distressing: the head of a family (supposed, by those who knew nothing of their circumstances, from their style of living to be opulent,) suddenly dies. He has, perhaps filled some situation of trust, his affairs are investigated; and then it is discovered that his accounts are incorrect, and he has long been living upon the funds of others; or he may have been living up to the verge of, or a little beyond his income; and after bringing up his family extravagantly, suddenly leaves them destitute. The consequences, unfortunately, are not confined to the immediate circle of the defaulters; but A cannot pay B, because C does not pay D, who owes money to E, which money E has to pay to F, and F to A; and all this derangement of the proper course of business occurs, because C, instead of paying his debts, takes it into his head to build a house, or buy a new carriage, or make a trip to Saratoga, or his daughter was going to be married, and he must make a "grand set out" at her wedding,

and perhaps procure a few dresses from Boston: nothing in Canada being *rich* or *expensive* enough for such nabobs, with their few hundreds *per annum*.

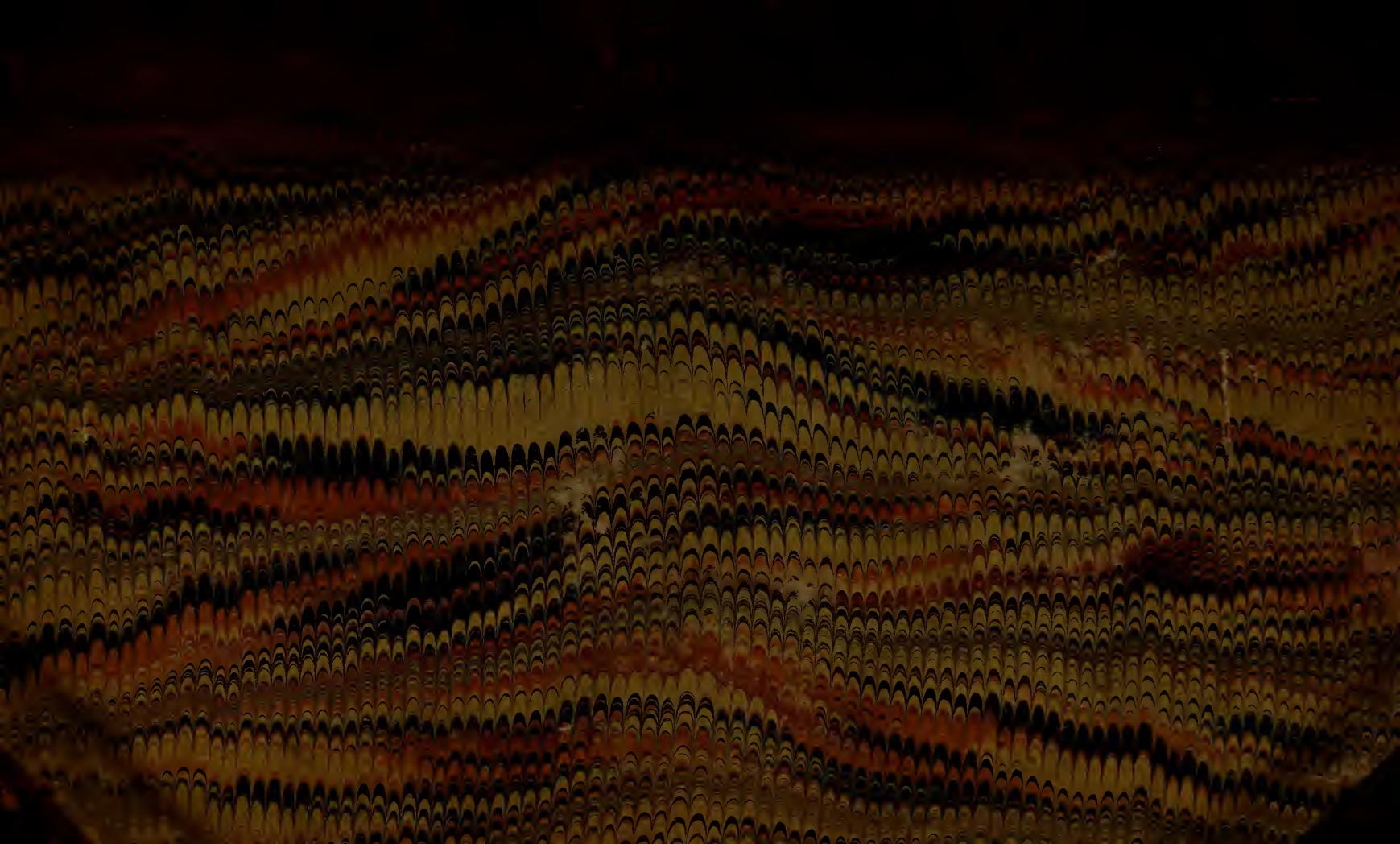
"Have you got your *old* vehicle *still?*" asked a lady of us one day. We replied in the affirmative: when she resumed, "It might do very well for the *country*, but it must look very shabby in Toronto." And yet the family, of which this lady was a member, had been over head and ears in debt, nearly ever since their residence in the country: they were sued from every quarter; and a few days after this memorable observation, actually had an execution in the house. Such people live but "to catch the passing folly as it flies." They never acquire wisdom from experience—they exist in troubles, and die in difficulties. To the credit of our present Governor General, it must be observed, that since his arrival in the Province, he has set an admirable and much-wanted example of *economy* to the people; an example that we fear has been more ridiculed than appreciated and followed by those who might have profited by the lesson.

Our remarks may be considered severe, but no man who has watched the course of affairs in the Province will call them unjust. We trust the future emigrant will take warning in time, and avoid the rocks that so many have been wrecked on.

CONCLUSION.

We have now arrived at that point of our journey at which we must bid adieu to the reader, and leave him to continue his travels alone. We have endeavoured to supply him with as large an amount of information respecting the Province as was likely to be useful to him or to come within the limits originally assigned for the completion of our labours. Our task is finished,—our paper filled,—our ink expended,—our pen worn out.

And is this all? exclaims some querulous individual, stamping with rage; Is this all? You are not going to end here! Where's the future! the future! what about the future?

Short-sighted mortal! While we have been showing you the progress of the Province, on its passage from time into eternity, the *future* has become the *present*, and has glided away into that *past* which there is no recalling. While you are striving to dive into the future, the present is fading away. If you would that the future should bring prosperity and peace, health and happiness, profit by the teaching of the past, and use well the opportunities of the present. Know ye not, that the future of yesterday is the present of to-day and will be the past of to-morrow.—Farewell.

THE END.